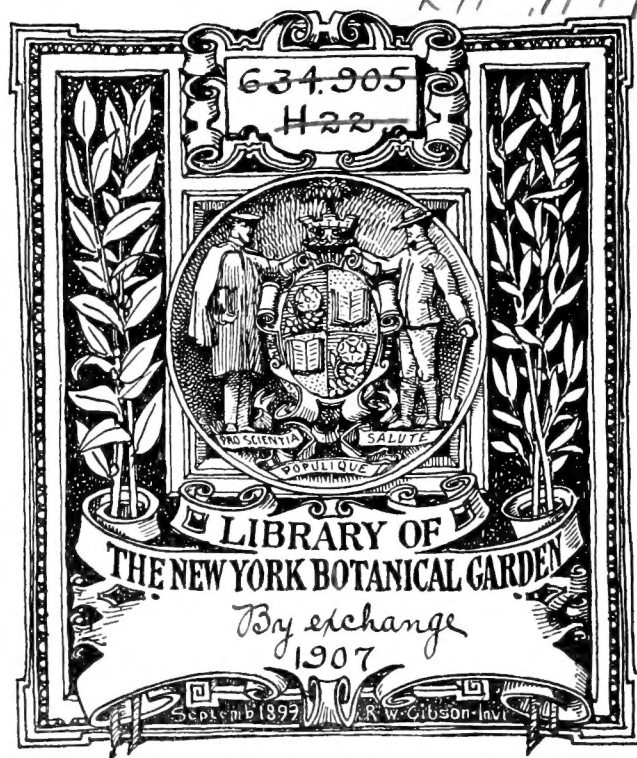




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Hardwood Record

LIBRARY
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BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1907.

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The Cherry People

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The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every
use, in accordance with methods developed
by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshouse, Missouri

TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Policy Holders have saved **OVER \$250,000 IN DIVIDENDS** received

Have You Participated?

PRESENT RATE OF DIVIDEND, 35 PER CENT.

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON, MASS.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

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Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY
WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM
US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED
PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of
Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

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OF NEW YORK**

Capital and Sur-
plus, \$300,000

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Hardwood Lumber and Sawn Veneers

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New Albany, Ind. } Factories.

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Prompt Shipments
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Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet

Sales Offices:
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Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

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55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

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Prompt delivery guaranteed

50 CARS. ONE INCH

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We measure your stumpage correctly.

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WHITE BASSWOOD

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BONE DRY**

End stuck in shed and just what you want if you use such stock. It is 1 inch thick and we have one large car.

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**"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING**

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Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

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**Band Sawn
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SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 Cars 4/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds.
3 Cars 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
6 Cars 5/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common
1 Car 6/4 Hard Maple, 10 in. and wider, No. 1 Common and Better.
2 Cars 4/4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4,
BIRCH—8/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

**Northern Michigan
Soft Gray Elm**

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our **Soft Gray Elm** to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

2 cars 10-4 firsts and seconds.
4 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



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(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

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COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

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50 Cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 1 1/4 inch 1s and 2s Cypress
50 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 2 inch 1s and 2s Cypress
50 Cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Ash
50 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 2 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common Ash

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

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Quartered White	Hollow Backed
Quartered Red	End Matched
Plain White	Polished
Plain Red	Bored

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(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars	6/4x8 in.	and up	1st & 2nd	Cottonwood
One	7/8x8	"	"	"
Two	5/4x12	"	"	"
Two	4/4	"	"	Plain Red Oak

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

15 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
20 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
1 car 1¼ in. Plain Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
5 cars 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
20 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
4 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

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cheerfully
furnished

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DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
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Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

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PILED ON OUR KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE YARD

20,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 5,000 " 4/4 Clear Strips
 54,000 " 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
 128,000 " 4/4 " 2 " " " "
 42,000 " 8/4 " 2 " " " "
 16,000 " 6/4 " 1 Common and Better
 11,000 " 5/4 " 1 " " "
 20,000 " 8/4 " 1 " " "
 21,000 " 4/4 " 1 Common Quartered White Oak
 67,000 " 4/4 " 2 " " "
 5,000 " 6/4 " 1 " and Better Quartered White Oak
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McIlvain's Lumber Notes

We have 4,000,000 feet Chestnut—some of it 12 to 15 months' old—all grades and thicknesses.
 2,250,000 feet Poplar—5/8 to 16/4, all grades.
 500,000 feet choice Gulf Cypress. We can make prompt shipments. Send in your inquiries.

Did you say White Pine? We're fixed to give you satisfactory grades and prices. Ask for anything you want, special or regular, and see how well we can satisfy your demands. More than a million feet in various grades from Uppers and Selects to Culls.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

56th to 58th Sts. and Woodland Ave

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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
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 13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
 13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

APRIL STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

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☐ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☐ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

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HARDWOOD DOORS
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No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

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WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak,
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Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
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quiries. Let us quote you on Plain or Quartered White and
Red Oak. Look us up.

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PENNA. BUILDING

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Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

Sales Agents: Long Pole Lumber Co., Case-Fowler Lumber Co.

Mills:
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Land Title Building - - Philadelphia, Pa.

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ALABAMA PINE

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HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.

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Oak a Specialty

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BOARDS AND PLANKSInspection at point of
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WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY,
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Manufactured for

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 Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
 The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its
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DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the
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Large Stock on Hand

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SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

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POPLAR**Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar**

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

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Oak
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We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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4/4 White Oak, No. 1 Common
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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

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25 M ft. 1 1/2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 2 1/2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

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200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 3/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
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Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

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Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

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Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

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Laflin @ 22d Sts.
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4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE,

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CHICAGO, ILLS.

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1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

— THAT'S ALL —

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Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)

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Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

CHAS. MILLER

MILLER BROS.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

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The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

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NORTH 223

HARDWOOD LUMBER

47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

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Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER,
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

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Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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**Specialists on Lumber and
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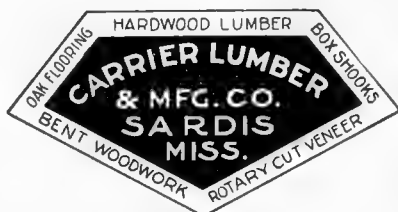
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and
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That we are manufacturers of the celebrated

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

This organization will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29, at the Auditorium on the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va.



Editorial Announcement.

On May 1 the offices of the HARDWOOD RECORD will be moved a step skyward, to the seventh floor of the Ellsworth Building, 355 Dearborn St., the modern, fire-proof structure in which they have been located for the past twenty-eight months. The greater portion of this floor has been leased for a term of years, where hereafter THE BARREL AND BOX and ROCK PRODUCTS, now located at Louisville, Ky., will be published jointly with the HARDWOOD RECORD. This combination, which will be known as The Trade Press Alliance, has been under negotiation for some time, and plans have now been consummated whereby the three publications, putting out five issues monthly, will all be under one general management. This arrangement is by no means a consolidation of the financial affairs of the three papers, as the business of each one will be conducted separately; but, owing to joint interests of the publishers, it has been decided that considera-

ble economy in cost can be effected and that the scope of all the papers can be much widened and their character improved by this plan.

THE BARREL AND BOX is in its twelfth year, and is the foremost publication of its kind in the country; it is devoted to boxes, shooks, cooperage, staves, heading, hoops, head liners, woodenware, baskets and wood specialties. Hereafter it will be printed on the 15th of the month.

ROCK PRODUCTS is a semi-monthly publication with two distinct editions. The issue of the 5th of the month is known as its "stone edition" and is devoted to stone and products manufactured therefrom. The issue of the 20th is devoted to manufactured rock products. This paper is four years old and has become the leading exponents of the interests it represents in the United States.

The HARDWOOD RECORD will continue to be published on the 10th and 25th of each month.

In addition to the publication headquarters at Chicago, branch offices will be maintained at New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville and Barre, Vt. Readers of any of the papers will always be welcome callers at the Chicago office or at any of the others.

It is intended that this new arrangement shall in no wise affect the policy or personnel of the several publications, but such a community of interests should prove of mutual advantage.

General Market Conditions.

There are no new features in the hardwood trade. The demand continues very strong, and stocks are bought well up to green lumber. Ash and hickory are well nigh out of the market, and there are insistent calls from all sources for more of these woods. Oak is in good call, but there is a large quantity being manufactured and the general trade is being fairly well supplied. Quartered white oak is doing about the same as during the past year, while the demand for red is increasing, with a corresponding accretion in value. Poplar, cottonwood and gum in all grades are in excellent demand. The good end of these three woods is being marketed as fast as it is fit for shipment, and box people are making insistent calls for the coarse end of every variety of hardwoods.

In the north country stocks are well sold up. The average manufacturer has sold a goodly portion of his proposed season's cut. Rock elm and black ash are practically out of the market, and values are strengthening in birch and basswood. Thick maple, which was in oversupply a year ago, is now short, and the demand exceeds the supply.

The hardwood flooring trade remains strong, and the factories are all busy. The capacity of veneer and panel plants is tested to the utmost, and some are running extra hours to keep up with demand.

The call for mahogany seems to increase in quantity every month, and there is a gradual accretion in price. The call for cherry and black walnut is normal, but the limited quantity of these woods seems to be consumed about as fast as they are manufactured into lumber.

Possibilities of Universal Hardwood Inspection.

The working out of plans looking toward unification of all systems of hardwood inspection and of a method of application in all parts of the United States, is a good deal more of a problem than

it appears on the surface. This subject has been approached in many different ways for more than a decade, and thus far all efforts have proven futile. In the specific text of rules governing hardwood inspection there is a wide difference not only in various parts of the country but in the same sections.

Every one who has the interests of the hardwood lumber business truly at heart has now come to recognize the permanent and valuable results that would accrue if there were one basis for hardwood inspection. This sentiment has been one of gradual growth, and it has now crystallized into an almost universal determination that it shall be accomplished. Active in this agitation is the president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, who less than eight months ago, while doubtless believing in the value of the work, deprecated any attempt to abrogate the well-known and historical "Buffalo agreement" of his association, which provided that no change in National rules should be made until December, 1908. Joining with him in this movement is the chairman of the Inspection Rules Committee of the same association, who up to within a short time ago has been strenuous in using his influence against the suspension of the alleged agreement governing a set of rules that are now confessedly archaic.

The first genuine and wholesale expression of public opinion on this subject manifested itself at the annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, held at Memphis last January, when this desideratum was advocated by the presidents of both the national hardwood associations. Since that time conferences between inspection committees and meetings of several state and national organizations have been held, and while nothing has as yet been definitely accomplished, the spirit of conciliation and compromise from all sources is abroad in the land, and there is a possibility that this just work may soon become an accomplished fact.

With regard to the difficulty of accomplishing universal hardwood inspection, it must be recalled that ten years ago the jobbing trade of Chicago, recognizing the chaotic condition of inspection affairs covering lumber reaching this market, decided that they needed a general overhauling, and that there was necessity for national rather than numerous trade-center systems of inspection; and through their influence the National Hardwood Lumber Association was organized. It was hoped that the power gained by cementing together even a few markets in a mutual agreement on inspection, would induce all other sections of the country to follow, and that the rules might thus be made universal. This association put forth a set of rules to cover wholesale purchases of lumber—transactions between manufacturers and jobbers. The movement was then strongly dominated by the jobbing element. This association has succeeded in standardizing and generalizing its system of inspection to a considerable degree, but it has thus far signally failed to make it even approximately universal.

Some five years ago a large element of the National Hardwood Lumber Association resigned from it and formed a second and purely manufacturers' organization, known as the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Since that time both bodies have flourished, but their systems of inspection have always varied to a considerable extent. The method thus far employed by the national element has called for grading from the back or poorer face of the board, and in measurement has given the odd three-fourths inch and more to the seller, and less than three-fourths inch to the buyer. On the other hand the manufacturers have insisted that inasmuch as the greater portion of hardwood lumber in its finished state shows only one face, both sides of a piece of lumber should be taken into consideration in determining the grade, which practically calls for inspection on the face or good side of the board. This association has also pursued the give-and-take half inch measurement in determining the quantity.

While these two sets of rules will show a difference in value on a thousand feet of lumber of from \$1.50 to \$3.00 under strict interpretation their general application as regulated by supply and demand and by custom will not show any vast difference in net results.

It should be recalled that normally all men are selfish. It therefore happens that every manufacturer of lumber naturally seeks to

dispose of the lowest possible quality of a given grade at the highest possible price. On the contrary the jobber and wholesale consumer strenuously seek to secure the highest possible quality of a given grade at the lowest possible price. Here, thus far, has been the parting of the ways. The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is entirely made up of manufacturers of lumber. The Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is also exclusively a manufacturers' organization. In Wisconsin there are two hardwood associations, one composed of manufacturers only and the other of manufacturers and jobbers. The Indiana association is also made up of both elements. The New York Lumber Trade Association, which makes some pretense of having a hardwood inspection system, is largely dominated by the jobbing element, as are the various other lumber exchanges in the great trade centers of the country.

It is a singular fact that the lumber business is the only manufacturing enterprise in which the manufacturer does not regulate to the last degree the grading of his own product. This comes about from the necessity that he make qualities suitable to the requirements of the consuming trade. Up to this time hardwood inspection usages have been quite largely dictated by jobbers, because they took the initial steps in the formation of the parent organization and the local exchanges. Today, however, it is asserted that the majority of members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association are either jobbers and manufacturers, or manufacturers exclusively. This being the case, it should not be a difficult matter for the hardwood lumber manufacturing element of the country, as represented by all the various lumber exchanges and associations, to get together on a uniform system of hardwood inspection, and promulgate it by very preponderance of numbers.

It has become an axiom that value cannot be legislated into a grade; if the grade is high a high price will follow; if the grade is low, a low price will obtain. Up to this time, through local association pride, and through each association having had its own way about inspection matters, there has been altogether too much stress laid upon what should constitute a specific grade of lumber. It really does not make much difference what the grade is so long as it suits the trade for which it is intended.

There is no doubt of the integrity of purpose of the president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in attempting to perfect and make universal a logical system of hardwood inspection. In this movement he should have the endorsement and assistance of every hardwood manufacturer, merchant and consumer in the land. The HARDWOOD RECORD bids him Godspeed in his mission, and if he succeeds, as it is hoped he will, the hardwood trade of this country will owe him more than it does any other man who has ever attempted to better its conditions.

The Michigan Meeting.

The meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, held at Grand Rapids April 17, was marked by the first logical action that has thus far transpired looking toward actual results in the establishment of universal hardwood inspection. This association appointed a committee to treat with other associations on the subject of a uniform set of grading rules, and beyond that, gave this committee *full power to act* in the premises.

From time immemorial associations have appointed committees to treat with other associations, but never before has an association "got down to brass tacks" and delegated a coterie of members to act in its behalf.

Much may be expected from the impetus the hardwood manufacturers of Michigan are giving to the overhauling of inspection systems. They are being ably seconded in their efforts by Wisconsin producers, who are equally anxious for up-to-date methods.

If the other associations of the country will follow this example, universal hardwood inspection will soon be in sight. There are not years enough left in this century for a general body of association members, meeting at odd times in various parts of the United States, to get together on this proposition, but competent committees representing these bodies can do it, and do it to the satisfaction of all, within a week.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-FIRST PAPER

Pignut.

Hicoria glabra.—Britton.

The pignut has an exceedingly extensive range of growth, being found from the southern sections of Maine and Ontario southward to the Indian river district of Florida, westward through lower Michigan to parts of Nebraska, Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas and Eastern Texas.

The tree is known as pignut in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ohio and Ontario; it is called bitternut in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin; black hickory in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana and Iowa; broom hickory in Missouri; brown hickory in Delaware, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and Minnesota; hard-shell in West Virginia; red hickory in Delaware; switch-bud hickory in Alabama; white hickory in New Hampshire and Iowa.

The bark of the pignut is light grey; it is coarse and rough, but very close, and is not given to scaling off or becoming shaggy, as do other species of this family.

The leaves are alternate and compound; they grow from eight to twelve inches in length, and consist of from five to nine sessile leaflets, wedge-shaped and pointed at the apex, the lower pair smaller than the others; they are dark, greenish-yellow, smooth on top, and glabrous at maturity.

The staminate flowers grow in axillary catkins four to seven inches long, and are usually in groups of three; the pistillate form in terminal spikes containing from two to five flowers; their color is greenish-yellow. The time of bloom is April.

The fruit is an oblong nut, with smooth thin shell; the kernel is small and usually bitter. This nut is contained in a globose husk, reddish brown, hairy, thick or thin, which is divided in four sections, opening partially to disclose the nut, which matures in October and November.

The wood is of slow growth, brown, tough, elastic, hard and heavy; the heartwood is variable in color, while the thick sapwood is nearly white. It is very close grained, and is difficult to distinguish from that of

shell-bark hickory. In the making of tool handles, agricultural implements, etc., it is highly valued and almost indispensable. A cubic foot of seasoned wood weighs fifty-six pounds.

In general appearance the pignut is a stately tree, tall and slender, growing to a height of from fifty to more than a hundred feet, with narrow, round head, and

any other variety except the pecan. It is most common in Missouri and Arkansas; the latter State is the home of all the twelve known species of the hickory family. These trees are distinctly North American, and none are now native to any other section of the world. There is one Mexican species, and the remaining eleven are confined to that portion of the United States which lies east of the Rockies. Scientists have shown that many members of this family once inhabited parts of Europe and Greenland, as well as the western part of this continent, but that they were all destroyed during a certain geological era, and the only traces of them remaining today are in rocks belonging to the Tertiary period.

So valuable and ornamental a tree as the pignut is unfortunate in being known commonly by so insignificant a name; one botanist has named this species *porcina*, hence pignut, because the nuts were a favorite food for pigs, which were often turned into the woods to graze in the old days, and because they are distasteful to most persons, while those of the shagbark are eagerly sought.

The hickories possess as high physical qualities as any group of American trees; their wood is exceedingly valuable, so much so that it is almost impossible to find satisfactory substitutes for it in certain lines, while for fuel it is unexcelled in heat-giving and brightness of flame. Even the nut is commercially valuable. When the trees are cut and manufactured into lumber, the buyer rarely attempts to distinguish the particular variety, merely asking whether he is purchasing virgin or second growth. Second growth is peculiarly well adapted to the manufacture of light vehicles. The spokes of carriage wheels, the bent rims, axles and bolsters, running gear, poles, shafts, foundation frame-work, etc., are made of the wood whenever possible. Ash and maple have often been substituted for inferior-grade work, but a very little rough handling or usage will

show the deception.

Rogers says: "With wood equal to the best in its genus, exceptional merits as a shade and ornamental tree, and promise of developing orchard varieties that will rival the shagbarks as nut trees (experiments are now in progress looking toward the improvement of the fruit, by grafting), the pignut seems to be one of the 'coming



TYPICAL PIGNUT GROWTH, INDIANA.

pendulous, irregular branches. The trunk is usually from two to four feet in diameter, and is often forked. The tree thrives best upon hillsides and along dry ridges, and reaches its maximum development in the basin of the lower Ohio river. It ranges southward farther than do the other hickories, extending down into Florida; and grows farther to the southwest than does



WALTER D. YOUNG
BAY CITY, MICH.



LEAF AND FRUIT OF PIGNUT.

trees' in the Eastern States. It is to be hoped that the popular name will be abandoned and the more suitable one 'smooth hickory' substituted. This is the literal translation of its scientific name.'

The photograph of pignut, from which the halftone accompanying this article was made, is from the collection of William H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLIII.

Walter Dickson Young.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

Walter Dickson Young was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1855. His father was George Young, of Stewarton, Scotland; his mother was a resident of Albany. The boy attended the academy there until the family's removal to Bay City, more than thirty years ago, and he received his entire business training in the latter city.

His first employment was as clerk in the Bay City Bank. He next entered the coal and ice business as a member of the firm of Young Brothers; and in 1887 organized and managed the Michigan Log Towing Company, which was engaged in towing logs from Georgian Bay to the Saginaw river. Mr. Young acted in this capacity for five years.

In 1892 he entered the hardwood lumber and maple flooring business, establishing the house of W. D. Young & Co., of which he is the sole owner at the present time, and it is to the affairs of this concern that he devotes most of his energy and attention, although largely interested in several other important enterprises. Among these is the Young Brothers' Building Company, of which he is secretary; the Colonial Building Company, of Bay City, which he serves in like capacity; he is a director of the Bay City Bank and of the Colonial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; and is vice president of the German-American Sugar Company of Bay City, one of the largest producers of beet sugar in the state of Michigan.

Mr. Young has a double band saw mill and an immense flooring plant at West Bay City. He does a general hardwood manufacturing and wholesale business, but makes a decided specialty of maple flooring, and is recognized as one of the most important

factors in the maple flooring trade of the United States, as well as in the foreign markets; his company exports a large quantity each year. Only recently the plant was improved and made up-to-date in every particular; it is equipped with the latest and best machinery to be had. The Young factory has long been noted for the excellence of its product, and it is one of Mr. Young's characteristics that he never does anything by halves.

Mr. Young has been twice married—the first time to Miss Florence Blanchett, of Detroit, who died in 1887; the second to Miss Elizabeth Ambrose, daughter of George H. Ambrose, one of Chicago's pioneer lumbermen. He has four children, Fanny May, Walter Dickson, Jr., Florence Ambrose and Francis Little.

Although exceedingly domestic in his tastes, and caring little for politics, Mr. Young is very popular in a social way—as he is also with business associates. He is a member of the Bay City Club and of the Union League Club of Chicago.

It is a pleasure for the *HARDWOOD RECORD* to add the portrait of Mr. Young to its gallery of Builders of Lumber History, to which his enterprise, sagacity and success in lumber operations in Michigan fairly entitle him.

Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the *HARDWOOD RECORD* clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Asks for Information.

CHICAGO, MISS., April 15. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: The report of "American Forest Trees" as published in the *Record* has greatly

interested me. Was pleased to note the reference you made to the coffee tree in one of your Boston parks, known as the Fens. Enclosed you will find a leaf of this tree, and also one from a red maple and balm of Gilead. My life has been spent in association with the trees. For years I have been trying to form a collection of the leaves of forest trees, but have difficulty in preserving them any length of time. Would be pleased to have you advise me of some formula to preserve them.

Am sending you under separate cover a remnant of a tree that is very hard, and would like to have you classify it. This tree was located in north latitude 45 degrees, west longitude 53 degrees, on an ocean mountain known as the Grand Bank. It is not known how many trees there are to the acre in this ocean forest, as no cruiser has ever returned to make his report, but it has stood a mute witness to the dying wail of many a whole ship's crew. In walking through this forest one would find the whitened bones of thousands of men who went down to the sea in ships. When I first came into possession of this tree, some dozen years ago, it was about two feet high, but continual knocking around has broken off its trunk and branches so that today it would not break any records in using a Doyle scale.

C. B. ROGERS.

I am unable to identify the little piece of wood or coral that the writer sends. Referring to the subject of the preservation of leaves in their natural form, I have never been able to accomplish this result satisfactorily. My method of preserving an accurate record of leaf forms is to put freshly plucked leaves in an ordinary photographic printing frame between a piece of plain glass, to hold them flat and firm, and a sheet of sensitized paper—thus employing the leaf as a negative. This process will make an absolutely accurate leaf print, which can then be toned in the usual way, making a more permanent and satisfactory record than any other I know of.—EDITOR.

Thanks The Record.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 9.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We want to thank you very much for the help you have given us concerning the short pieces of hickory. In view of the information we have gained we think we can cut our wood to much better advantage in the future.—Yours very truly, CANN & TAYLOR.

Wants Market for Hickory.

RURAL HALL, N. C., April 13. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We notice an article on page 20 of the March issue of the *Record*, containing a question you have been asked before, but the same interests us. We expect to be in the hickory business and want to get a market for dimension stock, short lengths, second growth hickory. You will please give this place in the next issue of your paper and oblige. We enclose \$2 check for the *Record*. — COMPANY.

The above letter is self-explanatory and persons interested in securing this stock may have the address of the writer on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Second-Hand Rails.

DURHAM, MISS., April 17. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Will you please give me the name of parties who handle second-hand rails for tram roads? I want to buy or lease one and a half miles for immediate use. — & Co.

Anyone interested in this inquiry can have the writer's address by applying to this office. — EDITOR.

American Forest Trees.

WEST CHESTER, PA., April 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Referring to the articles under the title American Forest Trees, published in your paper, will you kindly advise us when these articles will be printed in book form? We should like to get a copy.—Yours truly, HOOPES BROS. & DARLINGTON, INC.

There are upwards of 300 varieties of com-

mercial forest trees growing in the United States. Of this number the HARDWOOD RECORD has published articles covering only about sixty. It is our intention to eventually edit this series of articles and put them into book form. The first volume will probably be issued some time during 1908.—EDITOR.

The Care of the Glue Pot.

The glue pot has more to do with the success of the factory than the average woodworker supposes. Some of the important points of this branch of the industry are too often neglected. The methods of heating glue for veneering and other work in many shops and mills would surprise the average artisan in the woodworking line. In some cases the glue pot is any old kind of kettle or pot that happens to be available. One sometimes sees glue pots in operation on masses of coal, coke and charcoal, the glue coming in direct contact with the interior of the kettle, resulting in its piling up, baking and gritting into a mass as illustrated at a, Fig. 1, which is a sectional sketch of the glue pot with partly burned and clogged glue adhering to the sides of the metal utensil. This is a most imperfect way to dissolve it and it is invariably burned.

Some of the utensils employed for working the melted glue are not kept in proper order. In many instances the melting pots have the appearance of not having been cleaned for ages. In one mill, where much veneering work was in process, the writer noticed that glue melting apparatus was quite submerged, together with burned and clogged matter, refuse and slime. The lids of the pots failed to close, due to hardened masses of glutinous matter on the hinges.

No effort seems to be made in some establishments to care for the gluemaking outfit, although the power plant may boast a polished engine, a clean floor, machinery in perfect running order, with shafting and belts in good condition. In these same factories may be found a careless boy or two making glue in crude utensils, rendered unsuitable because of neglect, and even the floor besmeared with the gummy stuff. Just why this department should be so often overlooked, it is difficult to understand. However, some of the woodworking plants have installed very desirable systems of glue-preparing apparatus and invested considerable money in them. Often old apparatus which is defective in some particular point is changed at slight expense into a suitable device. For example in Fig. 2 is shown one of the single pots altered so that there is a boiler inside, thus preventing the glue from coming into direct contact with the metal that is next to the fire. There is no chance for the glue to get burned in the inner kettle, providing that the proper amount of water is kept in the exterior kettle at all times. A melting pot of this description can be used to good advantage in dissolving common glue.

The brushes and the mode of applying them are worthy of special note.

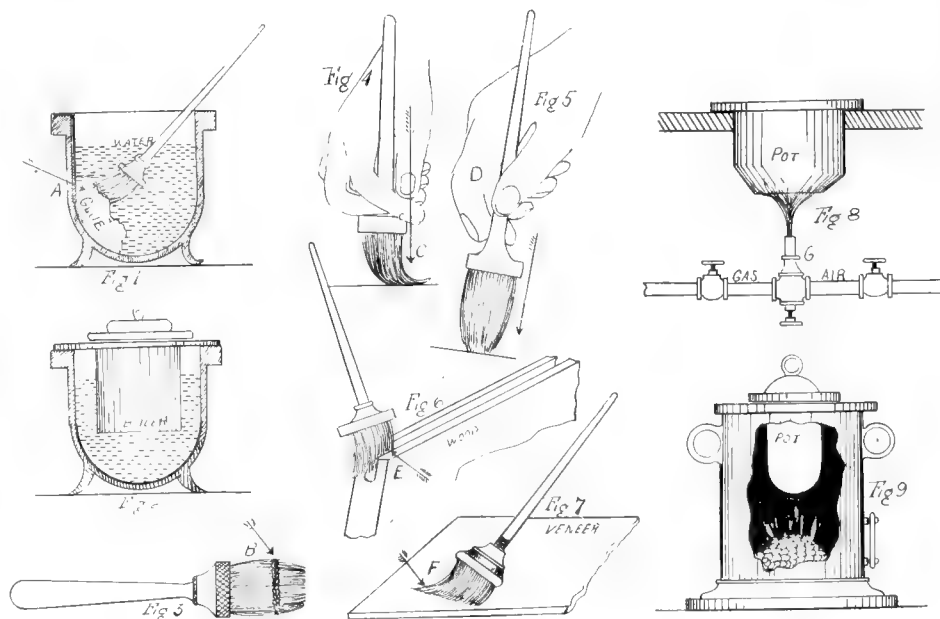
There are instances of using crude brushes made of a rag tied on a stick, and instances in which worn and broken brushes are utilized, but the majority of users of glue depend upon common bristle brushes. The camel's hair brush cannot be used long before the fine strands become clogged and torn. The stubby bristle brush will not do, and the user of glue finally hits upon the common hog-bristle brush of the character exhibited in Fig. 3. Of course he often seeks to alter the original condition of the brush and sometimes ruins it this way. In one shop a glue worker had his brushes bridled with wire as at b. This shut off just that much action of the bristles. In other places, while the glueman did not put his brushes "on the bum" by binding up the bristles with wire, he went at the work in such a way that he ruined his brushes early in the game, besides doing defective work in the meantime. Some glue-

the work, without jamming the bristles as in the previous case.

Many brushes are put out of working order prematurely because of their use in grooves of work to be joined, as at e, Fig. 6. Wide and full brushes are often squeezed into narrow grooves. The best way is to have an assortment of glue brushes, and in this assortment there should be some small ones, the bristle combination of which should just fit the width of the grooves of the work in hand. This will prevent tearing and wearing the bristles on the grooves. Then the brush is often worn down unevenly by constantly dragging it over the work at an angle, as shown in Fig. 7. While the inner side of the brush slides over the surface, the outer drags irregularly as at f, and the result is that the unequal pressure makes the brush crooked in a short time. Much depends upon the manner of holding the brush.

Of course all manner of schemes for heating the pots are invented by ingenious glue-makers in the shops. In one the resourceful glueman introduced a complete Bunsen burner device. He got gas from the main by running a rubber tube from a jet to the gas pipe, as shown in the diagram. Then he rigged up a little fan blower motor, attached a tube and secured an air blast therefrom. When the air and the gas were combined in the Bunsen burner at g and intense heat was obtained from the flame.

Fig. 9 shows another kind of glue pot. The object of this contrivance is to enclose



men apply the glue to the work by grasping the brush as in Fig. 4, exerting more than necessary pressure in the direction of the arrow c, thereby reducing the bristles to a flattened condition. Many glue brushes are prematurely ruined by this method. A better way to operate is exhibited in Fig. 5. The brush handle is grasped with the forefinger, the thumb on the stem as shown. The forefinger d is not brought down hard upon the brush head. This gives opportunity for a clean sweeping of the brush to and fro on

the heating chamber. Coke, charcoal or other fuel is employed and ignited just beneath the pot, which is constructed with an inner boiler for the glue.

There are many different kinds of glue melting and working devices in use in woodworking mills. The large veneer and furniture factories have special glue rooms, carefully fitted up, where all gluing is done, for this department of any shop of importance is worthy the best appliances and the attention of an expert.

Meeting Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Ass'n.

There was a rousing meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, held at Grand Rapids, Mich., April 17. Although the association was only organized in July last, this is the fourth meeting that it has held. The attendance at every meeting seems to be growing larger and is indicative of the interest that is being manifested in the association. Already the organization has systematised plans for gaining an accurate knowledge of stocks of lumber and logs on hand, both sold and unsold, and many details that put every hardwood manufacturer in Michigan in possession of facts essential to a thorough knowledge of the conditions of the business in the state. This information is collated by the association's secretary at frequent intervals and distributed to every member. It is safe to say that there is no body of lumbermen in the country who are bet-

tion and while our association has not made very much stir or excitement, we feel that its work has been very effective.

The last statistics which our secretary sent out were gotten up in splendid shape. They reached nearly every manufacturer and I think had their effect.

The work of this meeting today, as I look at it, is to consider fully the rules that have been drafted by the different committees and if found to be satisfactory, adopt the same and put them into effect in say thirty or sixty days. This would give our committee a chance to confer with the committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, as I understand it is the wish of the National Association that our Grading Committee meet their Grading Committee and go over the rules question. If their committee approves of the rules which our committees agree on, and agrees to recommend their adoption at their annual meeting to be held at Atlantic City in May, on maple, beech, birch, ash, elm and basswood, so that these products could be shipped on one set of rules known to the trade, I feel that we would have accomplished a great deal. We want a set of rules that cannot be manipulated and in order to have such a set of rules we will have to consider the board from both sides.

I am very desirous of seeing the defects in boards placed according to the amount of feet in each board, instead of according to the width and length. I am also very desirous of seeing a uniform inspection—I mean one set of inspection rules. Every member here should give this rules question serious thought because when it is decided upon now it should be left so for some time.

The marketing committee has a very important task to perform, and I hope they have given their work sufficient thought to enable them to state to this meeting the market conditions as they are today, and the chance for maintaining the present prices for our stock or of advancing prices in the near future. We also want to discuss fully the amount of stock on hand, compared with last year, and the amount of stock sold and unsold at the present time. We want to look into it carefully and outline a policy for this association to pursue, taking into account the amount of money it will require to run it successfully, and make provision for raising the amount today or when it will be needed. For the best interests of this association it is going to require lots of attention and work in the future. Your secretary deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished in the short time he has had to do it. Taking into consideration his own business interests I cannot see how he can continue this work and do either himself or the association justice after the close of our year, which will be in July, unless he or some one else gives the work their full time and attention.

Every member of this association should have a list of stock on hand every month; namely, each kind of hardwood lumber, as well as the thickness, also the market conditions and the price at which lumber is selling at the central points, so that every manufacturer will be posted on the true condition of the market and know whether the supply of material is increasing or decreasing the demand. Products in which members are interested should be considered even if not controlled by the association, such as bark, seats and other forest products, and whatever information the secretary may have in his possession should go out to the members and he should keep in touch with them. If a member is not sure on any point on which he thinks the association might give information, it is his duty to write the secretary and try to find out the true facts as they stand. We are all busy men, perhaps too busy to give this association work the time it needs. Everybody is willing to do what they can, but this is an important work and a work that is going to have its results if properly looked after.

The matter is now in your hands and I hope we will have a good meeting.

At the request of the chair Secretary Odell read a synopsis of the minutes of the last meeting, which was approved.

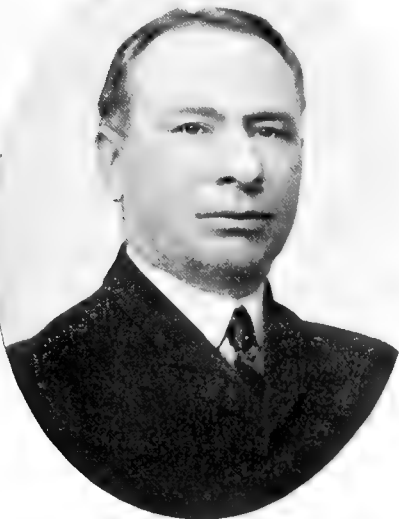
Chas. A. Bigelow, chairman of the grading committee, stated that a conference had been held between his committee and the grading rules committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Chicago some time ago, and that they had received courteous treatment at the hands of the National repre-

sentatives and that a report of this conference would be furnished later.

President White invited W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, to address the meeting on the subject of the National Association's joining the Michigan Association, or the Michigan's joining the National. Mr. Russe responded as follows:

W. H. Russe's Speech.

Mr. President and Michigan Millionaires: I think the request of your president is very embarrassing when he asks if Michigan shall adopt the National rules or the National adopt the Michigan rules. At Buffalo we made an agreement not to change the rules for three years, but I, for one, feel there are some changes which should be made. You will all bear in mind in making rules, when we hear from all sections of the country, that Michigan will not get just what it wants, that Wisconsin will not get just what it wants, and Indiana will not get what it wants, because we do not all think alike, and that is true on any legislation on any subject. Any legislation you might carry out



WILLIAM H. WHITE, PRESIDENT.

ter posted on facts of such essential interest in assisting just values for their product as the members of this organization.

Beyond the information collated and disseminated as above noted, the association has formulated a set of inspection rules and endorsed them, which it hopes to make the standard of the entire country on northern hardwoods. The membership has grown to about seventy in number, and represents about eighty-five per cent of the total hardwood output of Michigan. The initial meeting of the organization was held at Ottawa Beach on July 13 and 14 last. The second meeting was called at Mackinaw Aug. 8. The third took place at Traverse City on Oct. 31.

The Grand Rapids meeting was called in the auditorium of the Hotel Pantlind at 10 A. M., with President William H. White in the chair, and Secretary Bruce Odell at his desk. President White after calling the meeting to order, delivered the following address:

President White's Address.

GENTLEMEN: This is the fourth meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Associa-



W. W. MITCHELL, VICE PRESIDENT.

here in your organization will not meet the approval of all your members. You must get together for the general good. I was present at Ottawa Beach when you were organizing this association. I am glad you have made such progress. Association work is a good thing. It is a good thing if you don't go any farther than to know each other, for then you have accomplished good work.

The market has been on our side of the fence for two years and I would like to see it continue for five years longer. Whether it will or not I can not say. In Memphis just at present we are getting good prices. A man comes into an office and we add a couple of dollars and another man comes in and we add a couple more. Conditions have been such that stocks have been kept at a minimum. The demand has been greater than the supply and while these conditions exist you are going to get good prices for your lumber.

Getting back to the rules, the National has always stood for and worked for uniform inspection, and by that we mean we hope some day to have one set of inspection rules governing the country. I believe the time is ripe now to get together on the proposition. The markets are with us for any changes. We are all manufacturing lower classes of material. I have always held our prices naturally will follow the quality of the goods we ship and if we make them too low we can not get as much money, but we should have universal inspection. They ought not to be Michigan rules, Wisconsin rules, or National rules, but we ought to have only one set of rules. In fact, the very existence of different rules has brought into effect the National association. Originally we had a great many exchanges and systems of inspection. Chicago,

St. Louis, Buffalo, New York and other cities had rules. When we made quotations on lumber they asked us, "What rules are you going to measure it by?" Then we got together and made a set of rules.

We have made wonderful progress. The success of the National association proves that despite the fact that this year there has been more agitation in manufacturing centers in regard to changes in the rules the association has made a large increase in membership and the inspection force has measured more lumber than ever before. The National association never has been in better condition than it is today. Still we have not attained the idea we started out for—universal inspection. I believe that with conservative action, and every man giving the other man credit for being honest in what he says, while we may not agree with you, by giving and taking we can get together and make a set of rules that will suit all of us. With the different interests at stake this will be the best thing that can be done.

I am not familiar with your northern woods. I do not know just what changes you feel should be made, but I know there are a few changes we of the south want and feel we should have. On the other hand, I do not believe in rescinding the Buffalo agreement—taking it out and throwing it overboard. I believe we can suspend the Buffalo agreement and make the changes necessary for the changed conditions and let the Buffalo agreement go right along until it has expired.

I am glad your association has invited the inspection committee not only of our association but also of the Indiana and Wisconsin associations, because I believe these committees

Let us meet with a determination to get together. If you conflict you will never get together. Some of our members have felt that they do not get what they are entitled to. If you will bear this in mind there is no reason under the sun why we should not get together, and I believe we will.

General Discussion on Inspection.

The chair next invited Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Association, to speak. Mr. Fish stated that his time was given very largely to carrying out detail work and that he was not a practical lumberman and was not competent to pass an opinion on inspection rules. He urged attendance at the forthcoming annual meeting at Atlantic City and hoped that every Michigan manufacturer would be present to further the interests of that section of the country.

President White then gave Theodore Fathauer, chairman of the Inspection Rules Committee of the National Association, an opportunity to speak. Mr. Fathauer said:

The question of inspection always seems to be a prominent one in a meeting of lumbermen. When first the subject was broached, ten or eleven years ago, the National Hardwood Lumber Association took great pains to enlist the support and cooperation of hardwood lumbermen. At that time they extended a general invitation to attend a meeting held in Chicago. Michigan was approached by personal efforts and Mr. White was among the first to attend the meeting. He is as conversant with the importance of the achievement as any of us. The dealers and manufacturers of hardwood lumber should and must get together. In a measure the dealer reflects the necessities of the consumer. Manufacturers, on the other hand, know what a log will produce and it would be the height of folly were they to adopt inspection rules which would not be practicable in the manufacture of hardwood lumber. You who have followed the work of the National Hardwood Lumber Association know that Michigan through its representative sawmill men has been represented on this committee. The inspection rules necessarily must represent the custom of the trade, and the inspection rule through its grades must take care of the entire product of the log. You gentlemen can answer the question far better than anyone else whether or not the National rules would take care of the entire product of the log with the exception of slabs, sawdust and edgings.

Personally I have always felt that to change the rules every time you have a meeting is a grave mistake. Not only are universal inspection rules desirable but uniform application of the rules. You cannot change the rules and expect the inspectors to apply them as well as if your inspectors had opportunity to apply them for a year or two.

We will fight for the rescinding of the Buffalo agreement if for no other reason than to show we acted in all sincerity. This is the position taken by the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange. We will send a strong representation to Atlantic City for this purpose.

I might say, however, that we will have opposition and if you gentlemen are interested, which you are—at least I think you are—it devolves upon you to attend the meeting in person. Proxies are not accepted. Whichever way you vote, for or against, goes and you must be there to voice your sentiments. The National Hardwood Lumber Association for at least ten years has endeavored to have its rules adopted in the eastern markets and about a month ago it was successful. I simply mention this fact to show you with what diligence the work is carried on. Also I wish to state to you that if any radical movement is on foot to change the rules for grading lumber you will lose the support which we now have and frustrate the efforts of ten years.

Carroll F. Sweet, a director of the National Association, spoke in substance as follows:

The subject of inspection rules your committee is very much more capable of handling with the committee of the National and other associations than it is possible to do here, and far better results can be secured through committee action. One point that is essential is to have a large attendance at the Atlantic City meeting. Last year Grand Rapids sent a big delegation to Memphis, which I got up, and I have been requested to repeat the program this year.

Your secretary has had bouquets thrown at him, so I think he can stand a little criticism. I called Mr. Odell up on the 'phone and he said he did not see any use in going. Now I want to tell you one thing—anything we don't get doesn't do us any good. Anyone who is dead doesn't get any good out of life.

Mr. Sweet further said that he was the excursion manager of the Grand Rapids members of the National Association and proposed to charter a special car to take the local lumbermen to the Atlantic City meeting of the National Association, and invited all members of the Michigan Association who could make it convenient to join the party to go with them.

Mr. Russe then cordially seconded the invitation given by Mr. Sweet.

The chair invited Geo. H. Chapman, a delegate from the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, to address the convention. Mr. Chapman spoke as follows:

I would like to touch upon one question which has been brought up, largely because of the remarks I made at the Traverse City meeting and because there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the position which has



BRUCE ODELL, SECRETARY.

have given inspection rules so much thought that they can go over the entire list far better than a general convention. Naturally when you go in a general convention the different sections handle different woods and it is hard to reach an agreement. For instance, I would not give any consideration as to what changes Michigan needs, because I would not be in a position to give them any advice. I do give thought to the woods we handle personally. Your chairman would not consider the woods you do not handle. There will come in differences of opinion again, but if we simply will wipe out sentiment and merely bear in mind that we are there not only for our own good but for the general good, and whenever you help the general good you will find you are helping yourselves, you will remove the obstacles and you are bound to put money in your pocket when you help the general good of the lumber business.

I feel that the movement here has been a wise one and I hope that when the committees get together one won't insist on having a certain speck removed, but by giving and taking they will be able to get together and when they get there we will be satisfied and then let the matter rest under the Buffalo agreement until it has expired. The National Association has always had that one idea in view; that is, universal inspection. You must bear in mind that with a membership of more than six hundred we have differences of opinion. We have differences of opinion in our club at Memphis, in which we have 116 members, but we try to get the best of the ideas advanced adopted. I find I am not infallible in my views and other people find out the same thing.



CHAS. A. BIGELOW, CHAIRMAN GRADING COMMITTEE.

been taken by the manufacturers of Wisconsin, especially those who have taken an active part in the formation of our new association. A good many of the wholesalers and others have given it to me pretty hard because they think we want to make it as hard as possible for wholesalers to do business. There is no such intention. We do not want to do anything that would be detrimental to the business of our friends and we want them to understand that the formation of this new association is for the purpose of taking up questions that our friends are not interested in. We intend to maintain both associations over there. There are questions which both can handle. There are questions that either one or the other could not handle. We recognize that their branch of the business is necessary to us. We will not under any circumstances take any action that will be detrimental to their affairs and those in other lines of the hardwood lumber business.

We have given this question of grading a great deal of thought. Mr. Fathauer said that the rules should be so written that they would cover the entire product of the log. This includes the low grade stock which is being sold for scoots, crating and other purposes. If the logging is closely done and the sawing properly done some provision should be made for this low grade product. For this reason we are advocating a grade which will take care of it. We think it should have a better name, however.

We are heartily in favor of uniform rules. We do not care who gets the credit for them. We are willing to keep up the fight until we get what we want. So far as continually changing the rules is concerned I do not favor too

much of that, but it seems to us that the great trouble with the hardwood lumber business has been and is today because we are working on antiquated plans. The first hardwood rules ever written were written in Wisconsin. They were used as the foundation of the National rules. They were written fifteen or eighteen years ago in a great deal of haste. We all of us know that conditions in the lumber business have changed within the last ten or twenty years. I do not know of a single set of rules that have not been changed materially within the last ten years. Shop common and pine rules are as radically different from what we had years ago as is possible. Changes were made in order to give sash and door factories what they wanted and then put on an adequate price. The rules were changed probably fifteen years ago. To make these changes there were conferences between the bureau of grades and the sash and door concerns tributary to the Mississippi river territory.

I don't see what objection there can be to making changes in the rules provided they are needed. I don't see that anything can be gained by changing gradually. Hardwood lumber as graded out is not as a rule satisfactory to the users of lumber. In a great many cases it is necessary to make special grades. I think all of you can recognize where that comes in. I think the basis—that is, the ground work of the present National rules—is not right. We do not think they cover the wants of the users of hardwood lumber. We don't care what it does to the manufacturer, because you can make a grade and put the price on it, but there may be a hardship on the user because he may not be able to use our grade. You are not going to change the real value of your lumber by changing the grade. We feel conditions are such that a radical change can be made. There are only slight differences which would enable us to give a man who is cutting up good lumber something that can be used to advantage.

On invitation Chas. H. Barnaby, president of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, spoke as follows:

I came here to represent Indiana in the joint conference on rules and am greatly pleased to find the Michigan association in session. We had a conference several years ago and we went to Chicago and tried to get changes but did not get anything. The next year we went to St. Louis, fought good and hard and got what we wanted. If we are going to get anything now we must fight for it. We have met four times, our Indiana committee, and suggested such changes as we think are right. We are going to Atlantic City in a body and are going to fight hard to have the Buffalo agreement suspended and have adopted such rules as we can have recognized by the National inspection committee.

Now, gentlemen, the chairman of the inspection committee cannot change these rules. It is the majority of the entire convention that will change them. If you want them changed you must go down there and fight for it. Now you speak about the manipulator. He will manipulate some way if he is a smooth citizen regardless of rules. Why, there is a fellow in our town who makes good money by manipulating and he will keep on just as long as he can do that. I hope Michigan will send a strong delegation and fight for the suspension of the Buffalo resolution.

W. C. Hull of Traverse City responded to Mr. Chapman's address as follows:

I do not know that I have anything to say until the discussion of the rules comes up. I was quite interested in the remarks of the gentleman in regard to grades. The gentleman who spoke at length says one cut of the log is not provided for. He advocates another grade and doesn't seem to like the name scoots. A No. 3 now is a very poor board. They only require 25 per cent sound cuttings and a board that will cut less than 25 per cent sound certainly is not entitled to a much better name. Should we change the name to No. 4 the result would be that one-half of the boards which the inspectors now put into No. 3 will go into No. 4.

On motion of D. H. Day a vote of thanks was given to visiting members of other hardwood associations for their attendance.

The Hart Cedar & Lumber Company of Hart was admitted to membership, whereupon the grading committee and the delegates from the National, the Wisconsin and Indiana associations went into session, as

well as the Market Conditions Committee; recess was then taken until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Secretary Odell submitted the following statement as a report of the Market Conditions Committee:

Report of Market Conditions Committee.

From the stock reports of January 1, 1907, and such other information as your committee is able to obtain, stocks of all kinds of northern hardwoods are very light, probably lighter than at any time in several years. In the opinion of your committee the following prices can be obtained for northern hardwoods over rail or by vessels:

BIRCH.				
4 4 red.	First and second.	No. 1 common.	No. 2 common.	No. 3 common.
4/4	\$29	\$21	\$15	\$13
5/4 and 6/4	31	23	15	13
8/4	33	25	17	
10/4	37	27	17	
12/4	40	30	20	
16/4	45	35	25	
MAPLE.				
4/4	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$13
5/4	26	21	15	13
6/4	27	22	15	13
8/4	28	23	16	
10/4	30	24	17	
12/4	32	26	18	
16/4	35	28	19	
Log run.				
Ash		No. 3 common.		\$30
Basswood				16
Peech				13
Soft elm				15
Rock elm				15

BRUCE ODELL,
A. W. NEWARK,
W. L. MARTIN,
W. N. KELLEY,
S. G. MCCLELLAN,
W. C. HULL.

R. Hanson said that the prices recommended by the committee were already being secured in most cases and gave a very optimistic view of trade conditions. The sentiments expressed were confirmed by both W. W. Mitchell and F. A. Diggins. On motion the report was accepted and adopted, and the meeting adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Chas. A. Bigelow, chairman of the grading committee, submitted the following report:

Report of Grading Committee.

Your committee submits the following modifications and changes in the rules of inspection of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, as its report, which, if incorporated in their rules, will, we earnestly believe, result to the advantage of all concerned. We ask that a committee be appointed by you to meet the inspection rules committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Chicago, prior to the meeting of that association in Atlantic City the latter part of May, as we believe the present time most opportune in which to further our efforts for a uniform inspection of hardwood lumber.

No. 1. Reference paragraph 2, general instructions: Both sides of the board shall be taken into consideration by the inspector, except as otherwise stated.

No. 2. Reference paragraph 3, general instructions: Instead of the words "and square ends" use the words "all ragged and bad ends" shall be trimmed off. Tapering lumber in standard grades to be measured one-third the length of the piece from the narrow end.

No. 3. Reference paragraph 4, general instructions: In the measurement of lumber in miscellaneous widths, all fractions one-half foot or over, as shown by the board rule, shall be added to the next higher figure, and all fractions under one-half foot shall be dropped.

No. 4. New paragraph, general instructions: All lumber grading firsts on the best side of the piece and No. 1 common on the reverse side shall be classed as seconds, and admitted into the grades of firsts and seconds.

No. 5. Standard lengths: Fifteen per cent of odd lengths to be admitted and measured and classed as such; 25 per cent of 8 and 10 foot to be admitted in the grade of firsts and seconds, not exceeding 10 per cent under 10 feet.

No. 6. Standard thicknesses of lumber are 3/8 inch, 1/2 inch, 5/8 inch, 3/4 inch, 1 inch, 1 1/8 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch, 4 1/2 inch, 5 inch, 5 1/2 inch and 6 inch.

No. 7. Stain that will surface off in dressing to any standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

No. 8. All lumber less than 1 inch in thickness shall be measured and counted the same as lumber 1 inch thick when sold as such.

No. 9. Wane: Wane on edge of inch board not exceeding one-half inch in width on face side of the piece, running not to exceed one-third in length, shall not be considered a defect. Inch and a quarter and thicker lumber will admit a proportionate amount of wane.

No. 10. No. 1 common: Width, 3 inches and wider; lengths, 6 feet and longer. This grade is a cutting up grade, and must work two-thirds clear face cutting in not exceeding three pieces.

No. 11. No. 2 common: Width, 3 inches and wider; lengths, 4 feet and longer. This grade is a cutting up grade and must work 50 per cent clear face, cutting in not exceeding four pieces.

No. 12. No. 2 common in soft elm shall conform to the general rules of all No. 2 common, except that the rules shall read "sound cutting" instead of "clear face cutting."

Your committee recommends further that copies of this report be furnished the secretaries of the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association; and again we ask that a special committee be appointed to confer with members of the associations previously named.

Respectfully,

CHARLES A. BIGELOW,
F. A. DIGGINS,
HENRY BALLOU,
D. H. DAY,
R. J. CLARK.

On motion of F. A. Diggins the report as read was approved.

R. Hanson then addressed the association as follows:

I make a motion that the committee which had in charge the making of the specifications submitted be continued; that it be instructed to attend the National convention which meets at Atlantic City in the near future for the purpose of having these inspection rules adopted. It is a well recognized fact that in order to make these inspection rules of any benefit to us it will be necessary for us to have them recognized by the National association. I do not mean by that to say we should join the National association, but in dealing with people in different cities we become international, in a sense, and for that reason want rules recognized by the general trade as the standard inspection rules. We would have hard bumping to inaugurate our system in our part of the country. I do not mean to say that we cannot enforce our inspection rules in a measure, but it will be a great deal better to have them adopted by the National association. I cannot see that we would gain anything by joining the National association, but I know we will profit materially by having them recognized as the standard of inspection, or in other words that our inspection rules agree with theirs. We are an association that does not come in contact with the other manufacturers' associations. We deal in lumber in which they do not deal. They should recognize our inspection as the standard inspection. I would recommend instructing this committee to attend the National association conference and, if possible, having it secure the incorporation of our inspection in their rules.

By having an organized association and taking a positive stand and adopting certain rules and regulations by which we want our lumber inspected they will listen to us and modify their inspection of that grade of lumber to harmonize with ours. Indications are they want us to be part of their body, but this I do not favor, because our interests are not common to that extent. If we were taken in as a body in that association they would have to supply us the same inspectors as are used in that body, and that I believe we can accomplish with a great deal more readiness than to attempt to fill the same positions they have to fill.

Let us stand outside of the association and hold the same relative position to their organization as the states hold to one another in the federal government. I am right, I believe. We should proceed along the line I have stated and appoint a committee with full power to act. I think we should send a committee down there with power to make reasonable concessions. If we do not give them that power then I do not think there is any use to send a committee.

Secretary Fish was asked to name a convenient time for the proposed conference with the Grading Rules Committee of his association, and suggested May 9.

F. A. Diggins interposed an objection, stating that he understood that the National committee was to meet with the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association's committee on May 8, and stated that he would like to have the committees of all the associations meet together at one time.

This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Fish, whereupon Mr. Hanson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it moved that the president and the members of the Grading Committee of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association meet with the grading committees of the other hardwood associations in Chicago on May 8, or at any other time that would be agreeable to all, and attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City on May 23 and 24, and that they have full authority to act in the matter of devising satisfactory and uniform inspection rules to govern the grading of northern hardwoods.

This committee consists of C. A. Bigelow, D. H. Day, F. A. Diggins, Henry Ballou, R. J. Clark and President White.

Secretary Odell read a financial statement of the condition of the association's affairs, showing that the total receipts up to this time had been \$1,185 and disbursements \$1,106.77, leaving a balance of only \$78.23 on hand. He stated that the organization would require some additional funds to pay existing indebtedness and carry on the work, and referred to the provisions of the constitution relating to dues, which provides that an assessment on shipments not in excess of 2 cents per thousand feet might be made. The secretary introduced the following resolution, which prevailed:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to levy an assessment of 2 cents a thousand feet on all shipments of hardwood lumber shipped from January 1, 1907, the same to be paid quarterly, each member to render a statement promptly on blanks to be sent out by the secretary, which are to show the amounts of the different kinds of hardwood lumber shipped between the dates of January 1, 1907, and March 31, 1907, that being the first quarter of the year.

C. R. Duggan asked the secretary if it would be possible to compile a statement showing stocks on hand at more frequent intervals. In reply the secretary stated that he had encountered extreme difficulty in getting these reports as often as he had and did not think it would be possible to secure stock report statements from members oftener than quarterly, and doubted if it would be possible to secure them oftener than semi-annually.

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular letter to all members noting the invitation to be present at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City, and urging that all attend.

On motion it was decided to hold the first

annual meeting of the Michigan association at Cadillac some time in July, the date to be fixed by the president and secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

The attendance was as follows:

Henry Ballou, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
Charles A. Bigelow, The Kneeland-Bigelow Co., Bay City.
C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.
Frank Chickering, Grand Rapids.
E. C. Groesbeck, Stearns Salt & Lumber Co., Ludington.
George H. Chapman, Northwestern Lumber Co., Stanley, Wis.
W. T. Christine, American Lumberman, Chicago.
R. J. Clark, Peninsula Bark & Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie.
C. R. Duggan, Tindle & Jackson, Pellston.
F. A. Diggins, Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
H. E. Davies, Hackley-Pheips-Bonnell Co., Grand Rapids.
H. P. Dutton, Worcester Lumber Co., Ltd., Chassell.
C. E. Davis, Perkins Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
G. B. Dutton, Thos. MacBride Lumber Co., Buckley.
Theodore Fathauer, Theodore Fathauer Co., Chicago.
Frank F. Fish, National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.
M. J. Fox, G. von Platen, Boyne City.
L. E. Fuller, Lumber World, Chicago.
Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
William F. Gustine, A. F. Anderson, Cadillac.
Bruce Green, Williams Bros. Co., Cadillac.
W. C. Hull, The Oval Wood Dish Co., Traverse City.
H. S. Hull, The Oval Wood Dish Co., Traverse City.
E. S. Harris, Dalton Lumber Co., New Dalton.
R. Hanson, Salling, Hanson & Co., Grayling.
W. W. Johnson, Johnson & Crowl, Petoskey.
Paul Johnson, North Shore Lumber Co., Thompson.
E. L. Klise, A. B. Klise Lumber Co., Sturgeon Bay.
A. B. Klise, A. B. Klise Lumber Co., Sturgeon Bay.
W. N. Kelley, Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co., Traverse City.
J. M. Longnecker, Oval Wood Dish Co., Traverse City.
S. G. McClellan, Earle Lumber Co., Simmons.
R. E. Morris, Lumber Mutual Insurance Co., Ypsilanti.
W. W. Mitchell, Mitchell Bros. Co., Cadillac.
W. L. Martin, Embury-Martin Lumber Co., Cheboygan.
A. W. Newark, Cadillac Handle Co., Cadillac.
John F. Ott, John F. Ott Lumber Co., Traverse City.
Bruce Odell, Cummer, Diggins & Co., Cadillac.
A. R. Owen, John S. Owen Lumber Co., Owen Wis.
R. G. Peters, R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co., Manistee.
W. P. Porter, East Jordan Lumber Co., East Jordan.
M. J. Quinlan, Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton, Wis.
W. H. Russe, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.
C. F. Sweet, Merchants' Lumber Co., Strongsville.
J. Sullivan, Cedar.
L. L. Skillman, Skillman Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
R. W. Smith, Louis Sands Salt & Lumber Co., Manistee.
W. Tillotson, inspector National Hardwood Lumber Association, Grand Rapids.
George S. Wilkinson, Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
W. H. White, W. H. White Co., Boyne City, Mich.
George F. Williams, Williams Bros. Co., Cadillac.
H. Widdicomb, Jr., Halladay Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
John S. Weidman, J. S. Weidman, Weidman.

celved into the National Association and three others promised to join if their colleagues were willing.

President Clark called the meeting to order and stated its object, going on record himself in favor of hearty support of the National Association and of securing a local National inspector. W. C. Bailey said that as northern hardwoods were being cut out it was more necessary to have an inspector for the Twin Cities to give good service on southern stock.

W. H. Russe explained the National inspection service and said the association desired to locate inspectors wherever needed. The service is maintained as near uniform as possible, and is giving very general satisfaction. The buyer will like it better even if not always suited, because he will know what he is going to get. Mr. Clark explained that, while at Buffalo two years ago a resolution was adopted not to change the grading rules for three years, there is some talk now of change and it will come up at the annual meeting May 23 and 24.

F. F. Fish, secretary of the association, said that beginning five years ago with three inspectors, they now had twenty-one. They are paid \$1,200 to \$2,100 a year, and are under



D. F. CLARK, PRESIDENT NORTHWESTERN HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

bond. If on a reinspection there is a difference of more than four per cent the association mails a check to the buyer or seller, as the case may be, and takes it out of the inspector's bond. There are now 580 members; there are only six in the Twin Cities and there should be twenty. O. O. Agler said that National inspection had gained the confidence of buyers now so that they were satisfied to take it in nearly all cases without question.

A. E. Peterson of St. Paul thought the owner or buyer should be allowed to have a man on the pile with the inspector. Mr. Fish said that nine times out of ten this man would try to influence the inspector. Theodore Fathauer of Chicago, chairman of the grading rules committee, said that in Michigan no man thought of going on the pile, and the inspectors would be "very impolite" to a man who tried it. Michigan shipped 400,000,000 feet under National inspection, he stated, and as a buyer he had such confidence in it that he never reinspected. W. C. Stanton of St. Paul wanted to know whether parties not members of the association could call for a reinspection. The reply was that they could if the lumber had been sold subject to National inspection. J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, Ind., said he had formerly paid little attention to anything but the social

News Miscellany.

Inspection Conference at Minneapolis.

Six officers of the National Hardwood Lumber Association headed by President W. H. Russe on April 19 visited Minneapolis for the purpose of getting in touch with the hardwood wholesalers of the Twin Cities and enlisting enough of them as members of the National Association to justify locating a National inspector there. A meeting of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was called by President D. F. Clark for the purpose of talking things over with the

visitors. It was held at the Commercial Club and was followed by a dinner, at which Mayor J. C. Haynes welcomed the guests to Minneapolis.

It was the sense of the meeting that the local hardwood men should join forces with the National Association, whose inspection rules they have long been using, and that they should endeavor to use all honorable means to have a universal inspection system adopted for the whole country. Seven new members were re-

side of the association, but now he was fully reliant on National inspection, and in the few cases that were reinspected for him the results were perfectly satisfactory. C. H. Barnaby of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Association, spoke briefly and said he had learned some things from the discussion. F. H. Lewis of Minneapolis asked whether a National inspector for the Twin Cities would instruct the local inspectors. Mr. Fish said he would be directed to do so.

Dinner was then served in one of the small club dining rooms. D. F. Clark presided. After dinner Mayor Haynes was introduced and extended the visitors welcome to the city, speaking at some length. Messrs. Russe, Stimson, Fathauer, Agler and Barnaby all responded briefly and spoke in complimentary terms of the Twin Cities and of their meeting with the local hardwood men.

Those present included the following:

W. H. Russe, Memphis, president N. H. L. A.
F. F. Fish, Chicago, secretary N. H. L. A.
O. O. Agler, Chicago, first vice president N. H. L. A.
Theo. Fathauer, Chicago, chairman rules committee, N. H. L. A.
Charles H. Barnaby, Indianapolis.
J. V. Stimson, Huntingburg, Ind.
D. F. Clark, C. F. Osborne, Grant Osborne and H. E. Walker, Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis.
A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis.
W. H. Sill, P. R. Hamilton, Minneapolis Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
A. E. Peterson, Peterson-Moore Lumber Company, St. Paul.
S. H. Davis, Henry Levine, S. H. Davis Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
R. H. Grinstead, Pacific Timber Company, Minneapolis.
F. H. Lewis, Minneapolis.
I. P. Lennan, I. P. Lennan & Co., Minneapolis.
E. Payson Smith, A. S. Bliss, Payson Smith Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
W. C. Stanton, George De Long, Stanton-De Long Lumber Company, St. Paul.
G. W. Everts, C. A. Mayo, G. W. Everts Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
H. M. Halsted, Halsted & Booraem, Minneapolis.
T. D. Jones, G. W. Jones Lumber Company, Appleton, Wis.
W. C. Bailey, Minneapolis.
E. H. Hobe, Hobe Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
A. A. Rotzien, W. C. Meader, Hawkins Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis.
F. W. Buswell, Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis.
N. C. Bennett, N. C. Bennett Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
T. T. Bartelme, Minneapolis.
J. F. Hayden, secretary Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, Minneapolis.
Platt B. Walker, Minneapolis.
Mayor J. C. Haynes, Minneapolis.

Indianapolis Machinery House.

The patrons of the HARDWOOD RECORD are introduced in the advertising pages of this issue to the veteran sawmill and special machinery manufacturing house—the Sinker-Davis Company of Indianapolis. This concern was founded in 1851 by Edward T. Sinker and operated under various firm names until 1871, when the firm of Sinker, Davis & Co. was incorporated, and in 1888 reincorporated under the style of the Sinker Davis Company. Perhaps the company is best known through its line of "Hoosier" sawmill machinery, and its specialty in this line is its "Gold Dust" band sawmills, in 7 and 8 foot sizes, and its new "Hoosier" 6-foot band sawmill. It also makes a full line of circular sawmills, gang edgers, lumber trimmers, engines and boilers.

One of the company's famous machines, which is illustrated in its ad, is the "Hoosier" self-

feed rip saw. This machine is of special interest to manufacturers of furniture, flooring and cut-up material, and is one of the best types of feed-in and feed-out rip saws that has ever been made. Its value is attested by the numbers of these machines that already have been sold, and its popularity seems to be general with the trade.

The officers of the Sinker-Davis Company are J. H. Hooker, president; H. R. Bliss, secretary and treasurer, and John N. Steely, superintendent. These gentlemen are all very popular with the hardwood lumber manufacturing and remanufacturing trade, with whom they particularly come in contact.

The plant of the Sinker-Davis Company is very close to the downtown district of Indianapolis. It consists of a machine shop and foundry, a millwright shop and pattern storage house, and is located at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Missouri street and the Union Railway tracks, and the structures run through to West street. The shops are fitted with the most modern types of iron and steel working tools and the employees of the house have been brought up with it and are skilled machinists.

The machinery of the Sinker-Davis Company is pretty well scattered over the entire United States, but particularly through the South and Southwest, and has achieved a splendid reputation wherever it has been sold.

Indian Territory Hardwoods.

O. M. Bruner, president of the Owen M. Bruner Company, wholesale lumber dealer of Philadelphia, has recently returned from a trip to Indian Territory. Mr. Bruner supplies the RECORD with the accompanying picture of an



A FINE COTTONWOOD LOG CUT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Indian Territory cottonwood log scaling 1,500 feet, cut by Burgoyne Brothers of Hugo. Mr. Bruner makes a very alluring report of the hardwoods he finds in that district, and thinks that that region will become an eventful source of supply for a considerable quantity.

Annual National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The eastern members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, represented by a committee of arrangements consisting of C. E. Lloyd, E. A. Beckley and B. C. Currie, are out with a handsome little booklet containing valuable suggestions and requisite information for members and others who contemplate attending the annual meeting, which will be held at Atlantic City, May 23 and 24.

Members and guests attending the convention will be entertained by the eastern contingent, which hospitably invites all hardwood lumber manufacturers and wholesale hardwood dealers to be present, and announces that special arrangements have been made for ladies, so that it is hoped a large number will attend. The committee recommends that visitors arrive as early as Wednesday evening, if possible, that everyone may be on hand promptly the opening day of the convention.

The headquarters and meetings will be on the Steel Pier, admission to which will be insured by showing the badge or button to the business meetings; at other times by ticket. A representative of the committee will be at the entrance to the Pier during the entire convention, to give information, tickets, etc., and to register all members and guests. It is urged that all register promptly, as soon as located at any hotel; all tickets for meetings, smoker, ladies' entertainment, etc., will be presented at the time of registration.

Special railroad rates have been secured for this convention, on the certificate plan; the method of procedure is to purchase a straight ticket to Atlantic City, over the route by which one intends to return home, and get with it a certificate from the agent which will entitle one to one-third fare returning; the tickets will be on sale from the 19th to the 27th of May. For members wishing to stop at Philadelphia, New York, New England points, or the Jamestown Exposition on their return, stop-over privileges at Philadelphia have been arranged for, the side-trips to be taken from there. Whatever route is decided upon, it should be borne in mind that tickets must be routed the same both going and coming, in order to insure securing the low rate.

Atlantic City is noted for its fine hotels, and the committee has selected eight of the very best for recommendation to prospective visitors; they are the Chalfonte, the Dennis, Haddon Hall, the Marlborough-Blenheim, the Rudolph, the St. Charles, the Strand and the Traymore. In writing for accommodations, which should be engaged in advance, mention the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The following programme of events has been decided upon:

Wednesday, 22d: Committees will meet in the evening, time and place to be determined upon by their chairmen.

Thursday, 23d: Morning and afternoon sessions of convention on the Steel Pier. Regular business and speeches on important and interesting subjects will be heard.

Thursday evening: Smoker and entertainment will be tendered the members and guests at the Rudolph Grotto, at 8 P. M. Lunch and "other good things" will be served. Entertainment for the ladies will be furnished on the Pier at 8 P. M. Music, special attractions, and a "cake walk."

Friday, 24th: Morning and afternoon sessions on Pier. Morning excursion for the ladies along the bay and sound to Somers Point. In the evening there will be entertainment for all on the Pier, with music and a basketball contest.

Building Operations for March.

Building operations for March, as given in the report of the American Contractor of Chicago, while showing a gratifying and widely distributed building activity and a gain in thirty-one of the principal states of the United States as compared with the corresponding month of 1906, indicate a loss in twenty-one cities. This aggregate loss amounts to only three per cent, however. The greatest decrease reported is in the Manhattan and Bronx districts of New York, while Brooklyn shows an increase. Chicago shows a gain of thirty-three per cent. The total for March, 1906, was \$56,072,937, as compared with \$54,222,677 for March, 1907.

New Chicago Hardwood House.

The R. A. Hooton Lumber Company is the name of a new and desirable addition to the wholesale hardwood fraternity of Chicago. The company is under the management of R. A. Hooton, and has opened headquarters at 1052 First National Bank building. It will specialize in poplar and chestnut. Mr. Hooton has had long experience in the lumber trade, both in the retail and jobbing business, and made his headquarters for many years at Danville, Ill. He will be heartily welcomed by the wholesale contingent of Chicago.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen?

A further instance of slow delivery by railroads, which has of late become a serious menace to trade, has just come to hand, and as it is even more remarkable than any of the tales of woe yet told by lumbermen, it is worthy of repetition.

A carload of lumber—the Southern Pacific railway's No. 17228—arrived at Malden, Mass., April 9, which has evidently been a wanderer over the face of the earth for nine years. It has been offered to one firm after another, but has been unable to find a home up to date, although it is now being temporarily sheltered by hospitable yard hands in Malden. In identically the same box car in which it was first loaded, in 1898 at Bangor, N. Y., the lumber rests unmolested, with the original seal unbroken. It now bears the name of the Sweezy Lumber Company of Malden, but that concern disclaims all knowledge of the shipment, and of course refuses to accept it, basing their contention that the car is not for them on the ground that they were not in business nine years ago, and the bill of lading shows that it was consigned September 12, 1898. The following day it put in an appearance at Rouse Point, N. Y., bearing a tag addressed to the J. A. Shepard Lumber Company—which no one there knew, or had ever heard of. So once more it started on its weary way. On October 5 of that year it appeared in Burlington, Vt., but nobody wanted it, so it "went right in and turned around and went right out again." From that day to this it has traveled hither and thither—nobody knows where—until its sudden appearance in Malden.

The value of a load of lumber of the size and quality contained in the mysterious car would have about doubled its value in nine years, in addition to the fact that it would have become thoroughly seasoned. At the same time the use of it for so long a time would doubtless run up a pretty bill with the railroad companies, so it is a question whether the original consignee, should he ever step in and claim his own, would have a diamond mine or a gold brick on his hands.

Important Decision.

The supreme court of Virginia, sitting at Richmond, handed down on April 6 an important decision in the case of J. A. Wilkinson of Bristol vs. Norfolk & Western Railway Company and Old Dominion Steamship Company, deciding a hitherto adjudicated point and establishing a judicial precedent of incalculable benefit to shippers not only in Virginia but all over the country.

Mr. Wilkinson shipped a considerable amount of high class hardwood lumber to New York over the Norfolk & Western and Old Dominion lines. The lumber was delayed and when it reached New York the prices had dropped so that Mr. Wilkinson sustained a heavy loss. He brought suit in the law and chancery court at Norfolk against the Norfolk & Western and Old Dominion Steamship Company for damages. The companies would neither disclose upon which line the delay occurred and on a well established principle of law which they have hitherto plead successfully called upon the plaintiff to prove his case and show which one of them had caused the delay. This he could not do, as he was without proof, and the power of discovering this did not lie with him. He won the case in the lower court, being the first time that a state court had repudiated the doctrine that a defendant cannot generally be made to disclose facts to his own detriment. The case then attracted the attention of shippers everywhere. The defendants appealed to the supreme court and the decision affirming the judgment of the court below was rendered by Judge Cardwell April 6, and in commenting on the case he used these words: "It would be a denial of justice, as it seems to us, if the law withheld from ship-

pers, in such a case as this, the right of recovery, where from the nature of the case he is powerless to trace the negligence to the particular carrier concerned, and where, perhaps, by agreement between them, or collusion, each declines to introduce evidence to establish its own freedom from negligence, because the establishment of this freedom from negligence of the one would place the fault on the other."

The court further held that where a plaintiff establishes by evidence that there was a delay, this is a prima facie case against the initial carrier and it must show itself free from negligence.

The holding of the appellate tribunal is a very important one to shippers everywhere and will be cited in other states in analogous cases as a precedent upon this point which has heretofore been without the light of judicial construction.

A Big White Ash.

W. T. Schnauffer of the Crescent Lumber Company, Marietta, O., supplied the photograph from which the halftone reproduced herewith was made. This white ash tree, which was 5 feet in diameter two and one-half feet from the ground, is a specimen of the timber growth on the Crescent Lumber Company's new timber holdings in West Virginia. The company pur-



A BIG WEST VIRGINIA WHITE ASH.

chased a few months ago 8,000 acres of timber land in Clay county, West Virginia, the preponderance of growth on the property being poplar, oak and chestnut. The company is already planning to commence active milling operations. Incidentally, the Crescent Lumber Company is engaged in moving its offices from Harmer street in Marietta to the First National Bank building, in which it has secured a handsome suite on the fifth floor, consisting of five rooms.

The Fischer Lumber Company.

The Fischer Lumber Company has been incorporated at Kewanee, Ill., to manufacture lumber and wholesale it from its sawmill, to be located about twelve miles from Sikeston, Mo. The company will be thoroughly organized in the immediate future, and will first establish a large mill on property which it owns on the main line of the Frisco railroad, about a hundred miles south of St. Louis. Upon the land owned by this company cypress, oak, gum, ash, sycamore and other hardwoods grow in abundance. The demand is such that the company already has offers for all the lumber it can make. A switch from the Frisco line will be installed to facilitate shipping. The incorporators of the new company are John Fischer, W. E. Gould and F. H. Davis of Kewanee.

Maple Sugar Production.

When the early spring days come on, followed by the usual cold nights, the sap begins to flow in trees, and the maple sugar season is "on." In olden times the farmers made thousands of

"spiles" of willow, mountain ash, alder or other wood with a pithy center. These spiles were sticks about six inches in length, cut and shaped so one end could be driven into a hole made in the tree, while the other end was cut so as to form an open spout. The farmers and their help worked at odd times all winter forming these tools and burning out the pith with hot irons. Then when the weather indicated a run of sap men would go through the woods and tap the selected trees a few feet from the ground. A hole an inch or more in diameter was bored to receive the spile, and a bucket placed to receive the drippings. Ancient as is this method of tapping, some farmers still employ it, although now there are galvanized iron spouts on the market which fit into the tree at one end and into a covered pail at the other.

Every night and morning sleds drawn by heavy draft horses and containing large tubs or tanks pass around among the trees; the drivers take the pails and pour their accumulated contents into the tubs, which are returned to the boiling cabin. After gathering up the sap in the morning, the teams are usually kept busy hauling wood for the fires, which must be kept at a steady heat day and night during the whole process of making the sugar.

For many years farmers boiled the maple sap in the open air, in kettles supported on rocks; later they adopted a cabin made of rough logs, or merely a sort of shed with bark thatch. At the present time throughout the maple forests in New England may be found well equipped sugar houses, containing huge kettles set in brick, over open furnaces or fireplaces, and connected by a conveyor pipe running across them. The sap is poured into a huge vat, also in the circuit, and the conveyor is provided with valves which permit its distribution into all or part of the kettles, as desired. Benches and tables are provided for the comfort of occupants, and the fires under the kettles keep the abode warm and pleasant. An expert sugar maker is usually in charge of each boiling house, and never leaves it until the end of the season. Each vessel has to be carefully and continually watched; if the maker does not stir the boiling sap enough, or correctly, or if he stirs it too much, the result will be disastrous in that the sugar will be burned or otherwise ruined. It takes a trained and practiced eye to recognize the precise moment when the boiling mass should be run off into moulds and hardened for the sugar market, for if syrup be too thin it will not command a good price, and if too thick the unnecessary loss will be considerable. When the expert decides that the liquid is "right"—which he does by testing large spoonfuls of it in pans of snow till the right consistency appears—he draws it off into moulds, each of which holds just the amount to make the proper sized cake of sugar, or into tin cans with corks and screw tops to hold the liquid form.

It is a well known fact that many manufacturers make their actual maple product go twice as far as do others, by purchasing large quantities of brown sugar and boiling it up with the sap—thus often using only one-third or even less of the genuine product. Of course, their output is very materially increased in this way, but the experienced buyer can detect the fraud, and they cannot command nearly so high a price for their goods as do manufacturers who put out "the real thing." The new pure food law should tend to curtail this practice to a great extent, as it will now be necessary for makers to label their product so that the exact percentage of adulterating material contained therein may be seen by a glance at the wrapper or can; it should also prevent retail buyers having to pay a fancy price for adulterated map'e, which the expert wholesale buyer has obtained at its real value from the manufacturer.

The maple sugar and syrup industry is much

more extensive than is commonly known. Vermont produces the largest quantity—nearly 5,000,000 pounds a year. New York comes next, with an output of about 4,000,000 pounds. Pennsylvania makes about 1,500,000 pounds; Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and West Virginia come next, in the order given, each producing several hundred thousand pounds. For the year 1903 the maple sugar and syrup product of this country aggregated a market value of \$2,636,774.

Removal Lumber Insurance Companies.

Six years ago the organization of an insurance association to be devoted exclusively to the purpose of insuring lumber and woodworking risks, was commenced in a very modest way at 66 Broadway, New York. The idea took very rapidly with the lumber trade, with the result

trade for over \$20,000,000 insurance liability on lumber and woodworking risks.

During this period of development the companies have extended their office space until a large part of the twelfth floor of the Manhattan Life building at 66 Broadway has been taken for their offices. Over a year ago, however, it appeared that the companies would unquestionably outgrow the available space in the Manhattan Life building, and it being considered desirable to locate in the insurance district, a floor in the Royal Insurance building, then in process of construction, was leased. The new Royal Insurance building has now been completed and it is worthy of mention that having been constructed by one of the greatest fire insurance companies in the world, it is quite natural that every feature of construction looking toward fire prevention has been installed in the building. It is a fine modern fireproof building, sixteen stories high. The twelfth floor has been finished with special reference to the requirements of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York and the Adirondack Fire Insurance Company, and these companies will take possession of their new quarters April 20. It is quite fitting that these two specializing companies, organized on a financial basis on a par with many of the general insurance companies, should have for their permanent home the finest lumber insurance office in the world.

With 5,000 feet of floor space, private offices for all officers and heads of departments, large, light rooms for clerical work and stenography, the new quarters of the lumber insurance companies have been laid out with a view to permanency and to accommodating a business which will ultimately attain very large proportions.

America has been foremost in the movement for specializing insurance, and it is a credit to the lumber trade that no single trade or industry supports insurance companies of its own equal in size and strength to those maintained by the lumber trade.

Utilization of Electric Power.

Everyone has heard about the utilization of the vast electric power now being developed through the aid of Niagara Falls, and that the street car system and nearly all other immediate users of power at Buffalo employ this wonderful force. Among others who have recently installed electric power for driving their plant is the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, the demand for its line of tools having outgrown the steam power formerly employed. The company has installed a full equipment of electric motors and April 8 turned on the new power to run its plant. The company figures that this new equipment will enable it to increase its facilities to such an extent that in future it will be able to make even more prompt delivery than formerly. In this issue of the Record the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company advertises one of its best known appliances, its gang ripping and straightening machine, which is of especial interest to hardwood users.

Removal of Page Lumber Company.

The R. G. Page Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., manufacturer and wholesaler of all varieties of hardwoods and of dimension stock, has moved its main offices and extensive yards to Ashland, Ky. Rollo G. Page, head of the house, will move to the new location, as will also C. E. Wilson, traffic manager. This move was considered necessary on account of the company's big timber interests in Kentucky and West Virginia and in view of the fact that for more than a year it has been operating yards and office at Ashland. It is thought that the entire business can be handled with greater dispatch and advantage from a point in close proximity to these interests.

Mr. Page located in South Bend about eight years ago, and was a member of the firm of

Martin & Page. A little over two years ago the firm dissolved and Mr. Page operated under the name of the R. G. Page Lumber Company. Yards were maintained on South Main street and offices in the American Trust building. The former will be closed out, but a sales office in charge of John Martin will be continued in the same location.

An Endorsement.

A concern which is constantly receiving the most flattering testimonials from well known lumbermen regarding the excellence and utility of its product is the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich. Recently the J. B. Galloway Company of Clarendon, Ark., installed a set of their grates, which they have thoroughly tested, and unhesitatingly say is especially well adapted to burning all sorts of refuse, thus saving their wood, and effecting a saving of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year; they also find that it is an easy matter to keep ample steam with "any old thing in the shape of fuel" and explain that their two boilers run five engines, the capacity of the boilers being just equal to that of the engines, without any surplus whatever. To say that they are highly pleased with their investment in the Gordon grate is to put it mildly, and they unhesitatingly recommend it.

Removal of Headquarters.

The American Woodworking Machinery Company, whose general offices have been at 136 Liberty street, New York, for several years, has removed to a permanent location at 596 Lyell avenue, Rochester, N. Y. The company's new and principal manufacturing plant recently completed at Rochester is the largest woodworking machinery plant in the world, and covers ten acres. The company operates six other important factories.

Atkins Saws for Alaska.

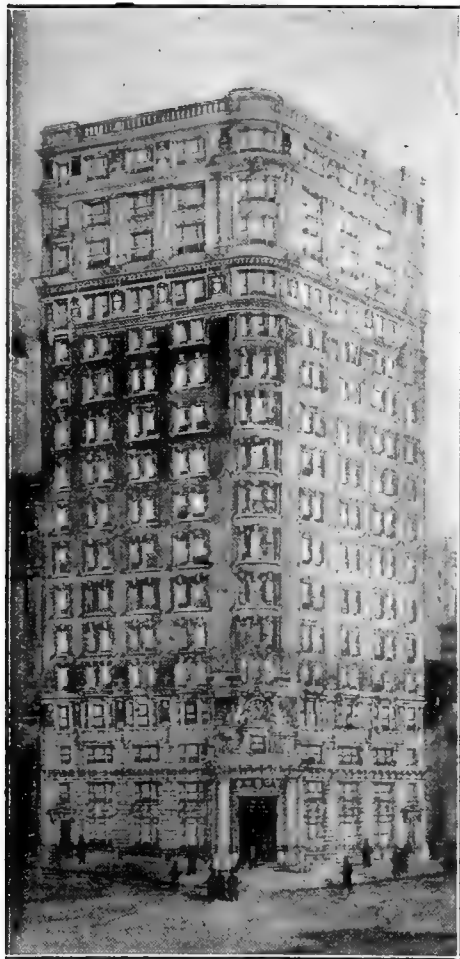
E. C. Atkins & Co., the Silver Steel saw people, have just secured a very interesting order through their Seattle branch. This consists of the complete saw equipment for five sawmills which will be constructed and placed at different points along the line of the Alaska Pacific Railway & Terminal Company, in southeastern Alaska. The saws were shipped from Seattle on the steamer Yucatan and will be taken into the country over snow and ice. Many large trestles will be necessary in the building of the road and piles and pile drivers will be used extensively. Piers are now in the course of construction at Catalla and other points. The road opens valuable territory from the Marten islands through the Copper river country to the Yukon river, a distance of 500 miles.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Ford Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Ford, Ky., filed suit recently against the L. & N. railroad for nearly \$12,000 as damages. When the first tide in the Kentucky river came last fall the run of logs was one of the largest in the history of the river. At that time the railroad company was building a new bridge across the river at Ford. The false work supporting the bridge caught the floating logs and caused an immense jam of nearly 100,000 logs. The lumber company alleges that its booms were crowded out of the river by this jam and that it lost thousands of logs in consequence.

The Swarthmore Lumber Company of Parsons, W. Va., has purchased the interests of J. Scott Bell, including three tracts and a lumber plant on the Dry Fork railroad, in Tucker county, for \$162,831. The purchasing company, which was formed last February, will operate the plant on an extensive scale. Summerfield Baldwin, a prominent capitalist of Baltimore, is at the head of the company.

The exceedingly high prices of standing timber at the present time have induced farmers and land owners to sell their holdings, and little mills have been busy this season cutting on



THE NEW ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
NEW YORK, HOME OF LUMBER
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

that an unprecedented support was accorded the new organization and very rapid growth ensued.

From this small beginning there were subsequently organized three stock insurance companies, two of them under the New York state laws and one under the laws of the state of Ohio. These are the Lumber Insurance Company, capital and surplus \$300,000; the Adirondack Fire Insurance Company, capital and surplus \$300,000; and the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company, capital \$100,000.

These companies are under the management of the Lumber Insurers' General Agency. Through the support of the lumber trade throughout the United States and Canada the companies have developed to such an extent that they now have aggregate assets in excess of \$1,000,000, and stand responsible to the lumber

small lots of trees throughout the north country. This has been quite a feature of the lumber industry in the vicinity of Saginaw, Mich., where a great number of small mills were in operation on farms and wood lots.

The Standard Parlor Frame Company of Chicago has filed an amendment to its charter increasing its capital stock from \$9,000 to \$26,000.

Leonard L. Shertzer has recently engaged in business at Mobile, Ala., where he will market a fine line of hardwoods which are manufactured at his mill at Merrill, Miss.

The Timpson Handle Company of Timpson, Texas, has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture handles and wagon timbers. The company started operations March 1 in a new and thoroughly equipped factory. H. R. Fory is manager.

The Boice-Grogan Lumber Company, whose plant at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire recently, plans the erection of a new saw-mill and veneer factory on which will be expended \$30,000. The plant will have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet.

Fire destroyed the plant of the W. E. Williams Company, large manufacturers of maple flooring at Traverse City, Mich., recently. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, with \$29,000

insurance. The property destroyed included the manufacturing plant proper, a considerable amount of valuable machinery, four dry kilns, and large quantities of maple lumber. It is announced that the plant will be rebuilt and will be ready for operation in about three months.

The Peabody Lumber Company of Columbia City, Ind., has bought of Henry Smith a 232-acre farm in De Kalb county, paying for it \$18,200. The land is heavily wooded with black walnut.

The United Walnut Company of Ft. Smith is shipping two car loads of walnut logs a day for export to Germany, where they are made up into furniture. Black walnut is more highly prized abroad for this purpose than in the United States, especially the wood which shows a curly grain; only about one stump in two hundred supplies this variety, however.

The Southwestern Lumber Company of Lake Charles, La., lately purchased 32,000 acres of fine hardwood timber land in Calcasieu and Avoyelles parishes, the consideration being something over \$300,000. The property is said to contain some of the finest hardwood timber in that section of the country.

opportunity to display his energy and ability. His connection with the concern is thought especially advantageous at this time owing to the prolonged illness of Mr. Wolfe, secretary of the company, and to the inability of Mr. Heath, president, to give his attention to the details of business because of his long absences from the city. Mr. Wolfe is steadily improving in health, and although he is able to be out, he is not yet strong enough to superintend the sales department, which is his special duty.

The steamer Louis Pahlow and consort Delta, belonging to the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago, were driven ashore at Clay Banks, near Sturgeon Bay, Wis., April 15, during a snowstorm. An alarm was sent to the life-saving station at the latter place, and the crew went out overland for the wreck. They succeeded in saving the entire crew without loss of life, although the steamer is totally wrecked. The Delta escaped serious injury.

A new concern in Chicago is the Chicago Wood Turning Company, recently incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock.

Secretary Fish of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is figuring on arranging for a special train to run from Chicago to Atlantic City over the Pennsylvania lines, to carry those who wish to attend the annual meeting May 23 and 24. The plan is to have visitors from northern Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan join with the local contingent and go to the eastern meeting in a body. On the basis of the plans now contemplated the special train will leave Chicago at noon, May 22.

John N. Penrod, the black walnut king of Kansas City, was a Chicago visitor on April 23.

Oscar H. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, was in Chicago last Tuesday.

John N. Bonnell, treasurer of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., spent last Tuesday in the city on his way home from a Pacific coast trip that has occupied several months. During his absence Mr. Bonnell has cruised a good many thousand acres of timber in Oregon, and is figuring on timber deals of considerable magnitude in that state.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is in the South on association work.

Upham & Agler, the well known Chicago jobbing house, of the American Trust Building, has practically concluded purchases of its season's stock. Between its northern and southern lumber holdings the company has secured an aggregate of nearly 40,000,000 feet, which puts it in a very enviable position in the market.

F. E. Creelman, who was recently defendant in a suit in which he was charged with assisting in the wrecking of the Bank of America, has been declared by the jury not guilty. The president, vice-president and cashier of the bank were declared guilty, and the first two will receive a penitentiary sentence, while the cashier will escape with a fine.

Boston.

Boston wholesalers state that several large consumers of hardwoods are carrying such small stocks that their purchasing agents have visited Boston personally which, in several instances, is unusual. Among the buyers were those from the Heywood Bros. and John A. Dunn Sons, Gardiner. The purchasing agent for the latter concern stopped in Boston en route for New York.

The hardwood division of the Metropolitan Exchange of Boston held its meeting in the rooms of the exchange, Tuesday, April 23.

Frederick B. Cole, treasurer of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, visited Boston last week.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

W. E. Douglass of the Crosby & Beckley Company, Columbus, O., was an agreeable caller at the RECORD office on the 24th inst.

O. B. Law, who has been engaged in the sale of timber lands for several years at Detroit, Mich., and is one of the well known and successful operators in this line, has concluded to widen his opportunities by a removal to Chicago, and has opened an office at 85 Dearborn Street. Mr. Law's specialty is handling going yellow pine and hardwood operations.

L. P. Arthur of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis, well known producers of oak flooring, has been spending the last ten days in Chicago, organizing plans for the distribution of his product in this market.

Paul Johnson of the North Shore Lumber Company, of Thompson, and S. G. McLehlan of the Earle Lumber Company of Simmons, Mich., two Northern Peninsula operators, were welcome callers at the RECORD office this week. Both these gentlemen are specialists in birch production and are much pleased over the advancing prices this variety of lumber is commanding.

Charles H. Barnaby, the hardwood lumberman of Greencastle and president of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, was a Chicago visitor last week.

W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, spent some time at the association's headquarters in this city last week.

R. J. Clark of the Peninsula Bark & Lumber Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was in town last week. He reports that the largest part of his hardwood and hemlock stock on hand has been sold.

Among recent Chicago visitors from Wisconsin were A. R. Owen of Owen, George H. Chapman of Stanley, and M. J. Quinlan of Soperton.

Theo. Schneider, northern purchasing agent for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, spent several days in Chicago last week.

Joel B. Ettinger, manager of the Chicago branch of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, spent several days in Michigan last week, and met with his usual success in making sales of the high-class machines manufactured by his house.

Charles F. Braffett, vice-president of the Simonds Manufacturing Company and manager of its Chicago saw factory, is absent on a southern trip for business and pleasure.

George Greer, purchasing agent for the Joyce-Watkins Company of Chicago, is south on a buying trip.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has just issued a revised edition of the inspection rules of his association, which for the first time includes the new rules of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association covering northern hardwoods. These books are supplied free on application to the association headquarters—First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Jerome G. Leavitt, vice-president of the Leavitt Lumber Company, returned last week from an extended southern trip.

The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from John H. Lank, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, announcing that a vote of thanks was extended to the HARDWOOD RECORD for copies of the paper furnished the Exchange during the past year.

Ryan & McParland have removed their yards from the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Robey Street, where they have been located ever since they started in business, to Twenty-second and Laflin Streets, the site of the John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company's old yard.

The John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company is now nicely situated in commodious offices at 185 Dearborn Street.

Owing to the illness of his brother, Ben W. Davis, who superintends operation of the John R. Davis Lumber Company at Phillips, Wis., John R. Davis of this city has been spending most of his time at Phillips personally overseeing work at the big plant.

Irvine McCauley of the McCauley-Saunders Lumber Company, Fisher Building, this city, has left for a fortnight's visit to the cypress mills of Louisiana.

Clarence Boyle, an expert hardwood lumberman who has long been connected with the trade of this city, has recently resigned his position with the Chicago Car Lumber Company and has obtained an interest in the Heath-Witbeck Company of the Willoughby Building. As vice-president and manager of the company Mr. Boyle will have sufficient

Charles W. Leatherbee of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, Boston, has returned from a southern trip.

The firm of H. A. Grimwood & Co. of Providence, met with a fire recently, which destroyed their stock of sash, doors and blinds. Messrs. Grimwood, senior and junior, have been in the West buying to replace this stock.

The plant of the Greenwich Sash & Blind Company, Greenwich, Conn., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

F. W. Henry has been appointed manager of the Pittsfield branch of the Blakeslee Lumber Company of Albany. This company has recently decided to open a branch in Pittsfield.

New York.

The Wayne Lumber Company, wholesaler in hardwoods at Manhattan, has removed to more commodious quarters in the Importers and Traders' Building, 24-26 Stone street, city, where it has much better facilities for taking care of its increasing business.

J. W. Hussey, well known hardwood lumber and log exporter, who for years has been located at 1 Broadway, Manhattan, has removed to 59 Pearl street.

The forthcoming second annual golf tournament to be held by the Lumbermen's Golf Association at the Baltimore Country Club, June 12 and 13, is going to be a fine affair, and Secretary Henry Cape of 1 Madison avenue, New York, urgently requests all lumbermen throughout the country who are enthusiasts of this sport to enter the contest this year by sending in their applications to him. W. D. Gill, the prominent Baltimore lumberman, is president of the association and has been made a committee of one for the entire arrangements for the approaching contest. A large number of handsome prizes will be played for and handicaps arranged on such a basis as will give every one an excellent opportunity of winning.

Francis E. Southard, well known lumberman of this city, on April 6 committed suicide at his residence in the Rhinelander Apartment. He has been in ill health for several years.

Brooklyn is the banner borough of Greater New York in the matter of building activities for this year. For the first three months of 1907 the gain over 1906 was about \$4,500,000.

Hamilton V. Meeks, head of the Gardner & Meeks Company, Weehawken, N. J., accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived on April 10 after an extended European trip.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been spending several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business and visiting with his local representative, C. B. Cox.

F. J. Cronin, eastern representative of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., has been in town on one of his regular selling trips. He reports the poplar market as very active, with prices stiff.

Gilbert H. Shepard, cypress wholesaler of 29 Broadway, announces his removal to the Brunswick Building, Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

John Bossert, Louis Bossert & Son, big Brooklyn house, has just returned from a pleasure trip to the popular Florida winter resorts.

J. C. Turner of the J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Company, 1123 Broadway, has just returned from an extended tour of the south in the interest of business.

Thomas A. Murphey of the Murphey-Hardy Lumber Company, Newark, N. J., arrived in port last week after a two months' Mediterranean tour, accompanied by Mrs. Murphey.

S. F. Minter, hardwoods, 1 Broadway, is maintaining a branch wholesale hardwood distributing yard at Asheville, N. C., which is a convenience greatly appreciated by his customers.

The New Jersey State Senate passed a new

railroad demurrage bill on April 11, providing that when owners or consignees of freight refuse to accept the same and pay charges the railroads may after three days impose a charge of not more than \$1 per day for detention of each car or for the use of the track occupied. Sunday is not included in the demurrage limitations and the companies are allowed one hour a day for the moving of cars for train operation purposes. The railroads are also to have the right of lien of property where demurrage charges are not paid, although in disputes the property may be removed by the filing of a bond.

The regular annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association was held at the association rooms, 18 Broadway, on April 10 and was largely attended. The Hoban & Curtis Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, was elected to membership, and the membership of the Hull Lumber Company was transferred to G. H. Perley & Co. New committees were appointed by the president and were confirmed by the board of trustees. A fitting resolution of condolence was passed concerning the death of the late Russell Johnson of Johnson Bros., Brooklyn, who was for many years a respected member of the organization and of the board of trustees. A committee was also appointed to nominate officers for election at the annual meeting in October next.

John Woyka of John Woyka & Co., Limited, extensive mahogany timber and veneer merchants, Glasgow, Scotland, arrived in New York last week to visit the principal manufacturing points in the United States and Canada, buying poplar, walnut and oak.

Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held on April 11. The attendance was large and the usual zest was manifested in all the proceedings. Edwin B. Malone of Watson Malone & Sons was elected chairman of the meeting and John H. Lank secretary. Business reports were read by the different committees, after which the secretary, John H. Lank, read an exhaustive history of the association during the two decades of its existence. A most interesting report of the year's doings then followed by George F. Craig, the retiring president. The officers elected for the coming year are William L. Rice of T. B. Rice & Sons Company, president; Frederick S. Underhill of Wistar, Underhill & Co., vice president; Charles P. Maule, treasurer, and John H. Lank, secretary.

The annual banquet of the Lumbermen's Exchange, an exceptionally brilliant affair, was held at the Union League on April 11, with 139 guests present. The banquet was followed by an address by the ex-president, George F. Craig, who then introduced William L. Rice, the new president, who responded with an interesting talk, interspersed with humorous anecdotes. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of public schools, was orator of the evening. His address was particularly interesting, as he had spent his youth in a lumber camp and was thus able to discourse eloquently on the secrets of the lumber trade. Justin Peters, manager of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, followed with an interesting and instructive speech. E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, spoke next, after whom Frederick S. Underhill, the newly elected vice president, wound up with a humorous address.

A synopsis of the history of the Lumbermen's Exchange taken from the interesting report of the secretary, John H. Lank, shows the first meeting to have been held on Feb. 13, 1886, and a charter was granted under the present style on April 17, 1886. Laws were adopted May 20, 1886. These were revised in 1888, 1898 and 1906.

The first election of officers was on May 27, 1886, and resulted as follows: For president, William M. Lloyd; first vice president, Charles

W. Henry; second vice president, Charles M. Petts; treasurer, Edwin H. Coane. The total number of members at this time was 49; since then 193 have been added, but 106 have withdrawn, leaving the present membership 136, the largest in its history. Of the original members, 27 are still associated with the exchange, 25 as active and 2 as honorary members.

John W. Coles has recently been on a stock hunt in the South, where he made some connections for North Carolina pine, also contracted for some good hardwoods in Bristol, Tenn. He is receiving considerable of his goods by water and is expecting some barges of lumber from North Carolina in a few days.

Wistar, Underhill & Co., always in the front row of hustlers, have no fault to find with trade conditions. R. W. Nixon of this firm is on a selling trip in New York City and H. E. Bates has just returned from New York state, bringing in a good bunch of orders. This firm recently made a deal to handle the entire output of the Pigeon River Lumber Company near Newport, Cocke county, Tenn., which will run about 25,000,000 feet of poplar, oak, chestnut, spruce and hemlock per annum.

Among the recent visitors to the city are George A. Mitchell of White, Gratwick & Mitchell, Incorporated, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., and George B. Breon and John Coleman of Williamsport, Pa.

The many friends of George Nass of George Nass & Son will be sorry to learn that he is confined to his home with typhoid fever. A speedy recovery is hoped for.

E. B. Hayman of W. H. Fritz & Co. has been confined to his home for some time, it is reported, threatened with typhoid fever. As he is possessed of a strong constitution it is hoped that he will throw off the trouble.

R. M. Smith & Co. do not seem inclined to push for orders. They are confining themselves mainly to clearing up back orders as fast as railroad facilities will allow. Their mills are actively preparing stock. B. C. Currie, Jr., Philadelphia manager of this concern, reports things moving along a little quietly at this time; he is watching developments as the spring opens.

A large quantity of timber was recently destroyed by forest fires near Pottsville, Pa., and through the lower section of Schuylkill county. The loss will be heavy.

Fire in the plant of the Keystone Cabinet Works at Chester, Pa., on April 13, caused a loss estimated at \$15,000.

A report comes from Reading, Pa., that the 480 acres of timber land owned by A. Thalheimer, which is being cut at the rate of 30,000 feet daily, will be converted into cigar boxes.

Two hundred acres of timber land were recently destroyed by fire on the Nescopee Mountain near Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Shamokin Wagon Works, an adjoining planing mill and some dwellings at Shamokin, Pa., were recently destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$75,000.

Fire destroyed the woodwork manufactory of William Russell of this city on April 17, completely gutting the plant; the loss is placed at \$20,000.

The Bruce-Bock Lumber Company was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws on April 11 with authorized capital \$10,000. Principal office Conway, Pa. Incorporators are C. R. Bruce, H. J. Bock of Conway, Pa., J. A. Davis, W. A. Reader of Baden, Pa., and J. A. McNutt of Freedom, Pa.

Owen M. Bruner of Owen M. Bruner Company, a very busy concern, has no complaint to make in the way of business complications. The company has engaged J. A. Finley as salesman to look after the Metropolitan and Baltimore territory. Mr. Finley was formerly with Henson & Pearson. He will handle specially maple flooring and yellow pine timber. Mr. Bruner and

Mr. Finley have recently returned from an extended tour in the South and Northwest, visiting their various connections and familiarizing themselves with stocks and conditions. Mr. Bruner reports the mills all active and that he is looking forward to good summer trading.

The Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company has removed its office from 704 Real Estate Trust building to 322 North American building.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company recently issued a notice that on account of the proposed elevating of its road through the upper section of the city the freight yards at Huntingdon and Broad streets, and Tenth and Berks, will be abandoned on June 1. They have since announced that it is probable a yard will be opened at Seventeenth street and Indiana avenue. At the railroad company's office they assert that it has not been decided as yet as to whether the same privileges at the old yards will be allowed at the new one; but nothing definite can be ascertained for a week or two.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association is looking forward to a big time at its tenth annual convention to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 23 and 24. The committees have been hard at it under the able leadership of C. E. Lloyd, Jr., and B. C. Currie, Jr., of the committee of arrangements which has issued a neat booklet containing programme, excellent views of Atlantic City scenery, board walk, hotels, etc., together with full information as to railroad tickets, hours of departure from New York and Philadelphia, rates per day at all the leading hotels, etc., supplemented with a concise history of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Baltimore.

In compliance with action taken at the last annual meeting of the National Lumber Exporters' Association in Norfolk, Secretary E. M. Terry has sent to members the draft of a letter which they are asked to use as a model in communicating with their correspondents abroad relative to the shipping of lumber on consignment. The letter asks that members request their European representatives to desist, and use their best efforts to influence others to desist from soliciting consignments from mills and wholesale merchants in this country; also that they stop the promiscuous circulation in the United States of brokers' circulars. It was the opinion of those present that sending out this letter as a copy for exporters to follow in communicating with foreign brokers would be more effective as a means of combatting the practice of shipping on consignment than any other that might be attempted. A meeting of the special committee on Liverpool measurement is to be held on April 26 in the rooms of Secretary Terry. The committee includes George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.; Harvey M. Dixon of the Dixon Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va., and George M. Spiegle of George M. Spiegle & Co. of Philadelphia.

Michael S. Baer of the hardwood firm of Richard P. Baer & Co., in the Keyser building, this city, is away on a trip to the mill operated by the firm at Mobile, Ala. He will return by way of Cincinnati and other cities, paying close attention to the business situation in each place visited. The mill at Mobile is now running full time, and lumber is being turned out to the limit of its capacity, there being orders in hand for all the stocks that can be obtained.

William M. Burgan is at Eddy Lake, S. C., looking after the operations of the Eddy Lake Cypress Company, in which he is largely interested. He may also stop in North Carolina, where he has extensive interests in connection with the Pigeon River Lumber Company. In consideration of his services rendered to the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association Mr. Burgan has been presented with a handsome mahogany desk and office chair. Mr. Burgan, though a

wholesaler, took a deep interest in the work of bringing the retailers together and largely through his efforts the organization was effected.

William B. Tilghman, one of the most extensive lumber and sawmill operators in Maryland and head of the William B. Tilghman Company of Salisbury, Md., died there on April 13, after an illness of several years. He had been active in business until his last sickness, but continued to take a great interest in the affairs of the company, which conducts a sawmill at Salisbury and operates other enterprises. Mr. Tilghman was twice married and leaves seven children, William B., Jr., being the only son. The deceased organized the Salisbury National bank and otherwise worked hard to build up the town.

On April 14 fire in the chair factory of James McDonough & Co., 744-746 East Lombard street, this city, caused a loss of \$15,000, and for a time placed the National Casket Company's big plant, just across the street, in danger. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Hardwood Door Company, which was organized three months ago from the business of the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., and A. G. Breitwiser & Co., is carrying a stock of 10,000 hardwood veneer doors in its quarters in the big Terminal warehouse on the South Side. The company occupies seven floors, 20x155 feet each, and in addition to its stock of doors has a large stock of rails, balusters, molding, etc.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company is in its new offices at 1015 House building, where it has much better quarters than in its former location. The W. E. Terhune Lumber Company has moved to the ninth floor of the same building and J. E. McIlvain & Co. occupy a handsome suite of offices alongside of the Terhune quarters.

J. W. Selvey of Grafton, W. Va., and J. T. Caveney of the same place are at the head of a company which has purchased 2,000 acres of timber land in Randolph, Barbour, Preston and Tucker counties, West Virginia. A big sawmill will be established at once.

George W. Nicola, president of the Nicola Lumber Company, has bought one of the finest sites in the Schenley Farms allotment in the Oakland district and will erect on it a \$20,000 residence.

The Crescent Lumber Company has moved from the Whitfield building in the East End to the fifth floor of the Machesney building in Fourth avenue below Wood street. Its president is R. A. Wolf, and W. A. Kessler is secretary and treasurer.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company reports business active. The company now has over 10,000,000 feet of lumber on sticks and can't get enough cars or permit of loading as fast as it is cut.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company will move into its big suite of offices in the 20-story Union Bank building May 1. Mr. Turner has just returned from an extended trip through the South.

The Kendall Lumber Company has sold nearly all its hemlock bark and at much better figure than was realized last year. The Ohio Lumber Company, in which the Kendalls are largely interested, is cutting a fine lot of oak, and the Outcrop, Pa., mill near by is making 35,000 feet of hardwood lumber every day. J. L. Kendall is still in Roseburg, Ore., where he is picking up some more choice timber land in preparation for the big operation which the Kendalls will start there in the fall.

At last the Carter timber lands on West Hickory creek near Tionesta, Pa., will be brought close to market by reason of a new railroad for which surveys are now being made. This will run up West Hickory creek, near the mouth of which a big sawmill will be built. There are

about 15,000,000 feet of lumber on the tract, which will require fully two years to cut off. Oak, birch, chestnut and hemlock predominate.

The Stewarton Lumber Company has been organized by Otto and August Stickel of Mills Run, Pa., and J. A. Guiler of Connellsville, Pa. It will develop a large tract of hardwood and hemlock near Stewarton, Pa.

The Linehan Lumber Company is pushing out "strong" in the hardwood floor business in which it took a hand only recently. J. J. Linehan has been south again and finds stocks of hardwoods only fair in most places.

The Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company is having a rushing trade in hardwoods at its Pittsburg office. Manager C. W. Cantrell got hold of some mighty nice business while on a recent trip to Cleveland and only wishes that everything in lumber was as good as hardwoods at present.

The Interior Lumber Company, whose plant at Oneida, Tenn., was burned recently, will open a sorting and distributing yard there and another in Georgia and will make a specialty of rough lumber for a time. J. G. Criste will be Pittsburg manager as formerly and President J. R. Edgett will look after the buying in the south.

The Nicola Building Company has received a contract from the Pennsylvania Lumber Company for the erection of a reinforced concrete sawmill near Kane, Pa., in Warren county. It will cost \$50,000 when complete and will have spans on the sides of 60 feet. This will be the first mill of its kind in Pennsylvania and is causing no little interest locally.

The Pittsburg-Kanawha Lumber Company of Buckhannon, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Its incorporators are: Charles Campbell, H. B. Cooper, C. W. Heavner, H. W. Jackson and J. M. N. Downes, prominent capitalists of Buckhannon.

I. F. Balsley of the Willson Bros. Lumber Company, who is looking after the Pittsburg end of the finances for the National Hardwood Lumber Association's convention to be held in Atlantic City May 23 and 24, is enthusiastic over the outlook. He believes there will be a large attendance from this end of the state and says that many subjects of great interest to hardwood men are going to be fully and fairly discussed.

Wholesalers in northern Ohio are devoting much time this month to getting out piling for use at the Lake Erie docks at Collinwood, O., where are located the big shops and yards of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Most of the stock is used by this company in improvements, although the government has been a liberal buyer also.

The Cheat River Lumber Company has bought 700,000 feet of gum, and is selling it off rapidly for boxing.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company is pushing its hardwood department for all that it will stand. President W. D. Johnston is anxious that this shall be the best hardwood year in the American's history and General Manager J. N. Woollett is enthusiastically aiding him in bringing about this desired result. Charles Cruikshank of the hardwood force is touring New England; Samuel Dunseith is looking after business in Canada; A. T. Ash is buying stock in West Virginia; T. C. Clark is selling hardwood out west; W. T. Robertson has been permanently stationed to look after southwestern hardwood purchases in Arkansas.

Buffalo.

Buffalo lumbermen are anxious to get their new clubrooms in the Chamber of Commerce ready for occupation, as the move will solve the problem of a permanent home for them. The new building was formally opened April 18, but it will be some weeks before the lumbermen's clubrooms will be finished.

There is some improvement in the car situation locally, but the complaints of shortage in

this time of the year, but manufacturers are encouraged over the more favorable conditions recently experienced.

There is some improvement noted in the car situation. There are more cars available for lumber interests and this means larger shipments out of this city as well as increased receipts of both timber and lumber from interior points. Lumber firms engaged in manufacturing are better supplied with timber now, taken as a whole, than they have been for some months.

New Orleans.

The sensation caused here last week by the announcement that a receiver had been appointed for the big lumber exporting firm known as the W. A. Powell Lumber Company, Ltd., had hardly subsided when William A. Powell, head of the company, was arrested and charged with embezzling a large amount of staves and lumber belonging to two New Orleans banks. The first charge of embezzlement was preferred by the German-American National Bank, which charged that Powell had embezzled 22,000 pieces of French claret staves intended for export and on which the bank had advanced something over \$1,000. The value of the staves was set at \$1,825. The Hibernia Bank & Trust Company then preferred charges against Powell, alleging that he had embezzled 400,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$12,000, on which this bank had also advanced money. It was alleged in both instances that the bank had paid the money advanced on the staves and lumber to Powell expecting to secure the receipts and bills of lading when the lumber was delivered on shipboard. These bills of lading were never received and the charges were consequently preferred. Powell was arraigned in one of the inferior criminal courts and his bond was fixed at \$10,000 on the two charges. The Whitney-Central National Bank, Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Company and the Cosmopolitan Bank & Trust Company are also said to have been victimized by Powell. His operations in this particular line, it is stated, represent between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The receiver for the Powell Lumber Company was appointed on the application of Stahl & Son, lumbermen of Rotterdam, who alleged that the company's affairs were being mismanaged. It was set forth in their petition that the company's liabilities would exceed \$450,000, while its assets were less than \$350,000. In accordance with the representations of the petitioners Judge E. D. Saunders in the United States Circuit Court named the Commercial-Germania Savings Bank & Trust Company as the receiver. This institution is now in charge of the affairs of the company. Several interventions have since been filed in the suits.

A good deal of interest is being manifested in the vigorous campaign which lumber exporters of this territory are making to secure better car service from the railroad companies. Several conferences of exporters have taken place recently and briefs have been prepared setting forth cases where the railroads are charged with having made discriminations against certain shippers. The lumbermen will ask the railroad officials to remedy certain conditions and if nothing is done the matter will be taken to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The statement that some of the lumber exporters are forced to pay a bribe of from \$2 to \$5 per car to secure a supply has created something of a sensation. It is said by a number of lumbermen that bribing the officials is the only way to secure cars from some of the railroad companies.

The largest timber deal that has been consummated this year in the Calcasieu district was closed the other day at Lake Charles

when 32,000 acres of hardwood timber belonging to the Orange Land Company and J. B. Watkins were transferred to the Southwestern Lumber Company of New Jersey, which was represented by President Sam Parks of the Industrial Lumber Company. The price paid was \$271,580. The tract lies adjacent to the proposed route of the Louisiana extension of the Santa Fe railroad, several stockholders of which are identified with the Southwestern Lumber Company. This concern has made several other big purchases in this vicinity and will erect a big hardwood mill there.

The Sabine River Lumber Company, a new hardwood company, has been formally organized at Lake Charles with an authorized capital of \$200,000. All of the stockholders in the company are Illinois people, and all but one reside in Illinois. The exception is W. Scott Matthews, president of the Matthews Hardwood Lumber Company of Ouachita parish, who moved to Louisiana from Illinois several years ago. Mr. Matthews is the head of the new concern. The others on the Board of Directors with Mr. Matthews are: W. K. Murphy, Pinckneyville, Ill.; C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill.; Judge George W. Wall, DuQuoin, Ill.; John B. Jackson, Anna, Ill.

The Caddo-Rapides Lumber Company, one of the leading enterprises in the hardwood section of Louisiana, has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$100,000. The following are the stockholders: Hugh Corry, J. E. Thirsell, W. D. Luny, A. L. Ducate, G. W. Bolton, J. W. Bolton, A. W. Looney, J. W. Alexander, Hugh Corry, Jr., James Corry, John R. Hunter, all of Alexandria, La.; C. H. Teal, Earl Roberts and J. W. Duncan of Colfax, La.; T. C. Bush of Fairmount, La.; F. W. Offenhauser of Texarkana, and T. H. Garrett of St. Louis.

The Bay Springs Spoke & Manufacturing Company has filed a charter in Mississippi. It is domiciled at Bay Springs, Jasper county, and has an authorized capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are: L. L. Denson, W. J. Shoemaker and others.

Louisville.

The car situation here is better, and it is now not only possible to get cars, but lumber is moving quite freely. How it happened, what caused it, or how long it will last, are questions unknown, as all are too busy to ask questions and are only hoping it will last long enough to let them get their order books cleared up a little.

The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company has a different story to tell now from that of a month ago. At that time stock was moving out of its yard here so much more rapidly than it was coming in as to give cause for worry. Now, however, they have it coming in pretty lively and it is keeping all hands busy to take care of it.

Edward L. Davis reports busy times and says there is nothing to find fault with now but the price of oak timber. All hardwoods are in good demand and his company has its hands full taking care of trade and getting fresh timber supplies.

E. M. Overstreet of the Southern Lumber Company says that just a few more days of nice weather will put them on the sunny side of the street with their hardwood business. They have about 3,000,000 feet down at their mills which they are now moving out. Cars are more plentiful and Mr. Overstreet has been booking some more nice business lately, and says that both demand and prices are good.

The Louisville Point Lumber Company's mill and all the other mills on the point are busy these days and have more business than they can take care of. It is simply a question of getting the logs and sawing them into lumber, as the market practically takes care of itself.

Chas. Kitchen of Vansant, iKitchen & Co., Ash-

land, Ky., was in Louisville a few days ago looking after the shipping out of some lumber his firm has here.

Charlotte, N. C.

Lumbermen of this section are gratified over the action of the legislature which recently closed on matters relating especially to their business. The Corporation Commission was given wider jurisdiction over complaints coming from lumber shippers in all parts of the state, asking for influence in their behalf against discrimination in freight rates. The lack of transportation facilities was given due consideration and the commission was given power to demand the railroads to build spur tracks and double tracks to accommodate their patrons.

The plant of Ashbury & Finger of this city was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago, the loss aggregating \$22,000. About 300,000 feet of well-seasoned lumber, including several lots of mahogany, bird's-eye maple, cherry and other hardwoods, was a complete loss. The shop will be rebuilt at an early date.

The Trenton Buggy & Manufacturing Company of Trenton, N. C., has been organized with \$150,000 authorized capital. The company will begin operations with a small capital, but expect to do a lively business. R. L. May, T. D. Warren and others are the incorporators.

H. C. Clark and others are the incorporators of a new Safe & Table Company, recently organized to operate at Statesville, N. C., with a capital of \$50,000. Kitchen safes and furniture will be turned out.

High Point manufacturers have decided to have an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. There are about sixty hardwood manufactories at High Point and no city in the state has a more progressive set of business men behind the industry. A large sum has already been donated to make the exhibition attractive.

The Bell Lumber Company of Mt. Olive, N. C., suffered the loss of their establishment a few days ago. It was a small plant, the loss amounting to about \$3,000.

The officials of the Waynesville Wood Manufacturing Company of Waynesville, N. C., are considering the advisability of turning out hardwood mantels only. The company has been manufacturing table tops, legs and other products for some time, but the demand for mantels of the class it is making is so great that other work will probably be excluded.

The Camp Lumber Company in Dinwiddie county has sold to the Butterworth Lumber Company a large tract of hardwood, the price paid being \$50,000. The tract contains about 15,000 acres.

The Ingleside Lumber Company has been granted a charter, with principal office at Raleigh. It is capitalized at \$35,000 and will manufacture hardwood products. J. D. Boushall, W. H. Pace and others are the incorporators.

The largest cargo of lumber ever sent from this state went out this week from Wilmington, the cargo being consigned to New York. It was shipped from the wharves of the Cape Fear Lumber Company and the total amount was more than 1,000,000 feet.

A tract containing some of the finest hardwood in the state, lying in Graham, Clay and Cherokee counties and comprising 55,000 acres, has been optioned by M. E. Cozad and others to Bailey & Chapman, who operate particularly in the western section of the state. The property is known as the Belding timber tract and is one of the largest and most valuable pieces of timber land in the entire state. The consideration is said to have been \$625,000.

Minneapolis.

Trouble in the building trades, which was threatened here for a couple of weeks, has been averted. The carpenters struck for an increase in wages, and were about to call the

other trades out on a sympathetic strike, but the Retail Merchants' Association brought about conferences which finally led to builders and carpenters appointing committees with power to act. They settled on a compromise basis of 42½ cents an hour. Sash and door factories and flooring men were not buyers during the trouble, as there was danger of their being left with a lot of repudiated contracts on hand.

The Hobe Lumber Company has engaged Charles C. Covell, formerly of Pittsburg, as sales manager. Mr. Covell is experienced particularly in the hardwood line, and will emphasize that branch of the business of the company more in the future. The company also handles a line of pine and hemlock.

P. H. Hammer of the Red Birch Lumber Company, Catawba, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis the other day, inquiring into the spring situation as to supply and demand.

F. W. Buswell of the F. W. Buswell Lumber Company is back from a visit to the company's mill and logging camp in northern Wisconsin. He says that because of the deep snow and abundance of thawing weather the log product was lower than was figured on. High cost of labor and provisions also contributed to the greater expense of logging. He also reports a great deal of trouble in getting cars to fill orders.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company is braving the jibes of his friends who take a lively interest in the Sill chicken farm. Mr. Sill has been devoting considerable thought and attention to an incubator, which he loaded with 350 eggs, and when the said incubator came off the nest the other day with only two chickens the childish glee of Mr. Sill's friends knew no bounds. They put him on the entertainment committee for the doings of April 19, with especial injunctions to furnish the chicken for the table. Mr. Sill is not at all discouraged, as last year he only drew one chicken out of the incubator and thinks a 100 per cent increase is certainly encouraging.

John Hein, Jr., of the John Hein Company, Tony, Wis., brought his young son down a few days ago for an operation in a Minneapolis hospital. At last reports the lad was doing very well.

A. A. Rotzien, with the Hawkins Lumber & Land Company, hardwood and hemlock manufacturers, is back from a short business trip into northern Minnesota.

Toledo.

The railroad situation remains about the same, but the chances are that relief will be felt in a short time, since the Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting an investigation of the car shortage situation in Toledo on complaint of the Toledo Produce Exchange. It seems that the members of the Produce Exchange are of the opinion that the local grain market has been badly discriminated against in favor of the other markets. Acting on this basis, President Fred Mayer of the Produce Exchange filed formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. As a result of his communication, Special Agent Ralph M. McKenzie was sent to Toledo to make a thorough investigation. The natural and probably the correct inference is that the car shortage in other lines is being probed, and it now looks as though everybody interested in shipping may expect some relief in the very near future. In fact, it may be stated that the past few days have shown a decided improvement in the car situation.

Kenneth McLeod, president of the Cache Lumber Company, returned from St. Louis recently, where he went to arrange the details for the purchase of 25,000 acres of territory, including a large mill, in northeastern

Arkansas. The Cache Lumber Company already controls a large lumber tract in that section. The company has also received a proposition to purchase 12,000 additional acres lying to the north of its present holdings, and the matter will be brought before the board of directors at its next meeting.

The Brooke Lumber Company, capital of \$25,000, was recently organized at Pataskala. The company takes in the Henry Brooke Lumber Company, the planing mill of E. Frankenberg & Bro., and the business of W. S. Hanna. The new company will engage in the wholesale and retail lumber business. Henry Brooke was elected president; A. Frankenberg, vice-president; H. H. Baird, secretary; Emil Frankenberg, treasurer.

Twenty-three local lumbermen were indicted by the Lucas County grand jury, charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade and violation of the Valentine antitrust law. Some sixty plumbers and nine brick manufacturers are also included in the list. The lumbermen are justly indignant over the action and are resolved to fight the case hard.

Indianapolis.

The Showers Bros.' Company, operating a large furniture factory at Bloomington, Ind., is preparing to build a large veneer plant to be run in connection with its present factory. It will cost approximately \$50,000 and will be ready for occupancy within a few months.

Within the last few days the Brown, Martin & Phillips Lumber Company has been organized at Salem to deal in a full line of lumber, including hardwoods. The capital stock is \$15,000 and the directors are S. D. Brown, F. A. Martin and H. H. Phillips, men well known in the Indiana lumber trade.

There is a ray of hope for the solution of the car shortage proposition by the announcement that railroads centering in Indiana will probably appoint car distributors, to assure the just distribution of cars in compliance with the Indiana shippers' law. These distributors, it is understood, will have control of the distribution of all cars on the various lines and will have a large corps of clerks under them. The Pennsylvania railroad is the first company to make such an appointment.

The Walnut Lumber Company of this city has a number of good sized orders on hand and is expecting a phenomenal business this season. While some difficulty is being experienced in getting new stock, the officers of the company were far-seeing enough to order early in the season, and as a consequence orders are being cared for with little delay. Some improvements have recently been made at the company's plant.

Win Runyan and Wallace Caswell have formed a partnership and will establish a furniture and cabinet works at Huntington, in the northern part of the state. The men were formerly in charge of the Syracuse Grille Company's plant at North Manchester and have had several years' experience in the business.

The McIlvaine Lumber Company has been incorporated at Vincennes with a capital stock of \$40,000. John A. Cox, Joseph L. Ebner, William B. Robinson, William H. Davenport, Heathcote R. McIlvaine, Frank E. Sheldon and Mason J. Niblack have been elected directors.

The Paoli Spoke Company will manufacture spokes, wooden handles, and sell a line of hardwood lumber at Paoli, according to articles of incorporation filed last week. With a capitalization of \$15,000 the company expects to carry on an extensive business. Among those interested in the new venture are Ernest Stout, Oscar Ellis and Ellen M. Stout.

Due to prospective building contracts amounting to nearly \$4,000,000 during the season, all local dealers are paying special

attention to the hardwood branch of the trade. From lack of a local organization of dealers there is sharp competition for business, although there cannot be any great price cutting due to market conditions.

An effort will be made to ascertain what lands are best suited for the growth of timbers used for manufacturing purposes, and the relative strength of each kind of timber, by Will H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana Board of Forestry. The tests, which will be started this summer and will likely be continued for several years, will be started in several counties of Indiana. Mr. Freeman believes that sooner or later forestry will be driven to the cheap lowlands of the state and that the tests will show timber grown on waste lands to be as good for manufacturing purposes as that grown on the best ground. Samples of wood will be obtained from various regions selected for tests, and will be shipped to the government experiment station at Purdue University. Timber will be tested when both green and cured, under similar conditions, either in sun or kiln. Both physical and chemical analysis of soil will be made, as well as a study of insect pests that infest woods. The three kinds of timbers to be used in tests will be oak, hickory and ash, and the timber for experiments will be procured in the hilly lands and bottom lands of different sections of Indiana. In addition to tests of timbers used for manufacturing, similar tests will be made with the twenty best Indiana timbers.

Ashland.

There has been a big output of logs, mostly oak and poplar, from both the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers the past few days. The timber is reported as being of the best quality, and is bringing fancy prices.

A tragedy that resulted in the death of Virgil Fannin, a nineteen-year-old boy, occurred at Normal, Ky., and Marion McPeak, timber guard for the Nigh Lumber Company of Ironton, is held under \$500 bond charged with the boy's death. Young Fannin and a companion were detected by McPeak stealing chain dogs from the company's property boat. When they saw McPeak they started to run and he, armed with a shotgun, started in pursuit. Fannin carried some chain dogs in his hand, but dropped them, McPeak says, and pulled a revolver. McPeak immediately fired, the heavy charge entering the boy's back and neck. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of killing in self-defense, but McPeak was bound over by the grand jury under a \$500 bond.

T. N. Fannin of the Keyes-Fannin Lumber Company has returned from a month's stay in Arizona, where he has large copper interests.

Chas. Kitchen, Jr., of Leon, son of Chas. Kitchen of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., is very low with typhoid fever in a hospital in Louisville. His father and two sisters are at his bedside. The young man was taken sick at the winter home of the family at Eagallie, Fla.

Barboursville, W. Va., at the mouth of Guyandotte river, is soon to have a new furniture factory. It will be quite an extensive affair, employing a large number of men.

The Ironton Tool Handle Manufacturing Company has been formed in Ironton, Ohio, for the manufacture of all kinds of tool handles. The incorporators are: F. J. Ginn, D. C. Davies, T. J. Gilbert, F. E. Deidrick and F. J. McConnell. The capital stock is \$15,000. They will operate the Deidrick plant in South Ironton.

W. L. Watson is here from Mahan, W. Va., for a brief visit to his family.

B. E. Fannin of Paintsville, Ky., a successful lumber and tie dealer, is in Louisville looking after a big lumber deal.

The main offices of the Page Lumber Com-

pany have been removed to this city from South Bend, Ind. R. G. Page, head of the big enterprise, and C. E. Wilson of the traffic department, with their families, are already here. The company has a large lumber yard

here and extensive interests throughout north-eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, and in order to handle the business to better advantage it was thought best to have the main office in proximity to its large timber lands.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

There seems to be a slight slackening in local sales to the consuming trade. It is considered on all sides that this is only temporary, and is occasioned very likely by what seems a pretty high scale of lumber values which buyers now have to pay for their stock. Many figure that already top-notch prices have been reached, and that by delaying purchases they will not have to pay any more money and may possibly buy at slightly lower prices.

There are some varieties of hardwoods that are in such short supply at sources of production as to make them remarkably good sellers when a buyer succeeds in locating any of the stock. For example, dry basswood, of which Chicago is the largest consuming market in the country, is practically exhausted. Very few manufacturers or jobbers have any to offer. The result is that the price on this wood has advanced from \$6 to \$8 in the last eight months. Some sales of firsts and seconds are reported in this market as high as \$40. Birch is undeniably doing better, but there is still a considerable quantity of this wood unsold. Thick maple is in good call locally, and what little there is will surely command more money. Rock elm and black ash are practically out of the market. Nearly all the southern woods are in fair demand. There are many more inquiries for high grade poplar than there is stock. Cottonwood and gum are also doing exceedingly well, while the demand for oak still keeps in excess of supply, and the call for the coarse end of all hardwoods for crating and box material remains active and prices have materially advanced. Last fall \$9 to \$10 was a high price for miscellaneous No. 3 hardwoods, and today manufacturers located along the upper lakes sell culls as high as \$12, and in many cases are asking more. The local situation is entirely healthy, with every prospect for a strong season's demand.

Boston.

The market for hardwoods in Boston has developed quite a degree of activity of late. Prices are firmer in nearly all instances, but this does not appear to have checked the inquiry. While the demand was fairly active during March, it is much better this month. Wholesalers find it difficult to get dry stock. Advices from some of the largest mills in the country indicate that their stocks are small. The reports of the better conditions have evidently reached mill points, as asking prices are higher on nearly every lot offered. The furniture manufacturers are very busy. Their stocks are moderate only and many buyers are "hungry for lumber," as one dealer puts it. Several out of town buyers who have seldom, if ever, called upon the trade in Boston for supplies have been here lately.

A fair demand for plain oak is reported in this market. Values are high, but all dealers are not getting outside prices. Quartered oak shows considerable activity and prices are tending upward. Offerings are small and dealers find it difficult to place new business at satisfactory prices. A moderate demand for plain oak for export is reported. Walnut is in very small offering, with the demand of larger proportion than for five years. Offer-

ings of white ash are of very small volume. Brown ash is scarce and firm. The call for cypress is not of large volume, but there is enough business to keep prices steady. White-wood is very firmly held. Dealers have small stocks to offer and yards are not heavily supplied. All advices from mill points indicate that values will continue firm for some time. Maple is well held with the demand for flooring moderate.

New York.

The situation in the hardwood trade in the Metropolitan District continues active with prices bullish throughout the entire list. The market is in the hands of the seller in view of the marked shortage at producing and wholesale sources, especially in the better grades of hardwoods. There seems to be less hardwood available at mill points than there was three months ago, notwithstanding the spring log tides. The poplar situation is particularly acute and all grades are readily salable. Ash and birch are similarly situated. In chestnut, sound wormy has first call, ones and twos common having eased off slightly in demand. Inch maple seems fairly plentiful, but thick stock is scarce and in good call. Beech and gum are more than holding their own, and the oak situation is almost entirely in the hands of the seller. The situation is exceptionally good all along the line with the exception of the dearth of supplies.

The wholesale mahogany trade in the local market is firm and active. The arrivals of logs from foreign ports during the month of March were far less than in either January or February, and a large part of such arrivals, together with a large portion of the logs on hand a month previous, has been sold, leaving the market almost bare of wood in first hands. This, together with the fact that consumption continues normally active, makes early shipments of good wood necessary. Prices are still ruling from 6 to 12 cents per foot with the average close to 9 cents, the higher prices being selling values for laguna, Santiago and the choice stock.

In foreign cedar there were more ports represented in the arrivals in March and more logs were received than in any month for many years. Notwithstanding these heavy arrivals stocks have only been added to in comparatively small amounts, and prices have eased off about one cent a foot owing to the heavy receipts. The large increase in shipments is explained by the railroad development in Cuba, which has necessitated the extensive cutting of timber and consequently heavy shipments. It is authoritatively announced that such cutting is about completed, with a result that the market will undoubtedly resume a normal basis in the next thirty to sixty days. Prices on cedar rule firm at from 8 to 12 cents a foot, according to quality, with the average about 10½ cents.

Philadelphia.

Conditions in the lumber market for the last fortnight have been rather perplexing. A quietus is felt generally along the line. Opinions in trade circles as to the probable cause vary. Some are inclined to think the backward spring has much to do with it. It is conceded by all, however, that there has been entirely too much contention as regards the doings of the large public corporations both in the newspapers and legislative bodies, creating a want of confidence,

and in consequence a holding off of investors. One thing is sure, money is tight at this time, and the bulk of operation work depends on loans, as do also all large public enterprises. It is possible that the opinion expressed by the more conservative trade element that the slump is only temporary, and that conditions will right themselves as soon as the weather settles, is the correct one. The eastern furniture factories, interior finish works, sash and door mills, and veneer and cigar box makers, are all affected more or less by this wavering feeling as to future business, for although things are humming right along, and they have a fair stock on hand, they prefer to wait for developments before buying ahead. Yardmen feel the depression also. Some of the hustling firms, however, in the face of all this disquietude, seem to have all the business they can handle and make no complaint whatever. Permits for large structures are being applied for right along, as also for operation work for rows of dwellings.

Among the hardwoods, ash, chestnut and basswood hold front rank in values but are still very scarce. Poplar has retreated somewhat as to volume of sales and in some quarters is superseded by cypress, the latter being so much cheaper. Oak is somewhat uncertain. It was thought this wood would advance in price; instead there is a downward tendency in values, which may be only temporary, however. Cherry and maple hold old status; maple flooring keeps steady and in good demand; gum remains firm.

Baltimore.

There is no change of consequence to be reported in the hardwood business of this section. Stocks are in strong demand and prices are firm. All the dealers report that they have numerous inquiries and that they are unable to fill orders for want of supplies. The mills are being operated to the limit of their capacity and their output is taken up as fast as it can be made ready for the market at figures that tend to stimulate operations. Especially is this true with respect to oak, which wood is being called for in large quantities not only to meet the needs of the domestic market, but also to fill orders for foreign consumption. European buyers are at present disposed to meet the terms of shippers and they also manifest a tendency to aid the American exporters in their efforts to stop the practice of shipping on consignment. The situation abroad is very much improved and an excellent feeling now prevails. Poplar is also called for in large quantities, though some exporters allege that manufacturers are forwarding stocks at lower figures than they can be bought for in the domestic market, and that this expedient is employed for the purpose of preventing a break in the market here. However that may be, the fact remains that poplar is in strong request and that stocks are sold in large quantities. The trade is evidently prepared to take all the lumber which the mills can turn out and the supplies in the hands of local dealers at the present time are lower than they have been for many months. Other hardwoods are in equally good shape and there is every prospect that the prevailing state of affairs will continue.

Pittsburg.

The call for hardwood lumber continues very active. There is an increased call for ash and hickory which are used largely by the implement and carriage and wagon manufacturers. Straight grained white ash, dry enough for use, is a much prized article in the market just now and is bringing the wholesaler's price. There is little of it in stock for the country mills of western Pennsylvania and Ohio have not been able to deliver their usual quota of dry lumber owing to the extremely unfavorable weather and resultant bad roads preventing them from getting logs into mill. Most of the West Virginia

ash is sold under contract and it is very hard to pick up any in that state. Practically the same may be said of hickory. Every car of hickory that is heard of is snapped up almost before it is off the saw. Basswood is in better demand and some good orders have been placed lately. Several dealers have had good inquiries for elm lately, most of them coming from the hub men of eastern Ohio. There is a better inquiry for maple—both flooring and two-inch planking. Oak finish and timbers are still among the best sellers on the local list, the bulk of the orders coming from out of the city. Dealers are finding it hard to get ties, especially white oak and switch ties. Although there is less river work being done this year than last and a few of the railroads are cutting down their outlay for improvements, heavy timbers and piling are making a good showing on the order books and are bringing satisfactory prices. Considerable beech has been sold through this market lately for piling. Sound wormy chestnut holds a front place in the inquiries and is being sold at slightly higher figures than two months ago.

The local trade is somewhat dull. Building is "coming up" a little in Pittsburg, but does not show the activity that was expected. Architects and owners are very slow in awarding contracts and the yard men are accordingly tardy in getting their stocks out to contractors, which makes them timid about giving large orders. House building bids fair to be good after the weather opens up, but so far operations are greatly delayed. The market shows no weakness in prices and in general the outlook for higher prices is better than March 1. Reports from the mill owners everywhere indicate that they are working hard to keep up with orders and the present cut of logs is already spoken for in most cases.

Buffalo.

There is special report just now from some of the hardwood dealers of activity in maple, which is bringing satisfactory prices. It is going so fast that a new supply will be needed soon.

Another wood that is much wanted is chestnut, though dealers find it harder every season to get supplies of it. If they find a lot of it they take it these days without much reference to anything but the price, for it will always sell.

The oak supply is unsteady, though there seems to be enough at present for all needs. A few dealers found for some time that they could not get rid of their plain red oak, but they can sell it all now and more if they had it. Quartered is now scarcer than plain. Prices are considerably higher than last year.

Every possible effort is being made to keep up the stock of birch, for it is always needed and if there is plenty of it there will always be at least one good wood that will answer for almost anything. It is in fair supply now and there will be a good lot brought down by lake, when lumber traffic starts, which will probably be early in May.

It now looks as though there would be a better sale of elm and basswood than there was, as these woods have been laid aside for some years on account of the high mill prices.

Saginaw Valley.

Local conditions are more satisfactory than they have been in some years. The market has developed much strength during the year and prices have increased all along the line. There has been a good trade and dry stocks of most kinds of wood are scarce. Basswood, oak and ash are particularly strong. Maple is doing materially better and elm and birch are stronger. Beech has also advanced. Some large lots of the latter No. 2 common have sold within ten days at \$16 and \$17. Beech and maple culls are bringing \$12 and \$14.

Basswood culls are firm at \$18 and elm culls at \$13 and \$14. Maple firsts and seconds are strong at \$24 and Nos. 1 and 2 range from \$12 to \$18.

Asheville.

The hardwood market in western North Carolina remains firm. There is a slight slump noticeable in prices for the best grades of oak, which is attributed to the vast quantities of this wood which are now coming out of Arkansas and Mississippi. Prices for best grades of poplar remain at the top notch. Chestnut is stiff, with the demand greater during the past few weeks and prices better than for many months past. Great quantities of inferior chestnut are going to the tannic acid plants in this section, while the commercial chestnut is in good demand. Recently a representative of the National Casket Company was in this section. This concern, which uses 20,000,000 feet of chestnut annually, has purchased its year's supply from the West Virginia forests, but owing to the inability of loggers to get the wood to railway stations and also the car shortage, it has been forced to buy stock elsewhere. The car shortage in western North Carolina is no longer a menace to the trade and the hardwood men are in high spirits. Lumbermen are being quite liberally supplied with empties and only at times is there anything like a shortage. This condition, however, has only prevailed during the past several weeks, and dealers are taking advantage of the situation.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The past fortnight has seen little or no change in hardwood conditions. The mills are nearly all in operation and the conditions in the rural districts are more propitious to the manufacturer than they have been at any time this year.

The car supply is not as good as it should be—indeed, many shippers report that they are still handicapped by inability to get cars. In many instances gondolas are being boxed up and used for box cars.

The weather has been fair for the past few days, though the month as a whole has seen much rain, to the detriment of business.

Cincinnati.

The volume of business transacted during the last fortnight showed an increase compared with the two weeks previous, and this is largely attributable to the railroads furnishing better shipment facilities. The car shortage that has hampered business for several months has to a certain extent been relieved and many of the orders that had been on file for weeks have been filled. The lumber yards at present fully bear out the strain they stood in the last few months, being almost stripped of the most desired lumber such as poplar and oak. A good demand continues for these woods. Oak is holding its own and the same might be said of cypress, gum, hickory and mahogany. The furniture dealers have been doing a better business this season than for some time, and this has caused the market on mahogany and other woods used for its manufacture to take on a decidedly firm tone. The spring trade has been fairly well supplied, but still large orders for immediate delivery are coming in. The market as it looks at present will be held at the same tone for some time to come.

Chattanooga.

The demand for lumber in this section is much greater than the supply. Dry stocks are snapped up promptly at good prices. Poplar is perhaps as scarce as it has ever been in this vicinity. Chestnut is in great demand and oak is still strong.

The export trade is active. Expressed in

the words of one of the local lumbermen, this is a sellers' market.

The car situation is a little easier than it has been for some time and lumber is being shipped out of the city and logs into the city at a fair satisfactory rate.

St. Louis.

The market in hardwoods in St. Louis continues active, and a record business would be transacted were it possible to obtain ample supplies to meet the inquiries which are urgent for all classes of hardwood. Some of the dealers here report that the demand for certain items of stock, especially those in which there have been advances recently, is not quite as active as it was in March. A like statement is made regarding some of the higher class woods, which prior to the beginning of March sold without effort. However, the general volume of buying seems to keep lumbermen busy and to absorb practically everything in desirable stock quickly.

Price advances on several items are confidently expected before the month is out. The increased cost and difficulty of getting out poplar, ash and cottonwood make them very strong items and they will never be as cheap as they have been in the past under any reverse. Oak continues firm, with prices strong on all classes of stock. Gum is showing steady improvement and is selling readily at satisfactory prices.

Nashville.

The local market continues stiff and firm, with an upward tendency. The feature during the past few days has been the advance in quartered oak. There has been a tendency recently to use more of this wood than perhaps any other, unless it be poplar. Poplar will bring today in this market almost anything a dealer chooses to ask for it. The demand for plain oak has not been so noticeable during the past week or so, but it is not dragging. No one seems to have large stocks of it on hand, and for that reason it is not moving so briskly. The recent and incessant spring rains have served to retard logging and sawmill operations in the country. The roads are still impassable in many places, and this has produced a shortage in the amount of timber that should be coming to this market in the spring.

Memphis.

There is very little change to report in hardwood conditions. There is no decrease in the demand while there is very little if any increase in the amount of dry lumber available for immediate use. Buyers are having difficulty in covering their requirements and they are quite willing to pay full prices for whatever is offered. On the other hand, holders, while realizing that there is some increase in the quantity of lumber going on sticks, understand that there is nothing that points toward even a moderate stock of dry lumber for some time and they are therefore indisposed to make concessions on what they have on hand. Thus firmness characterizes every item on the list.

Ash is perhaps the strongest feature, the demand for this being so large that it cannot be properly taken care of. Even the firms which make a specialty of handling this wood are having a very hard time getting all they need for their customers. Plain oak is firm in all grades and the same is true of quarter-sawn stock. The scarcity of low grade gum and cottonwood is a feature which continues, while the demand for both is exceptionally large, owing to the activity in box making circles. The higher grades of these woods, however, are finding ready sale around top prices of the year. There are only moderate offerings of cypress and poplar and everything

placed on sale is taken at full value and with little loss of time. It is the consensus of opinion that general market conditions, aside from the scarcity of dry stock, were never more favorable at this season of the year.

New Orleans.

The market here is not altogether satisfactory and the general condition of the trade shows the effects of the small European demand for lumber. Exports have dwindled

away to little or nothing, while the interior demand is said to be less active than a fortnight ago. The mills are still cutting a good deal of lumber, but have been hampered in their logging operations during the last two or three days by the heavy rain and hail storms which were general over the state. Prices are fair.

Louisville.

The Louisville hardwood market is in excellent shape. There is not only more stock being cut, but better time is being made getting it to the railroads and, best of all, there seems to be a decided improvement in the car situation. It puts the millmen in good humor and makes additions to their order books, and of course it makes the buyers feel better, for while they still have to do a little shopping around, they can now generally get what they want any time they are ready to pay the price. There is, and always will be, more or less dickering about prices. On poplar it is not much trouble to get full list, especially for dry stock, but oak prices are always something of a bone of contention.

In addition to the good factory trade for hardwoods, and a splendid call for car stock, the mills report quite a local call for structural material, bill stuff, framing and siding, and at many of the country mills quite a nice retail trade is being done in building material, especially where planers and resaws have been put in so as to enable the mill to turn out bevel siding. Gum is getting to be quite a factor in this trade, and there is also quite a call for resawed common gum for box and crating purposes. For that matter there is a good call for everything on the hardwood list, which, together with the fact that receipts are now more plentiful, gives the trade a lively air.

Charlotte, N. C.

Local hardwood dealers declare that the price of goods at present is all that could be expected. There has been no material change in quotations for some months, but lower prices are believed to be not far off. The fact that the congested freight traffic has kept much lumber from being brought in is one reason assigned for the good prices that prevail. The car shortage is being rapidly relieved and lumbermen are getting better service than they have been able to secure in many months. With improvement in weather conditions and in the supply of cars, the hardwood men of this city do not conceal the fact that they believe lower prices will prevail. Poplar is bringing the best price of any wood just at present. This is due primarily to the fact that it is becoming so scarce.

Minneapolis.

The chief interest in the market is now centered on contracts for the new cut, which are being taken at a pretty lively rate. There is very little dry stock left except birch, which is also running low, and the low grade stuff is well cleaned out. Mills which can get cars to do any business at all are shipping green stock, especially in basswood, which is active in demand and with no dry lumber to be had. The factory trade is not heavy, but with conditions as they are it is hard enough to satisfy dealers. Conditions are bright for the summer in the twin cities, as the carpenters' strike started two weeks ago has been settled and the men are all back at work.

The yard trade is good, most of it coming in mixed car orders. The supply of southern stock is a little better than it has been this spring, but delivery is still slow and uncertain, and the volume of business is not what it would be if there was a free supply. In this as well as in northern stock it is not so much a question of orders as getting the stock and shipping.

Toledo.

Firm prices and a fair demand for the better grades of hardwood are the features of the local market. Ash, chestnut and oak are selling well and there is not much of an oversupply of any of these items. Poplar is also a prominent feature in the market and higher prices are expected.

Indianapolis.

In all parts of Indiana the hardwood market is especially active at the present time. Stocks are arriving slowly, although there seems to be sufficient supplies on hand to fill orders with some degree of promptness. The heavy building and manufacturing demands are causing a steady demand, but as yet prices have not been raised. The shortage is probably more acute in southern than in central and northern Indiana, but conditions in the southern portion of the state are improving.

Liverpool.

The mahogany sales last week were without incident and prices ruled much on the last sales low level. The turn of the quarter gives an admirable opportunity of viewing the future position of this market.

A prominent shipper is authority for the statement that there is no more wood of any consequence coming from the west coast and that much higher prices will be seen at the next sale. Of course, a statement like this must be taken with reserve, as it is to this shipper's interest to make a bullish report. On the other hand, however, several things point to higher prices. First, the high price of poplar, which can be so easily faked by cabinet-makers. Second, the cabinetmaking business which has been so depressed here for so long, shows signs of improvement. And lastly, there seems to be a growing tendency toward a better class of wood being used by consumers. Not so much imitating is being indulged in, as buyers now prefer the genuine article. Having thus weighed up the situation, it would seem wise for buyers to cover their requirements for some months to come, as the next sale will probably show higher prices.

Other hardwoods are much in demand. Hickory and first growth ash logs (of large size) are wanted, and can safely be shipped in large quantities. Second growth ash, on the other hand, should not be shipped except on order, as there is a large stock here.

Oak planks and boards are good stock and are finding a ready sale. Oak logs are firm and popular logs are increasing in strength, both following the recent rise in the price of the lumber. Large maple logs are badly wanted, but shippers should be careful only to ship logs suitable for this market—anything under 22 inches in diameter at small end is absolutely useless here. Ash planks are still as before, but birch, both logs and planks, are firmer and will probably be higher.

London.

As is usual just before the Easter holidays, there is no great amount of business passing, although the arrivals have been larger during the past fortnight, but being goods ordered on firm contract these are going into direct consumption.

In whitewood there is a good demand for all grades at top prices, but the cull grade is arriving freely.

Plain oak boards are still in good request and are sold immediately on arrival at fair prices; planks are also wanted. There seems to be more activity in quartered boards, which have been difficult to sell for some time past. Planks are in good demand.

Satin walnut arrivals are small, but what does arrive is sold at good prices. There is an increasing demand for good, medium and prime grades of walnut at full prices.

Mr. John W. Woyka

Managing Director of

John Woyka & Co.

Limited

Mahogany, Timber
and Veneer Merchants

Glasgow, - - Scotland

is presently on a tour through the hardwood centers of the States and Canada, purchasing Hardwood Lumber.

Mr. Woyka is also selling African Mahogany in the log and will be pleased to meet or correspond with interested parties, especially those whose manufactured goods are of interest to Cabinet-makers and Ship Builders.

Address and probable dates as follows:

Auditorium Annex, Chicago
May 1st to 3rd

Frontenac Hotel, Quebec
May 11th to 12th

Murray Hill Hotel, New York
May 14th to 18th

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY

Hardwoods

HEMLOCK
YELLOW PINE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

AT COST

IS AN UNCOMMON TERM AS APPLIED TO INSURANCE

But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a
small portion of
your insurance but on the
entire line.
There are other advantages
equally interesting.



Only well built plants
with adequate protection
and at least
five years timber
supply are considered
eligible.

FOR LIST OF MEMBERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.

No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED.

WANTED.

Young man about 20 years old, high school education, with good habits, who has had about a year's experience at measuring and grading hardwood lumber. A good opportunity for a man who is willing to work and will be loyal.

C. J. FRANK, Logansport, Ind.

WANTED.

A head sawyer and filer to saw quartered oak for our veneer mill. Good position for the right party. None other than thoroughly experienced men in this line of work need apply.

MARTIN CUTSINGER & SONS CO., Roachdale, Ind.

WANTED.

A live, hustling buyer and shipper of hardwood lumber in the south. Must be familiar with grading and be in touch with good mills. Will give salary and commission to right man.

Address "LUMBER," care Jacob Holtzman, 319 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

OFFICE POSITION WANTED.

Experienced man 35 years of age. Experienced in lumber business. Expert bookkeeper and shorthand writer. Now in Arkansas. Want position by June 1 at \$20 per week with good firm. Address

"A 205," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

HICKORY AXLES WANTED.

20,000 feet 4x5x6 and other sizes, dry or partly dry, No. 1 Hickory Axles.

BROOKVILLE MFG. CO., Brookville, Pa.

WANTED.

4-4" and 6-4" Sound Wormy Chestnut.

4-4 Basswood and Buckeye.

4-4 Southern White Pine.

Address Lumber Department.

NATIONAL CASKET CO., Hoboken, N. J.

HARD MAPLE LUMBER WANTED.

2 or 3 cars of 1sts and 2nds dry 2 1/2".

The A. B. CHASE CO., Norwalk, Ohio.

WANTED.

Walnut logs 11" and up in diameter, Oak logs 24" and up and Hickory logs 14" and up - all good quality. Address

H. V. HARTZELL, Greenville, Ohio.

WANTED.

QUARTERED RED OR WHITE OAK, 1x4x11, 16 1/2, 19 & 20, 1x3 1/2 x 11, 16 1/2 & 19, 1x3x14, 1x2 1/2 x 14 - for delivery at Mound City, Ill.

QUARTERED OAK CHAIR BACKS 2 1/2 to 6" wide, 15 and 17" long, for delivery at Port Washington, Wis.

THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO., Port Washington, Wis.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16", 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

YELLOW PINE CAR MATERIAL.

Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"-9 or 18", also 16" kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. b. mill.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

1" dry log run Black Walnut; 2", 2 1/4", 2 1/2" and 3" green White and Red Oak; 1 1/2 x 2-26" clear Oak or Hickory and 1 1/2" to 4" White Ash.

McCLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

BASSWOOD WANTED.

A few carloads 4/4 and 8/4 Northern White Basswood dressed two sides. Quote price delivered on New York rate of freight.

H. J. ROSEVELT,

66 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.

200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.

50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.

C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

DRY SOFT YELLOW POPLAR.

All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.

BELDING-HALL MFG. CO., Belding, Mich.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.

P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One car S 4 common and better Hickory, good widths and lengths in shipping condition.

W. A. NOBLE LUMBER CO., Altoona, Pa.

HICKORY AXLES FOR SALE.

Five cars 4x5 6" No. 1 Hickory Axles ready for shipment.

W. A. NOBLE LBR. CO., Altoona, Pa.

FOR SALE.

750 M feet Hemlock boards 4" 12" can be worked if desired.

125 M feet 4 4 White Pine log run.

50 M feet 5 4 White Pine log run.

125 M feet 4 4 Chestnut sound wormy.

100 M feet 6 S and S 4 Chestnut log run.

75 M feet 4 4 Poplar log run.

This stock is near Bristol, Tennessee. Prefer selling entire lot to one purchaser.

EMIL GUENTHER, 302 Pennsylvania Bldg.

Whol. Lbr. Dealer, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

OAK FOR SALE.

We offer to the trade the following items of band-sawed, equalized Oak, eight months and longer on sticks:

123,000 feet	5/4 common plain.
5,000 feet	6/4 common plain.
24,000 feet	8/4 firsts and seconds plain.
22,000 feet	8/4 common plain.
3,600 feet	12/4 firsts and seconds plain.
14,000 feet	16/4 firsts and seconds plain.
24,000 feet	4/4 firsts and seconds quartered.
35,000 feet	4/4 common quartered.
20,000 feet	4/4 common and better quartered.
18,000 feet	5 4 firsts and seconds quartered strips.
24,000 feet	5 4 common quartered oak.
8,000 feet	6 4 firsts and seconds quartered.
27,000 feet	8/4 firsts and seconds quartered.
6,000 feet	8/4 common quartered.
190,000 feet	Red Oak.
103,000 feet	5/4 firsts and seconds plain.
23,000 feet	5/4 common plain.
33,000 feet	6/4 firsts and seconds plain.
240,000 feet	6/4 common plain.
47,000 feet	8/4 firsts and seconds plain.
14,000 feet	4/4 common quartered.
40,000 feet	4/4 common and better quartered strips.
15,000 feet	6/4 firsts and seconds quartered.
12,000 feet	6/4—12" and wider firsts and seconds plain Red and White Oak.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HWD. L. CO.,

St. Louis, Mo.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber land and mill property in Vermont. About 50,000,000 feet standing timber, about 40 per cent of which is hardwood, bulk being Birch, balance Spruce and Hemlock. 2,500,000 feet manufactured lumber, 500,000 feet logs. This is a running business and can be bought at an attractive figure.

F. J. SNOW CO., Greenfield, Mass.

FOR SALE.

800 acres of hardwood timber, five miles from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. Timber only \$12.50 per acre. Estimated to cut 7,500 feet per acre, fine quality.

EMORY H. SMITH, Newburg, W. Va.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAPLE FLOORING MILL

For sale. Located in Michigan and now in active operation. This plant is modern in every respect and making money. Will sell or take stock in new company. Owners have large interests elsewhere demanding personal attention.

Address "MAPLE FLOORING,"

care HARDWOOD RECORD

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

One complete 7-foot Band mill, together with filing machinery, shotgun feed, boilers and engine; all in good repair. Will sell on good terms, or exchange for lumber. Price, \$2,500. Also one locomotive and logging cars. Address

D. G. COURTNEY, Charleston, W. Va.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand circular saws, all sizes, 10" to 68" diameter, rip and cut off saws. Repaired in first class condition. Cheap prices. How many and what sizes do you need?

BARTON SAW WORKS, Muskegon, Mich.

SAW MILL AND STAVE MILL.

Machinery cheap. Write for list and prices.

E. E. HEMINGWAY, Mattoon, Wis.

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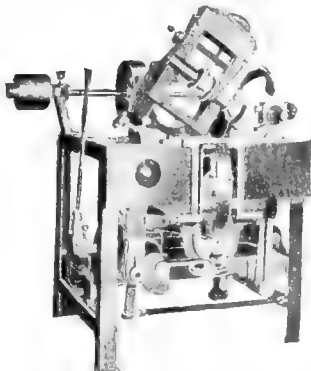
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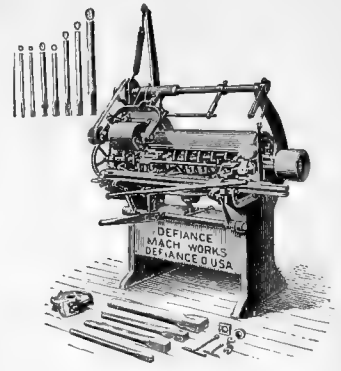
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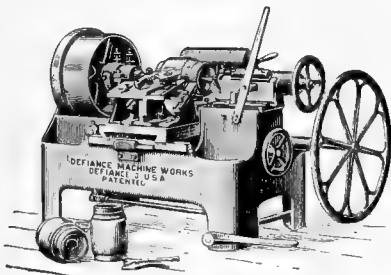
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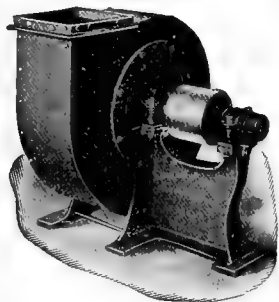


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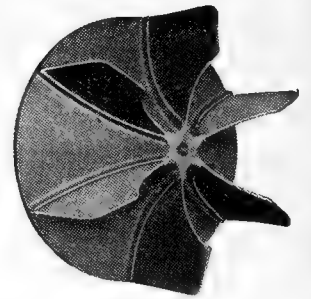
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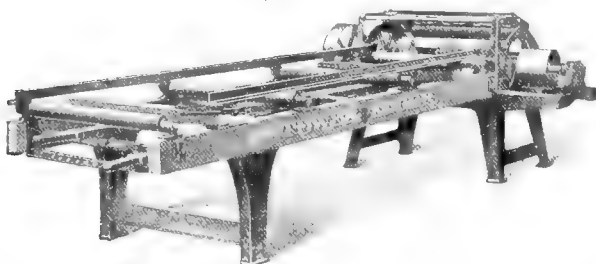
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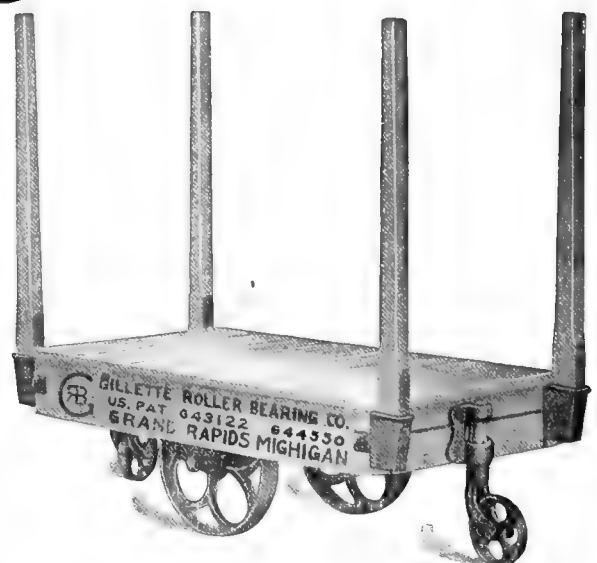
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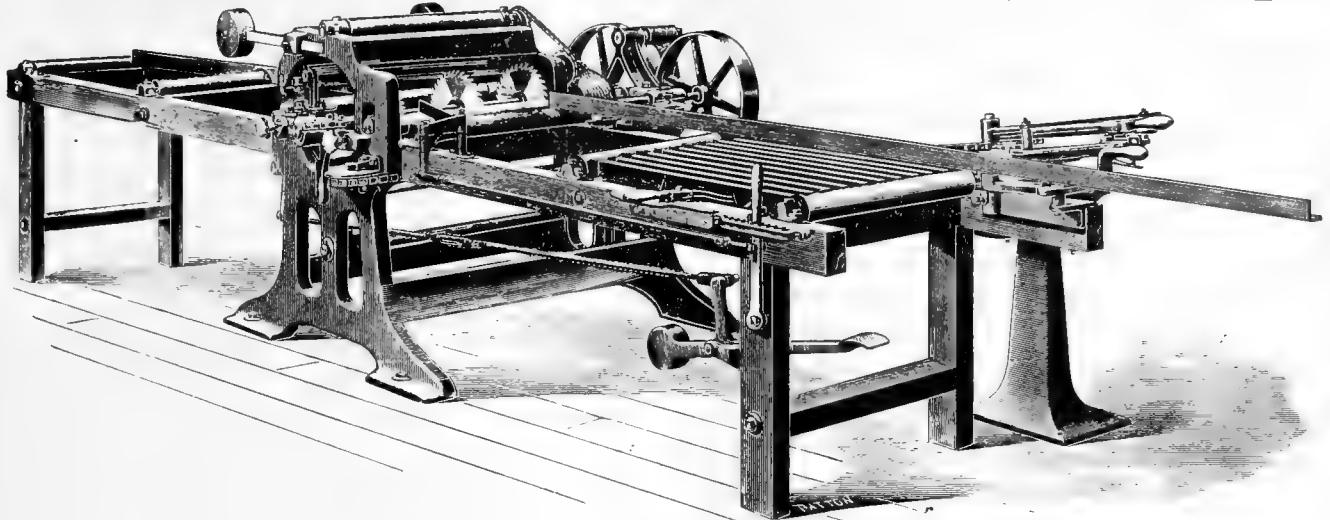
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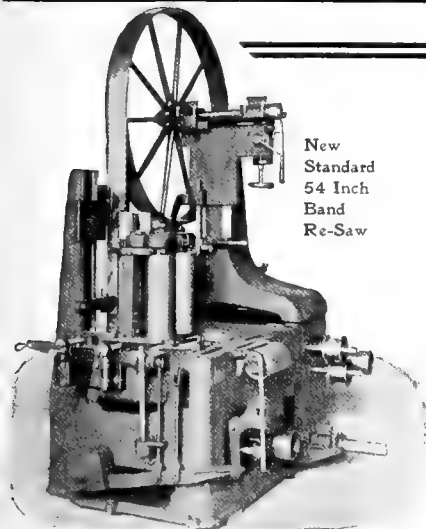
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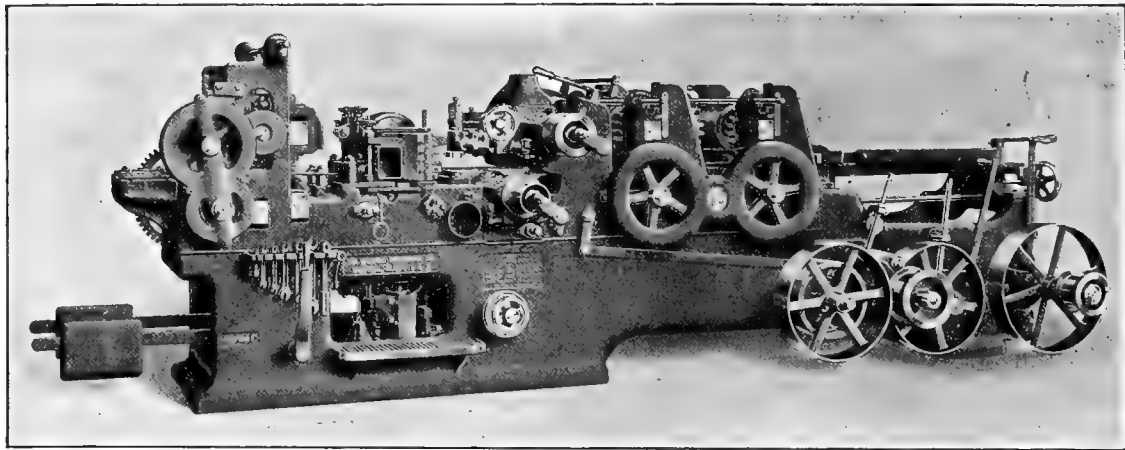
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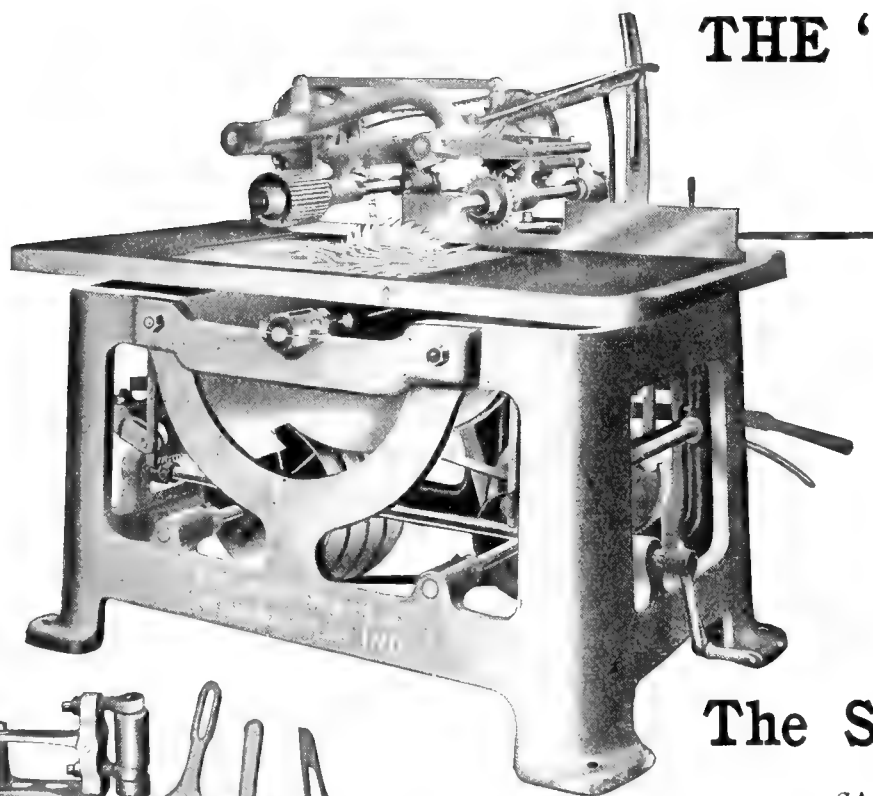
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We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

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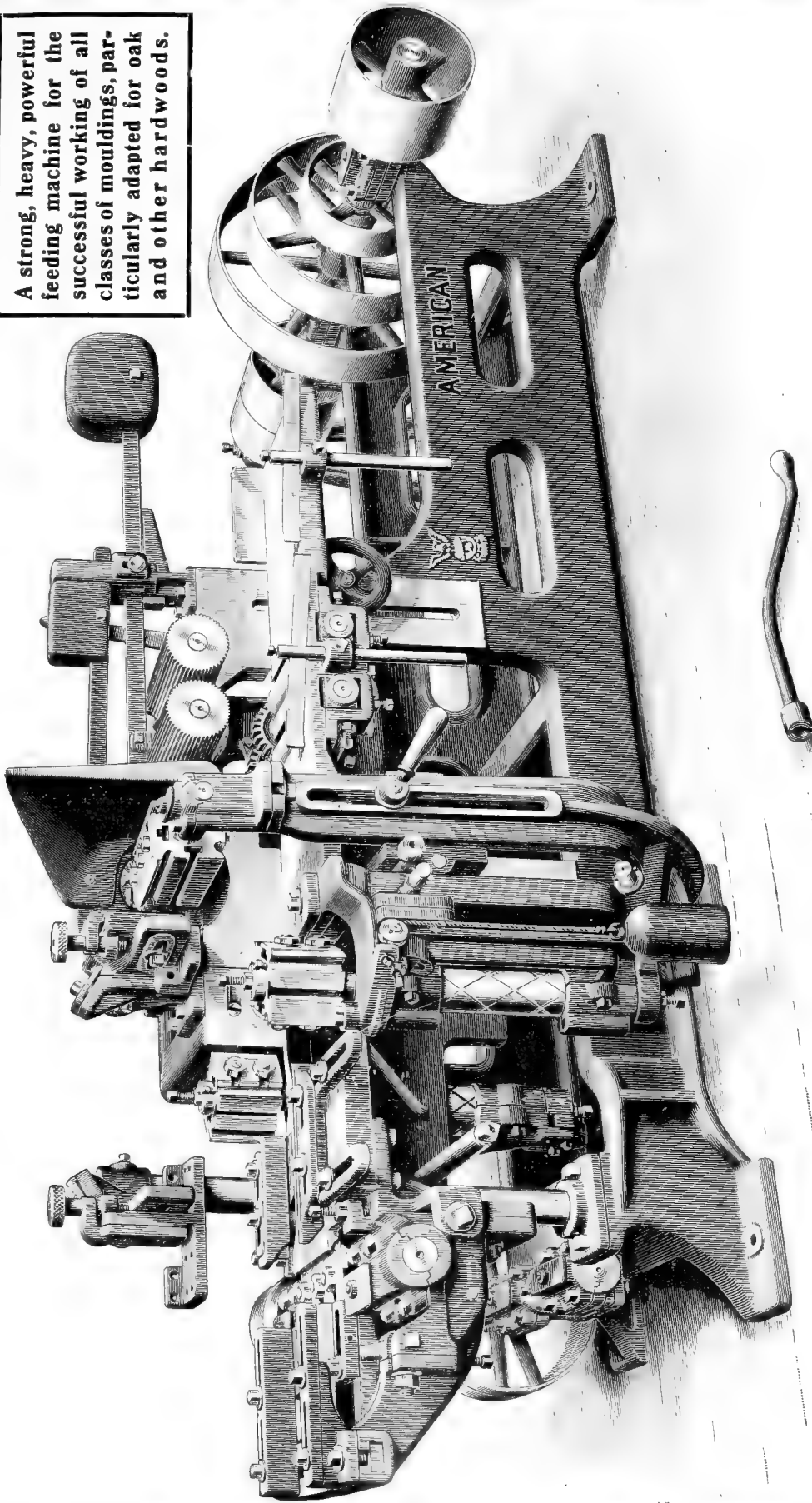
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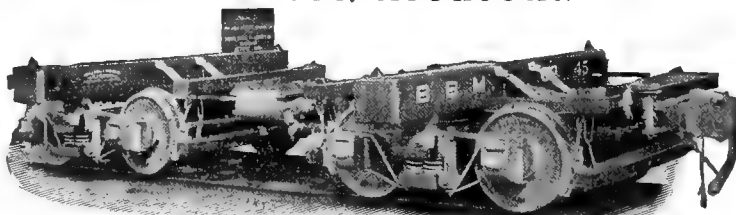
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Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us. : :

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POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
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40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
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6/4 " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8/4 " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10/4 " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10/4 " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12/4 " No. 1	1,500 Feet
12/4 " No. 2	1,000 Feet
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8/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 car

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One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar. Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

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Best that Care and Skill can Produce

Can Ship Oak Flooring in Mixed Cars with other

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 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
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 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
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 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
② FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

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The Advance Lumber Company

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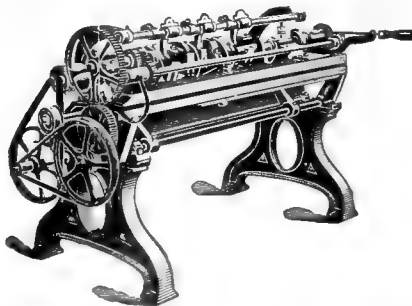
Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

This cut shows the 44 inch No. 2

OBER LATHE

forturning Pick, Sledge, Hammer,
 Hatchet and Double Bitted Axe
 Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes,
 Spokes, Porch Spindles, Stair
 Balusters, Table and Chair Legs,
 Ball Bats, etc. We also manufac-
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 sizes, viz.: 36 in., 33 in., 22 in.



Simple, Strong,
Durable, Economical

We also manufacture other
 Lathes for making Spokes,
 Handles and Variety Work.
 Sanders, Shapers, Boring and
 Chucking Machines, etc., etc
 Complete catalogue and price
 list free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS ON THE FOLLOWING:

RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common and Better
150,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common and Better
125,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common and Better
100,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Common and Better

PLAIN BIRCH. 100,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Clear.

HEMLOCK. 200,000 ft. 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock. 100,000 ft. 2x6 and wider No. 3 Hemlock.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
11,460 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft. 1½, 1½ and 2 inch Curly Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.
19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

Write us for prices on hemlock.

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

We Manufacture at Marinette, Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, ELM, BIRCH, MAPLE AND BLACK ASH LUMBER

ALSO

White Pine Pattern Lumber and Cedar Boat Lumber

C. P. CROSBY

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Frank Carter Co.

MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
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General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

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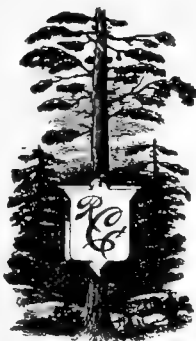
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CAREFUL GRADINGS—PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.



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Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
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Michigan Logging Wheels

Have
Made
More
Than
1,000
and
Know
How.

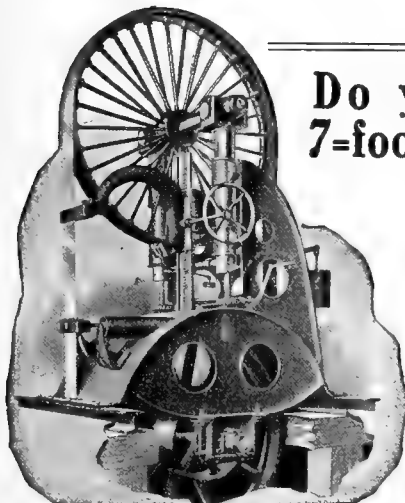


Standard
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Cheap and easy logging.
Write for circular & prices.

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Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

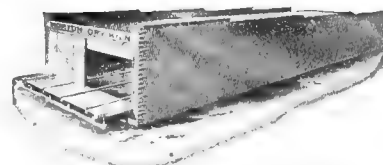
This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
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The Morton Dry Kiln

MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording
Ther-
mometers.
Transfer
Cars.



Trucks.
Canvas
Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER

As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application.

MORTON DRY KILN CO., Chicago, Ills.

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

THOMPSON :: :: MICHIGAN

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

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W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

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BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL, OR CARGO



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.

Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

You read this--others
will, too. They would
read your ad. Try it.

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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. ¶ Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. ¶ Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. ¶ We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
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GRAND RAPIDS : : : MICHIGAN

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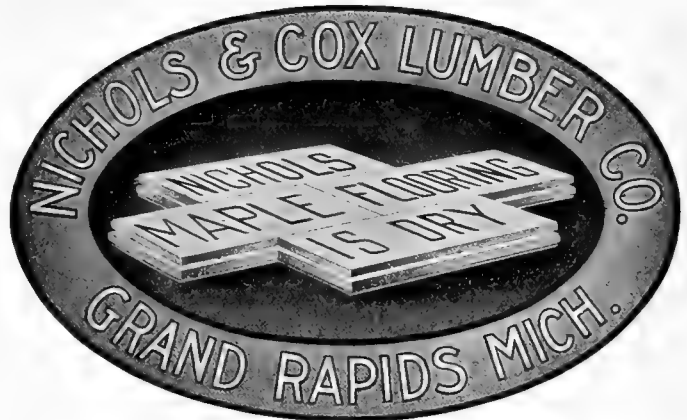
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HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

120M feet 4/4 Log Run Birch
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2 Cars 8/4 Common and Better Birch
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
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Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

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Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
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OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

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ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product —
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

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MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

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CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

**ROY
LUMBER
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Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

The Stearns Company

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MANUFACTURERS

**Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm**

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

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CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

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Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.



For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood
Machinery, you will find it advantageous to
write our advertisers. Get in touch!

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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MARIETTA, O.



OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
United States; have new and modern machinery and
experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
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Yards:
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L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

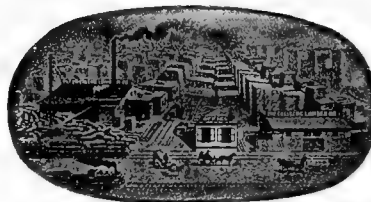
CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

**THE
MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.**

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single carload to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



**THE FARRIN-KORN
LUMBER COMPANY**

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

**WANTED
POPLAR and GUM**

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

**Hardwood Board Rules
FOR HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN**



Best Goods, Prompt Shipment

Send your orders to the HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

J. V. Stimson

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MANUFACTURED

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.

Walnut our specialty.

Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

April Stock List

25,000 ft.	1	in.	No. 2 Common Walnut
50,000 "	2	"	" Common and Better Plain White Oak
50,000 "	6-4	"	" " " " Red "
50,000 "	5-4	"	" " " " " "
100,000 "	4-4	"	" " " " " "
15,000 "	6-4	and 8-4	Cherry Culls
100,000 "	4-4	No. 2	Common and Better Red Gum
10,000 "	4-4	1st and 2nd	Plain Red Oak
10,000 "	4-4	1st and 2nd	Ash

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut

Offer a few cars 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Oak to move quick

PEKIN, INDIANA

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

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A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

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T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

100,000 feet 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

100,000 feet 13" to 17" Box Boards Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufac-
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**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
{ Single Copies, 10 Cents.

ROSS LUMBER COMPANY

The Cherry People

ANYTHING IN CHERRY?

Write Us.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY
Moberly, Missouri

Throw Away Your Money

BY STICKING TO OLD LINE COMPANIES

PENNA. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

943 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Main Office: 808 Harrison Bldg., 15th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Pittsburg Office: 701 Keystone Building

40 Cars 4-4 Birch Log Run.
10 Cars 4-4 Quartered Red Oak, No. 1 Common.
10 Cars 4-4 Chestnut, No. 2 Common.
10 Cars 4-4 Oak, No. 2 Common.

A stock of Southern White Pine, 1", 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2", mostly No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 barn.

We are operating a tract of timber land containing considerable Holly and Persimmon. We can ship W. Virginia spruce sizes and boards, either rough or dressed, via any railroad.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York
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Combined Assets Over \$1,000,000

Specialists in Lumber Insurance

FOR LINES AND RATES ADDRESS

Lumber Insurers' General Agency,

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LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.
 55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
 25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
 19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
 28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
 28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 19,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 40,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
 65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
 4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 18,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
 4,000' 1½" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
 3,000' 1½" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

Wood-Mosaic Flooring and Lumber Co.

ALL KINDS OF

Hardwood Lumber and Sawn Veneers

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

Rochester, N. Y. }
 Louisville, Ky. } Factories.
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Good Grades
 Prompt Shipments
 Inquiries Solicited

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
 Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Berry-Davis Saw Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
 80,000 feet.

Sales Offices:
 Louisville, Ky.

50 CARS, ONE INCH

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 RUN

M
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APPLETON, WIS.

Albert R. Kampf

Manufacturer
 Hardwood Lumber and Timber
 Dimension Stock
 Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

E. W. Rhubesky

Wholesale
 Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
 Oak, Chestnut and Other
 Hardwoods

North Vernon Lumber Co.

Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
 Oak and Poplar.
 North Vernon, Ind., and
 Louisville, Ky.

Southern Lumber Co.

Oak, Poplar and
 Chestnut,
 Louisville, Ky.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

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WHITE BASSWOOD

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ALL WHITE
BONE DRY**

End stuck in shed and just what you want if you use such stock. It is 1 inch thick and we have one large car.

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CADILLAC, MICH.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

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"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

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Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 Cars 4/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds.
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6 Cars 5/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common
1 Car 6/4 Hard Maple, 10 in. and wider, No. 1 Common and Better.
2 Cars 4/4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.

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Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

2 cars 10-4 firsts and seconds.
4 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

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MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

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(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



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COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

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50 Cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 1 1/4 inch 1s and 2s Cypress
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50 Cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Ash
50 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 2 Common Cottonwood	10 Cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common Ash

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

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OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars 6/4x8 in. and up 1st & 2nd Cottonwood
 One " 7/8x8 " " "
 Two " 5/4x12 " " "
 Two " 4/4 " " Plain Red Oak

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Quartered White	Hollow Backed
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Plain White	Polished
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Kansas and Mallory Ave., New South Memphis.

(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

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DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
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W.M.Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

15 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
20 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
1 car 1¼ in. Plain Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
5 cars 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
20 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
4 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

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Quotations
cheerfully
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Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

- 13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
- 13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
- 13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
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Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

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HARDWOODS

We are
In the Market for Choice Stock
WRITE US

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Connecticut.

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PILED ON OUR KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE YARD

- 1 car 4 4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
- 6 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
- 18 cars 4 4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
- 2 cars 8 4 No. 1 Common and Better White Oak
- 1 car 6 4 Common and Better White Oak
- 1 car 5 4 Common and Better White Oak
- 1 car 8 4 Common and Better White Oak
- 2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
- 1 car 4 4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
- 1 car 4 4 No. 1 Common and Better Quartered Red Oak

We also manufacture Sawed and Sliced Quartered Oak Veneers.
Can make prompt shipments.

JOHN T. DIXON

HARRY S. DEWEY



We are not **Wizards** in making new grades to fit a price.
No tricks in our methods of making shipments. The
straight grades are good enough for us.

If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK,
ASH, CHESTNUT or OAK, MAPLE and YELLOW
PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our
ability to please you.

DIXON & DEWEY

716 and 716 A, Flatiron Building,

NEW YORK

McIlvain's Lumber Notes

We have 4,000,000 feet Chestnut—some of it 12 to 15
months' old—all grades and thicknesses.
2,250,000 feet Poplar—5/8 to 16/4, all grades.
500,000 feet choice Gulf Cypress. We can make prompt
shipments. Send in your inquiries.

Did you say White Pine? We're fixed to give you satis-
factory grades and prices. Ask for anything you want,
special or regular, and see how well we can satisfy your
demands. More than a million feet in various grades from
Uppers and Selects to Culls.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

56th to 58th Sts. and Woodland Ave

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BOSTON

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PHILADELPHIA

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKSInspection at point of
shipment. Spot cash.

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THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The West Florida Hardwood Co.

MILL ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
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Ash Hickory **Red and White Oak** **Red Gum**
Yellow Cottonwood **Tupelo Gum**

LET US HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES

BALTIMORE E. E. PRICE BUYER AND
MARYLAND EXPORTER OF

Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured
lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS
AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK PITTSBURG PHILADELPHIA

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

7 East 42nd Street, New York City

James & Abbot Company

Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

Holloway Lumber Company

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.312 Arcade Building,
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WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

WE are long on 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut. Send us your in-
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TENNESSEE WHITE PINEHEMLOCK HARDWOODS
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OAK AND ASH

YELLOW POPLAR

ATLANTA - - - GEORGIA

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

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POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

MAY STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

The Tegge Lumber Co.

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BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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**COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM**

Large Stock on Hand

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R. M. SMITH

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R. M. SMITH & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, &C. OUR PLANING MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

EASTERN OFFICE:
1425-6 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

Cherry River Boom and Lumber Co.

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

SPECIALS:

4/4 White Oak, No. 1 Common
4/4 Cherry, 1s and 2s
4/4 Cherry, No. 1 Common
4/4 Maple, 1s and 2s
4/4 Maple, No. 1 Common

BAND MILLS:

RICHWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA
CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, WEST VIRGINIA
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DAILY CAPACITY, - - 500,000 FEET

"THE BEST LUMBER"

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

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Car and
Railroad
Timbers

Oak
Coop-
erage

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

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CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING
CHICAGO

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
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Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

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873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

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Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1 2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8 4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
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PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

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PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Heath Witbeck Co. CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK.

THEBES, ILL.

McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

4 cars 1½-in. 1 and 2 Quartered Red Oak, *Dry*.

3 cars 1½-in. No. 1 Common Red Gum, *Dry*.

100,000 ft. 1-in. No. 2 Common Plain Oak, *1 Year Old*.

Write us for *delivered* quotations.

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McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

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BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

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Wholesale and Retail

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HARDWOOD LUMBER 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE.

1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT

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Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - **CHICAGO**

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"Ideal" ^{Steel Burn- ished} Rock Maple Flooring

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Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

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WELLS, MICHIGAN

THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

W. D. YOUNG & CO.
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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**Specialists on Lumber and
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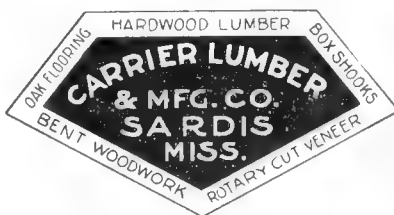
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OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried

Bored

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and

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Just to Remind You

That we are manufacturers of the celebrated

**Wolverine Brand
Maple Flooring**

"There is none better."

Bored, polished, end and edge matched, lays with every joint even. Largest sales in the history of maple flooring. May we have your order?

BLISS & VAN AUKEN
SAGINAW W. S., MICH.

¶ The HARDWOOD RECORD publishes a series of bulletins, showing the annual hardwood requirements of many thousands of wholesale consumers, by kind, grade and thickness.

¶ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

¶ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

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TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

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SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. BARROLL & CO., Bankers

First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XXIV.

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No. 2.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

OFFICES

7th Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Telephone Harrison 4960

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

This organization will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29, at the Auditorium on the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va.

General Market Conditions.

Reports from the chief lumber consuming centers of the United States, as reflected in the market reports in this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, indicate that there is a slight diminution in demand for hardwoods in nearly all parts of the country. It is not of enough importance to warrant shading prices in the least and they are still very firm on all varieties of woods. This condition is no exception in the great consuming district of Chicago. Weather conditions prevailing in the South are again very bad. There has been a continuous fall of rain for more than a week, and a large portion of the southern hardwood producing section is afloat. This militates against active log supply, and it is estimated that the average saw-mill is at least thirty days behind the output of a year ago, which was small enough.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of either manufacturers or jobbers to worry in the least over trade slackening a bit, and they feel as though they would like to have an opportunity to catch up with business a little and get the order books fairly well cleaned up, which they have been unable to do for a long time.

In the Chicago district the furniture trade constitutes a large percentage of hardwood buyers and manufacturers have not had as large a trade as they expected, hence are holding off on placing lumber orders. This is one feature that contributes to the lessening of the local trade. The situation is the same in Grand Rapids and Rockford, other large furniture manufacturing centers. In the wagon trade several associations are advising their members to sus-

pend buying, in hopes that the market will be broken and that they will soon succeed in placing orders for less money.

As a general proposition the hardwood situation is very strong and will remain so, even if buying falls off to a considerable extent, as stocks in every producing section are remarkably short and there seems no likelihood of an accumulation of a normal amount for months to come. Buyers can bank on the prophecy of the HARDWOOD RECORD that general hardwood values will not be less than they are at the present time for a good while.

Northern hardwoods are in just about as short supply as are southern, and there is very little dry stock of any variety offered. Basswood, thick maple, black ash and rock elm are exceptionally short. There seems to be an increased call for mahogany, and the trade in cherry and black walnut is even better than usual. The veneer people are as busy as ever and many orders have to be returned because of inability to execute them. This is true of sawn, sliced and rotary-cut stock, as well as of panels and other built-up stock.

Flooring manufacturers are all remarkably busy, and these institutions are up against considerably increasing values of rough lumber without a compensating increase in the price of their flooring product. Those engaged in this line of production who are not stumpage owners are having their margins whittled down to an unsatisfactory basis. A marked example of this condition is oak flooring, which does not command a price commensurate with the high price of oak lumber.

Timber Supply of the United States.

The United States as a whole consumes each year between three and four times as much wood as all its forests can produce in the same interval. The average acre of forest in this country grows about ten cubic feet annually instead of the thirty or more which it should in order to keep pace with the drain upon it. Since the year 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber more than was estimated to be standing in the entire country by the census of 1880.

The Forest Service, which has just issued a circular dealing with the timber supply and with stumpage estimates as furnished by important authorities, is sponsor for the startling statements made in the above paragraph. A study of the document will lead to the usual conclusion that forest products of the United States are being consumed far too lavishly, and that the inevitable result will be a timber famine unless the government lays a heavy hand upon such depredations.

With regard to hardwoods, the amount of stumpage is very ind definitely known, and is determinable only with difficulty, owing to the scattered and uneven stands. It was estimated at some 435,000,000,000 feet in 1880 and at about 300,000,000,000 in 1900; although as late as 1905 other than government authorities placed it at 400,000,000,000. Whatever it may be, that which is fit for the saw is rapidly decreasing. In 1900 the hardwood cut was 8,634,000,000 feet; in 1904, 6,781,000,000 feet. The present annual cut of hardwoods is estimated at about 5,000,000,000 and consists of approximately forty-three per cent oak, twelve per cent poplar, nine per cent maple and lesser amounts of numerous other timbers in this class.

Lest it be assumed that the rapid depletion of forest resources is sufficiently accounted for by the increase in population, it should be noted that statistics show the increase in population since 1880 to be half the increase in lumber cut during the same period. At present but one-fifth the total forest area of the United States is embraced in National Reserves, the rest remaining in private hands. The average age of trees felled for lumber this season is not less than one hundred and fifty years, so that it is obvious the stumpage owner must wait at least a hundred years for his land to produce another such crop, but Americans are too strongly addicted to the get-rich-quick habit to have patience with such investments, so that the nation and the states individually must look toward the protection of coming generations and future industries.

Railroads and the Freight Problem.

One of the most pleasing signs of the times is the fact that the leaders in thought and management of railroad affairs are at last falling into line, and now seem to be willing to cooperate with the public in correcting transportation abuses.

A notable exhibition of this spirit was manifested by Melville E. Ingalls, chairman of the Big Four System's board of directors, in a speech made before the Pittsburg Traffic Club, in which he declared that President Roosevelt is about the only and probably the best friend the railroads have. He emphasized the fact that they might as well quit fighting and submit to regulation, and said, "Any man who is not prepared to manage his railroad as a public institution in accordance with the law should resign and seek some other business." More than three hundred prominent railroad men and a large gathering of manufacturers and shippers listened to Mr. Ingall's speech. This sort of spirit on the part of even a few as prominent in railroad affairs as is Mr. Ingalls will very soon bring about more satisfactory and certainly much more amicable relations between the railroads and the shipping public.

Another striking evidence of this spirit of conciliation, and one that promises to be a foremost movement in the history of transportation, is the recent organization by Secretary W. G. Hollis of a car service department for the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association. At a conference between members of this organization and the railroads the former agreed to submit to the association all its claims and complaints against the roads, which the new department will investigate, passing over to the railroads at interest only such claims as it deems worthy. The railroads on their part agree that such cases, with attached evidence, shall be accepted in good faith as the basis of adjudication. This agreement has been entered into by all the roads centering at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The Hardwood Buying Situation.

The struggle between jobbers and manufacturers of hardwood lumber goes on. The jobbers are making strenuous attempts to buy round lots of desirable stock at a price that will leave them a margin of profit, but manufacturers, even down to the owner of the small ground mill, are very independent.

A feature of lumber trading that is particularly in evidence at this time is the unwillingness of manufacturers in the South and Southwest to sell lumber on the basis of the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Prominent St. Louis hardwood men state to the RECORD that the best grades of half-dry and green stock they can secure today from manufacturers are fully 10 per cent below National standards and that when the depreciation of re-handling and seasoning is taken into account the grades stand fully 20 per cent lower.

As a matter of fact, in the purchase of round lots and mill stocks it has come about that trades are consummated on the basis of a mutual agreement on joint inspection. If the buyer's inspector can "keep house" with the seller's inspector, the shipments are made. On the contrary, if there is a disagreement between them the trade is off. After making one of these trades a buyer is entirely at sea as to whether he will get the stock or not. This same condition concerning the purchase of southern and southwestern stocks is

reported by jobbers at Chicago, Memphis and Cincinnati, and doubtless prevails to a considerable extent over the entire south country.

In Michigan and Wisconsin these conditions obtain to a very limited extent, as the greater portion of lumber sold in those sections is shipped strictly on National Association grades, or their exact equivalent—those of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. This divergence in conditions in the North and South is perhaps explainable from the fact that the grading rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association are a good deal in evidence in the latter section, and manufacturers have learned that these grades are satisfactory to a considerable portion of the consuming trade. There never has been any quantity of northern lumber sold under the rules of the Manufacturers' Association. These varying conditions are a further argument for the unification of all hardwood inspection rules, so that they may be made universal throughout the country.

The Time for Cutting Hickory.

As is known to the trade at large, hickory stumpage, throughout its entire range of growth in the United States, is becoming extremely scarce. Hickory is a wood for which thus far there has not been found a satisfactory substitute. Its rapid diminution is an absolute menace to the very important industry of vehicle production, and the situation is looked upon with concern by everyone interested in this great branch of American commerce.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a communication from a prominent wheel manufacturing concern of central Ohio, which suggests that it would be a good idea to ask all manufacturers of hardwood lumber to make it a rule to saw hickory only between September 1 and January 15. This is the best and only logical time for the felling and sawing of this valuable timber. The writer contends that well toward twenty per cent of the hickory now produced in the country is going to waste on account of its being sawed too late in the spring, when the atmosphere causes checking and discoloration of the wood.

The above is certainly a pertinent piece of advice, for too great care cannot be taken in order to make the modicum of hickory stumpage remaining last as long as possible.

States' Increasing Interest in Forestry.

It is encouraging to see that legislators of several states are waking up to the woeful forest conditions prevailing within their boundaries, and are passing laws that will contribute materially to the advancement of the interests of forestry. At least nine states are now endeavoring to make the most of their timber resources and are availing themselves of the information furnished by the Forest Service, which has been gained by the national government through years of experiment and investigation.

These states are New York, New Hampshire, Maryland, Wisconsin, Missouri, California, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Delaware and to a considerable extent Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan. Maine has discovered that its chief forestry problem is the protection of cut-over lands from fire, and a law has been enacted with the result that the fire damage in 1906 was only about \$21,000, which is less than one-third of what it has been in former years. This state is undertaking the utilization of the national Forest Service plans. The states of Delaware, Kentucky and Rhode Island are of late interesting themselves in forestry, and the Kentucky legislature has recently provided for a forestry commissioner and made a small appropriation for the study of the work.

Outside of its timber reserves the government can accomplish little for individual states in forestry work save giving them the benefit of its exhaustive experiments covering the protection of existing forests and the regrowing of abandoned lands and depleted forest areas to timber. The individual states must do other work very largely for themselves, but such legislation can be passed as will make it possible and even profitable for both states and individuals to engage in forestry pursuits on varying scales.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

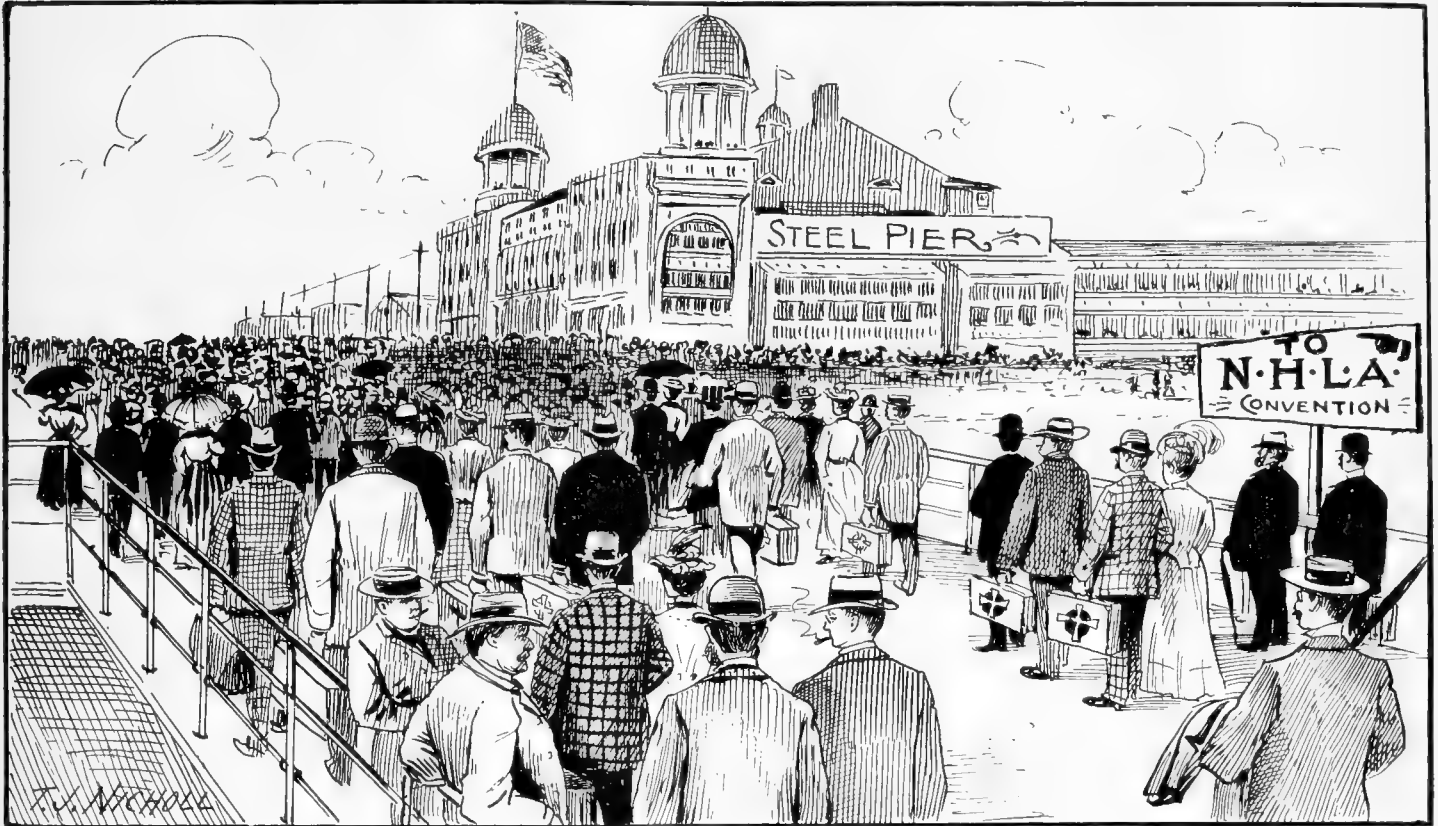
Down and Out.

The man who wins in the fight for fame,
Who wins in the war for gold,
The welkin rings with his lauded name
Wherever his deeds are told.
Not mine to jeer when I hear him bailed;
I'm proud of his heart so stout—
But what of the fellow who tried and failed,
The fellow that's "down and out"?

Shall naught be said for the man who tried
The goal of his hopes to gain;
Who faced the battle with patient pride
And fought though the fight was vain;
Whose spirit in one weak moment quailed,
Who fell at the last redoubt?
Ah, many a hero heart has failed
So here's to the "down and out"!

The man who wins, oh, honor him well,
And give him the praise that's due,
But don't forget the other who fell
Ere ever his dreams came true;
Yes, honor the man whose will prevailed,
Who baffled despair and doubt—
But give one thought to the man who failed,
The fellow that's "down and out"!
—DENIS A. MCCARTHY.

WELCOME TO THE BOARD WALK!



Scene at Atlantic City: Tenth Annual Meeting National Hardwood Lumber Association, May 23 and 24, 1907.

What's the Use?

Doubtless early to bed
And early to rise
Will do very well
For sick folks and guys;
But it makes a man miss
All the fun till he dies
And joins other stiff
Who have gone to the skies.
Go to bed when you like,
And lie at your ease—
You'll die, just the same,
Of some Latin disease!

Rare.

Hail to the graduating girl!
She's sweeter far than some;
For she's allowed to use no slang
And chew no chewing gum.

A Bad Rep.

Many a man has been ruined by accidentally getting a reputation for being a good fellow and trying to live up to it.

Canceled.

If you lend money here and there
To friends both far and wide,
When you pay nature's last great debt
They'll all be glad you've died.
—HOUSTON POST.

No Pass.

The editor
Sat in a train
And murmured in
A tone of pain:
"Of all sad words
In times like these,
The very worst
Are 'tickets, please!'"

Virtue.

"Virtue is not known by its exemption from trial, but by its victory in trial."

Life.

The life of every man is a diary in which he means to write one story, but invariably writes a far different one.

To Be Old.

Drink from when
You start to walk,
Chew from when
You start to talk.

Eat whatever
Strikes you right,
Frolic and
Stay out all night.

Be one of
The careless throng,
Wine and woman,
Rout and song.

These hundred-
Year-old duffers say
That they all
Spent life that-a-way.

—HOUSTON POST

The Little Hindoo.

Here's to the little Hindoo,
Who does all that he kin do;
Away off there with naught to wear,
He makes his little skin do.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-SECOND PAPER

Pin Oak.

Quercus palustris.—Muench.

Pin oak ranges from certain sections of Massachusetts, notably the Connecticut river valley, and near Amherst, westward as far as the southeastern part of Missouri; on the south it is found along the lower Potomac river in Virginia, through Kentucky, northern Arkansas and southeastern Indian Territory.

It is known by the above name in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas; in Arkansas and Kansas it is called swamp Spanish oak; in Rhode Island and Illinois it is often known as water oak; in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kansas as swamp oak; in Arkansas as water Spanish oak.

The term pin oak is one of the names which are used interchangeably for so many species of the genus *Quercus*, but the subject of this sketch, *Quercus palustris*, is the only variety to which it rightly belongs. The name *palustris*, which is the Latin for swampy, has been given to the tree because of the fact that its preferred habitat is the borders of swamps and river bottoms where the soil is deep, rich, and moist; while the term "pin" is applied to it because of the appearance of the tiny twigs set in its trunk and limbs, which are so crowded together that they never develop into anything larger. Pin oak reaches its maximum development and is most abundant along the rich bottom lands of the lower Ohio and tributary streams, while in New England it is much less plentiful, and is of small size.

The bark of a mature tree is dark gray or brownish-green; it is rough, being full of small furrows, and frequently cracks open and shows the reddish inner layer of bark; on small branches and young trunks, it is smoother, lighter, and more lustrous.

The staminate flowers grow in hairy aments two to three inches long; the pistillate on short peduncles, and have bright red stigmas.

The fruit of pin oak is a small acorn which grows either sessile or on a very short stem; sometimes in clusters, and sometimes singly. In shape the acorns are nearly hemispherical, and measure about a half inch in diameter; they are enclosed only at the base, in a thin, saucer-shaped cup, dark brown, and scaly.

The leaves are three to five inches long; they are simple, and alternate. They are

broad, and have from five to nine lobes which are toothed, and bristle-tipped on the ends. The sinuses are broad and rounded, and extend well toward the midrib, which is stout, and from which the veins branch off conspicuously. In color the leaves are bright green above and lighter below when young, becoming thin, firm and darker green at maturity; late in autumn they turn a rich, deep

attained an average height of thirty feet, although they were planted only about twenty-five years ago. They now measure about twelve inches in diameter, but when planted were only an inch and a half. Frequently the pin oak, though tapering and symmetrical in form when young, becomes irregular and uncouth when old. The branches are pendulous and are a prominent distinguishing mark of the species.

Pin oak is often cultivated as an ornamental tree in the eastern part of the United States and in some countries of Europe. In the city of Washington one may see a fine avenue of pin oaks on the way from the capitol to the navy yard, which, though very young, are already excellent shade trees. In Flushing, Long Island, the pin oak is a favorite ornamental and shade tree, and many are the handsome specimens to be seen there.

The wood of this tree is heavy, hard, strong, coarse-grained, and tough. The heartwood is light brown and the sapwood nearly white; the medullary rays are numerous and plainly marked. The wood is apt to check and warp badly in seasoning, but is used extensively for shingles, clapboards, cooperage, interior finish and construction. A cubic foot of seasoned wood weighs about forty-three pounds.

Oak-apples are the round excrescences formed on the limbs by gall-flies and their eggs. They seem particularly fond of this species and specimens are often seen which are literally covered with them; the worms which live inside seem to flourish particularly well on the food they imbibe from pin oak.

The photograph from which the accompanying illustration was made is among the collection of William H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry.

Yate Wood.

Recent tests of the hardwoods of western Australia have revealed the extraordinary properties of yate. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of cast iron. Many specimens are much stronger, and one was

tested which showed a resistance of seventeen and one-half tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The sawn timber of yate is probably the strongest in the world. The tree grows to a maximum height of one hundred feet, and occasional specimens have been found which had a diameter of two and a half or even three feet.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH PIN OAK, INDIANA.

scarlet. They are coated below with pubescence, and have large tufts of pale hairs in the axils of the veins.

Pin oak reaches a height of from seventy or eighty feet ordinarily, although in thick forests it sometimes becomes 120 feet high. In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, there is an avenue of handsome pin oaks which are remarkable for their symmetry, and which have



JOHN WHEATLEY LOVE
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLIV.

John Wheatley Love.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

The city of Nashville, Tenn., numbers among its industries some of the most important in the country today. The greatest of these is its hardwood lumber trade, which is of such magnitude as to make the city one of the foremost hardwood markets in the United States. Its location in the heart of the timber district of Tennessee, upon the Cumberland river, which taps the magnificent forests of that state and contiguous territory, makes it naturally a great operating and distributing point for lumber products, but in addition to this the prowess, public spirit and energy of its lumbermen-citizens have largely contributed to making Nashville the important factor it now is in the lumber business.

Notable among these "captains of industry" is John Wheatley Love, whose portrait his many associates and admirers in the trade will be glad to receive at the hands of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*.

Mr. Love was born in Nashville, April 30, 1866, of Virginia and Kentucky ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Col. James Love, of Revolutionary fame. He was reared in that city and received his education in the public schools there. His first acquaintance with the lumber business came when he entered the employ of his kinsman, Theodore Plummer, who then operated at Nashville under the style of Sutherland & Co. This first position was a very humble one—that of office boy.

In 1886 Mr. Plummer organized the Nashville Lumber Company, and gave young Love a position with the new house under another prominent Nashville man, M. F. Greene, of the Davidson-Benedict Company, who was then associated with this concern, as general bookkeeper. Shortly after making this change Mr. Love entered the office of the Edgefield & Nashville Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lumber and furniture, as bookkeeper, but was obliged to give up his work in 1888 on account of failing health, which necessitated a change of climate. A year's sojourn in San Diego, Cal., proved of great benefit to him, and in 1889 he returned to act as manager for the Edgefield & Nashville concern.

In 1890 Mr. Love decided to enter the lumber trade on his own account, and accordingly organized the firm of J. W. Love & Co., to do a general lumber jobbing business. His next step was to buy out the Scottsville Lumber Company, located at Scottsville, Ky., a concern which manufactured large quantities of oak and poplar, and operated several small mills. These interests demanded that he move to Scottsville, where he lived for five years, or until 1895, returning at that time to Nashville, which he made headquarters for the management of the

Scottsville district operations and the jobbing business.

In 1899 the house of Love, Boyd & Co. was organized, with J. W. Love, his brother, Hamilton Love, and John W. Boyd as principals; some years later James D. Read was admitted to membership in the firm; all four gentlemen are still connected with it, acting as general manager, sales manager, timber expert, and sawmill superintendent, respectively. The company maintains a general office at Nashville, but operates largely in Kentucky, having yards at Scottsville, Ky., Westmoreland, Hartsville, Bon Aqua and



LEAF AND FRUIT OF PIN OAK.

Nashville, and producing about 100,000 feet of hardwood lumber every day. This output consists of poplar, oak, chestnut, hickory, ash, sycamore and red cedar, with quartered oak the specialty. The main yards are located at Scottsville, where the company carries from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of lumber in stock at all times, and a like quantity distributed among the various mill yards.

Mr. Love is president of the Nashville Tie & Cedar Company, large handlers of red cedar poles, posts, piling and railroad ties. Associated with him in this enterprise are the other members of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co., John B. Ransom & Co., and Walter Keith; the two first-named concerns handle out about 3,000 cars annually. Mr. Love is also president and principal owner of the Green River Coal & Coke Company of Island, Ky., which concern produces seven to eight hundred tons of coal daily; he is interested in other lumber enterprises, but the indus-

tries above named require most of his attention and energy.

A concern entirely outside the lumber field, of which Mr. Love is president, is the Markland Company, Limited, of Markland, Cape Forchu, Nova Scotia, which owns some very valuable property in that section, which it intends to develop into a seaside resort that will be second to none. A handsome hotel or "Summer Home" will be maintained, and the company operates a safe line of steamers between Yarmouth and Markland; many other advantages are offered for building cottages on the property. The promoters intend to beautify the land until, with its natural scenery, it shall be the garden spot of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Love was married in 1891 to Miss Wade of Kentucky; they have three children—Jack, Eleanor and Mary Hamilton. He is exceedingly domestic in his tastes, and to quote his own words, "can be found at home most of the time," when business does not absolutely demand his attention.

On meeting Mr. Love one is impressed with his bright and pleasing personality, and on better acquaintance invariably finds him to be the embodiment of energy and integrity. These characteristics have justly brought him to the high position he now occupies in the affairs of his native city, and in the confidence of his fellow lumbermen the country over.

The Hoo-Hoo Annual.

Chairman Jerome H. Sheip of Philadelphia, ex-officio head of the various committees of eastern Hoo-Hoo, having in charge the reception and entertainment of the order at Atlantic City in September next, has notified all committees to start active work in the matter of arrangements for the annual, which will occur Sept. 9, 10 and 11. The time intervening between the Philadelphia meeting in February, at which these committees were appointed, has been spent by Mr. Sheip and the various committee members in formulating general plans so that all arrangements can start off right foot. Mr. Sheip has just concluded a week's visit at Atlantic City and reports with much pleasure that he has secured the use of the Steel Pier at that famous watering resort for \$150. This is a big concession. The Bureau of Publicity & Information will also furnish Mr. Sheip with 5,000 booklets descriptive of Atlantic City—its various hotels and places of interest—which he will immediately distribute among the members of each Hoo-Hoo jurisdiction. Of course, Atlantic City requires no formal introduction in any section of the country, as its fame is world-wide and the annual will afford them an opportunity to spend a week or two at this popular resort.

In the next thirty days the Committee on Accommodations and Entertainment will meet and pass on the Steel Pier proposition, but it practically goes without saying that the convention will be held there. The finance and the other general committees will proceed with their work at once in order that plans may be pretty well matured before the summer vacation time.

Chairman Sheip will hold another big conclave in Philadelphia about the middle of May. The enthusiasm of the eastern members of the order for the success of the forthcoming annual is active and it is hoped that in view of the opportunities afforded for a good time through both the meeting and the resort at which it will be held there will be a large attendance of members of the order from all sections of the country.

How Things Have Changed.

By VAN B. PERRINE

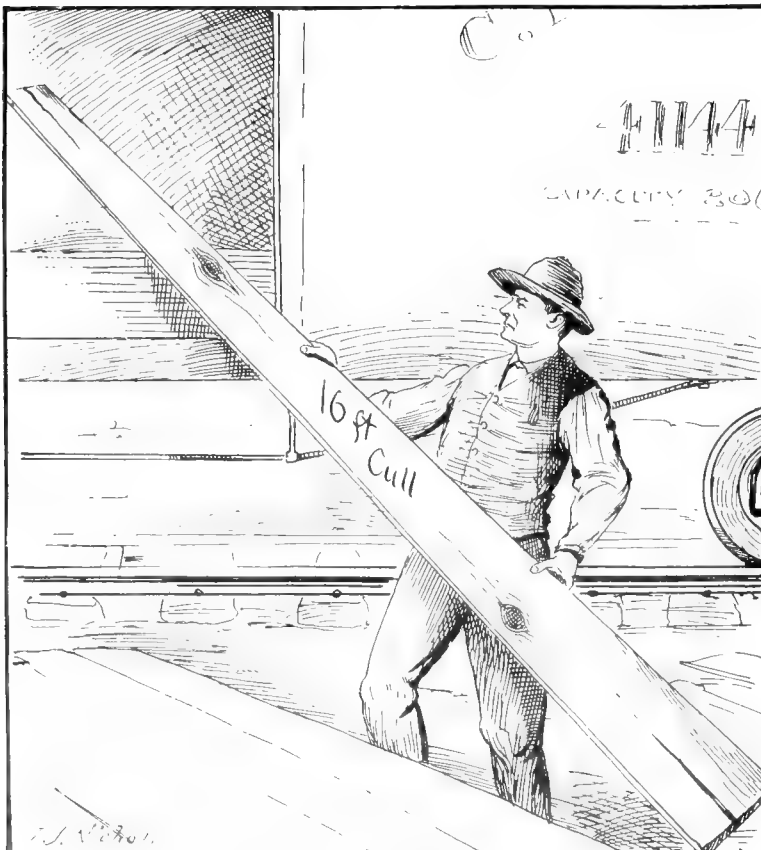
Out here in Indiana, say some thirty years ago,
When you had cut your logs all up, to Chicago p'raps you'd go,
And there you'd sell your lumber to a jobber on the spot,
Who'd clean you up—buy everything—no matter what you'd got!
He didn't care about the wood, or how the boards were made;
He had the money every time—the cash, spot down, he paid.
Of course, they had inspection rules to measure lumber by,
You read them up, you read them down; you'd try and try and try
To figure out how you were "done"—the more that you reflected
The plainer the solution seemed—'twas "how it was inspected."

Next time you'd send your lumber East, most any place that way,
But soon you'd get a kick, in which commission men would say
That yard men found it graded low, but that, without a doubt,
They'd sent a bigger payment if you'd left the common out.
Next car you'd send the same old place, encouraged by such talk,
And mark the feet on every board, real plain, with nice, white chalk.
'Twas cherry lumber, clear and wide, that is, 'twas clear of knots,
But in New York they'd cull it down just for a few gum spots,
You'd ponder long on what was sent, and why it was rejected,
The sole idea your thinking brought—'twas "how it was inspected."

Next, to old Philadelphia, to Quakers good and square,
You'd send your lumber—but alas, they had inspectors there!
The man who put his rule across your boards, so clear and wide,
Could always find a knot or two, when turned the other side;
And then a little split, you know, would sometimes longer get;
However perfect stuff you sent, they'd find a flaw, you bet,
No matter where you shipped your boards—to this town or to that —
Though measured by a Quaker man, who wore a broad-brimmed hat,
Or by a Yankee, long and lean! Of course, there's no reflection
Meant on any town or rules—'twas "diff'rence in inspection."



INSPECTION AS SHIPPED.



INSPECTION AT DESTINATION

Next time, you shipped to Boston town, where Yankees are so smart,
But didn't find it paid you more than any other mart,
(Tho' let me say right here and now, for fear I might forget,
That Boston is a d—— good place to send your lumber yet.)
You shipped your product here and there, and shifted all around,
In hopes that finally, perhaps, some market could be found
Where rules were not in use that made your meagre profit flit
By grading down a board each time for tiny knot or split;
Where worm hole merely visible was worse than "standard knot,"
And boards that showed a little stain would "soon begin to rot."

Of course, all this I'm talking of was many years ago—
The mill man was an "easy mark," and also somewhat "slow."
Of the last attribute, I grant, sometimes he's still accused,
But for his "easy" traits, I'm sure he's rarely now abused.
He used to book some special bills, so mighty hard to get,
That if compelled to fill them out, he'd been a-sawing yet.
They called for lumber wide and long, the sawing quite correct,
And ended with the usual phrase—"Stock free from all defect."
For this, of course, was years ago, before the man reflected,
But now he turns them down, you know he's seen a few inspected.

Of late, things have been changed a lot—associations made—
The mill man and the dealer, too, can sell on National grade,
And ship his lumber anywhere, to North or South or West.
The question's not locality, but where the price is best.
'Tis so in case he sends it East, as every place, you know —
In old New York or down in Maine—the National grades will go.
They only want their money's worth—they know what grades will be,
Inspection hasn't changed so much, as any one can see,
Now, read the next line very slow, and say it with inflection,
The National grade that goes to-day's old Indiana inspection!

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Information About Hotels.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you suggest to me the name of a desirable hotel at Atlantic City to patronize during the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association? I shall be accompanied by my wife.

My wife and myself have spent a part of each summer at Atlantic City for many years, and have lived at many of the leading hotels. In my opinion the Hotel Strand, located at the end of Pennsylvania avenue, and within one block of the Steel Pier, where the convention will be held, is the best hotel for the money in Atlantic City. It is a modern structure, the table is bountifully supplied with well-cooked food, and the service is faultless. The rooms, though not large, are well-furnished and immaculately clean. The rates in this hotel for one person are from \$3 to \$4 per day; double rooms, \$6 to \$8 per day; rooms with bath, \$2 a day extra. These rates include both rooms and meals. There is no bar connected with this hostelry and hence ladies are not subjected to any possible offense by reason of this usual hotel appendage.—EDITOR.

P. S. There is a very good "coaling station" within a square of the Strand. I know the distance because when before dinner my wife goes to her room to primp, with the observation that she will be back in ten minutes, I am always able to meet her in the ladies' parlor on time. I know I can walk a block and return in six minutes, and I don't spend all the time walking. I'll show you the place, but if you can't find me, ask Clem Lloyd.

P. P. S. Another good feature about the Hotel Strand is H. L. Fairbairn, its manager. He is the easiest boniface in Atlantic City to coax money away from, and any man who goes to Atlantic City and don't have to get a check cashed before he gets away is a freak.—EDITOR.

Piling Wagon Stock.

SHENANDOAH, IA., May 3.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: There has been some question in the minds of some of our yard men as to the better way of piling green wagon stock, wagon axles in particular—some insisting that it is best to pile the axles all one way, with thin crossbars between; others insisting that they can be piled crosswise on each other with equally good results. Our method of piling is to pile them crosswise, but to elevate the outside axles about a quarter of an inch at each end, so that the weight of the pile is carried on the extreme corners at all times and there is a complete circulation of air around the axles except at the ends where they cross the elevated ones. Please give us some information through the medium of your publication relative to your

opinion of the matter. We would also like to know where we can dispose of short hickory squares, as in our work we are able to furnish quite a lot of 2-inch stuff in squares up to 6 feet in length.

COMPANY.

It is essential that wagon stock be made ready for use with a minimum of checking, and hence it must be seasoned slowly. There is no particular choice in the way axles are piled, between being cross-piled and put up on stickers. However, it is almost essential to paint the ends of axles with heavy red ochre or some equally good material, and that the piles are carefully roofed and the sides enclosed to protect them from the sun, at the same time leaving sufficient air space for ventilation. Again, it is best to have the stock piled well off the ground, with plenty of air underneath the piles. If a manufacturer has an operation for which he has a timber supply sufficient to last a number of years, the cheapest way to provide for seasoning the stock is to build sheds for the purpose.

We have supplied above correspondent with names of a few hickory buyers, and any others who can use the above described material should send in their names.—EDITOR.

Wants to Buy Locust.

HELENA, MONT., April 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you advise me of a location where locust wood abounds in such quantity as to admit of the purchase of 1,500 to 5,000 cords at reasonable figures?

COMPANY.

The original center of growth of black locust was in southern Ohio, but today, the

The Financial Aspect of Forest Management.

Dr. C. A. Schenck of Biltmore, N. C., has recently issued an interesting booklet on Forest Management. Used in a limited sense this term deals with forest working plans only, or the determination and regulation of the sustained yield of timberlands. The author believes that American forest management should be considered along broader lines. It should determine upon the ways and means by which the desire of the owner relative to the use of his forest (for revenue, timber supply, shelter, pasture, ornament, water protection, game preserves) can best be accomplished. In the majority of cases the owner desires to draw from the forest the largest possible revenue. As a consequence American forest management will have to deal usually with the various means by which given forestal investments can be developed in a manner producing the highest dividends in the long run.

The rapidity of development depends upon the owner's financial ability to make desirable moves at proper times.

In many instances development is possible only with the help of money borrowed

center of the chief stand of this wood is in northern West Virginia. Of course, locust never grows in a pure stand, but is always intermingled with the oaks, chestnut, poplar, etc. Anyone interested in the above inquiry, or able to furnish the required stock, may have the address of the writer on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Glued-Up Stock and Dowels.

WASHINGTON, N. J., May 3. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Please give us information of firms who make a specialty of making glued-up stock, as we wish to get into correspondence with them.

COMPANY.

LONDON, ENGLAND, April 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have inquiries for considerable quantities of built-up panel (3-ply) stock in various woods, also for white birch, maple and beech dowels, both for London and Liverpool, and we should feel much obliged if you could put us into communication with likely suppliers of such. If you print our inquiry in your "mail bag" do not mention our name, but kindly refer any inquirers to us. Yours truly,

COMPANY.

We have supplied the above correspondents with the names of several reliable houses manufacturing both panel stock and dowels. Any others wishing to communicate with them may have the addresses on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Ash Oars.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, April 18.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We should be thankful to you if you could give us the address of some firms making boat oars out of ash.

COMPANY.

The writer has been supplied with a list of ash oar manufacturers, but any further addresses sent in will be forwarded.—EDITOR.

by the owner. Borrowed money frequently proves a curse to the owner of forests after the lapse of a few years. His policy of development is handcuffed by the necessity of meeting the indebtedness, year in and year out, irrespective of market and labor conditions. Forestry, in such cases, must be destructive. It must pay the bonds as they mature out of the substance of the forest.

Dr. Schenck has covered the many phases of the subject of forest management in his usual masterly and comprehensive manner; and, because of his thoroughly practical demonstrations of the theories which he promulgates, has come to be regarded as the Solon of forestry affairs in this country. Parts of two chapters—those on Financial Considerations and Forestal Investments—are herewith presented:

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Three kinds of increment compose the latent gross revenue obtained from any wood which is left to itself or which is placed under forestal care:

1. The quantity increment, depending solely on the amount of wood fibre formed.
2. The quality increment, depending solely on the difference of price shown in the same year

by logs of different diameters, per unit of contents.

3. The price increment, depending solely on the difference of value which the same log will exhibit in different years. This latter increment is influenced by increase of population and wealth, cheapened facilities of transportation, exhaustion of the virgin woods and declining purchasing power of gold.

As an illustration of price increment, the following figures may be of interest:

Wholesale Prices of Yellow Poplar, 4/4 Lumber, at Baltimore, N. C.

Quality.	In 1896.	In 1907.
Fas.	\$21.00	\$43.00 to \$52.00
Saps.	16.00	33.00
C. 1.	12.00	28.00
C. 2.	6.50	16.00

The expense of production, with modern mills and improved transportation, is as high in 1907 as it was in 1896, viz.: \$9 per 1,000 feet b. m. Assuming that certain trees have turned out 25 per cent of fas, 25 per cent saps, 25 per cent C. 1 and 25 per cent C. 2, the stumpage values in such trees was per 1,000 feet b. m.,

in 1896.	\$ 5.00
in 1907.	22.00

and has increased, consequently, at the rate of 30 per cent (simple interest, equalling 14 per cent of compound interest) per annum.

The increase in the value of many other forest products has been similarly phenomenal; and the question arises: Why is the owner of forests unwise enough to reduce this stumpage as long as the rise continues to be phenomenal—in excess of any dividend derivable from other investments? The answer frequently lies in three words: poverty, impatience, ignorance.

The enormous increase of gold production during the last twenty years promises to continue and to become more phenomenal. The director of the United States Mint reports (in 1904, p. 41) that the rise of wages does not act as an automatic check to gold production, and that the tendency of the expense of gold production continues to be downward. The effect of increasing gold supplies on commodity prices, wages, land values, mortgages, bonds, etc., is easily perceived. The owner of bonds and mortgages sinks to a lower level of revenue, whilst the owner of forests and farms remains (at least) equally wealthy.

The question will be asked, naturally: Does it pay to strive towards the establishment of an "ideal forest" towards the establishment of an impossibility? European foresters are apt to answer the question by an emphatic "Yes." The American forester might consider, before answering, four points:

(1) The great variety of conditions existing in the various sections of the various states from which the financial prospects of conservative forestry depend.

(2) The fact that conservatism in the forest cannot be expected, in the long run, to be as remunerative in this country as it is abroad unless the forest is rendered as safe as the German forests from fire, taxes and whimsical legislation.

(3) The fact that an ideal forest represents a large investment yielding a small rate of surplus revenue.

(4) The possibility that a forest now considered "ideal" as to rotation, composition, species, roads and so on, is apt to be considered deficient when the lapse of years has caused a change of the economical conditions surrounding the forest.

As long as our country develops by leaps and bounds, as long as the immediate future of our forests is dark, as long as other investments seem safer, simpler, better than forestal investments, the time has not arrived to strive toward "ideal forests."

The American forester can consider the forest only as "so much money invested." That forest is ideal which can be expected to yield, for a long time and perhaps forever, a safe, steady and high dividend on every dollar invested. In such a forest the various items of value (as trees, soil, roads, sawmills) appear as proper shares of the aggregate value.

The following may serve as an illustration:

	Per acre.
Value of stumpage.	8 7/15, or 77 1/2 per cent
Value of soil.	1.00, or 10 per cent
Value of roads.	.50, or 5 per cent
Value of sawmills.	.75, or 7 1/2 per cent

Total investment....\$10.00, or 100 per cent

The form of the ideal revenue depends on the owner's wish. The owner may or may not prefer an annual revenue of 40 cents per acre, obtained without decreasing the value of the stumpage, to a revenue of \$2, exhausting the forest in a dozen years. The owner alone can decide whether a dividend is safe enough, steady enough and high enough; his decision is based, naturally, on a comparison between forest reve-

nue and revenues obtainable from other investments.

The investor stakes his money on that enterprise in which he has the greatest confidence; and it is usual that the farmer puts his money in farms; the miner in mines; the railroad man in railroad stock; and the lumberman in forests.

The American lumberman is apt to consider investments in forestry (be it destructive or conservative) as ideal investments; outsiders are not prone to share this view.

As long as this country abounds in merchantable woods, the lumberman has an easy chance, after exhausting the stumpage on a given tract completely, to shift his capital to another tract, purchasing the stumpage thereon out of the moneys obtained by his operations conducted on the preceding tract. Usually he prefers, for obvious reasons, the purchase of timber to the purchase of the forest in fee simple. Under such conditions, the lumberman cannot be interested in the production of a second growth, nor in operations merely withdrawing trees working at a small rate of revenue.

The owners of the fee simple—farmers, town-folk, aliens—do not command any knowledge of forest investments; having paid the taxes on the land for a number of years without any returns, they embrace readily the first chance at obtaining "big returns." These big returns usually exceed the price by far at which the land was bought. Nevertheless, and just as usually, such "big returns" are a mere pittance.

The Forest Service of the United States has before it an enormous task; the task of proving to the owners of woodlands, who are ignorant of present and of prospective value of timber, the advisability of conservative lumbering.

Unfortunately, there do not exist anywhere associations of forest owners through which the members might be enlightened.

FORESTAL INVESTMENTS.

In the United States, no private activity having the forest for its object (*id est*, any forestry in a broad sense), is conceivable which does not mean to result in good financial returns. Forestry is business, and in business there is no room for sentiment. That forestry must be considered best which pays best.

Compared with other investments in realities (e. g., farms, mines, houses), forest investments show several undesirable features. They are difficult to control; they fail continuously to yield annual cash dividends; they are endangered by fires and cannot be insured against destruction; their products are not as absolutely indispensable to mankind as farm products, mine products or the shelter of a house; subdivision, joint ownership, sale in fee are difficult to arrange; mortgages or bonds on forests are hard to secure, and theft of timber is hard to prevent.

There are, on the other hand, many factors speaking in favor of forest investments: Notably the phenomenal increase in the value of timber brought about by an increase in population and continuous prosperity; the certainty of wood production, year in and year out, with which fires only can interfere; the strong possibility of more extended use of wood products in the manufacture of paper, packages, yarns, alcohol, sugar and food stuffs; the fact that the forest stores its own products away, free of charge, until it may please the owner to place them on the market; the rapid advance in the value of soil, etc.

According to the location of the forest and in a higher degree, according to species of trees and age of trees, the disadvantages connected with forest investments vary from case to case. They seem to weigh heavily on a second growth which yields no dividend whatever, is seriously endangered by fire, contains assets of prospective value only and offers no chance at extraordinary results. There exist in the United States enormous areas covered with second growth forests: What sense can there be, consequently, in investments tending to produce still more second growth?

It is obvious that the chances of first growth to be remunerative are, generally speaking, very good. This first growth does not increase in volume, the death rate of timber offsetting the birth rate; its increase in value, however, is certain; heavy logs are getting scarce, and they alone furnish lumber commanding the highest price; the degree to which the trees are utilized without waste increases from year to year; the difficulties of transportation are declining continuously. Is it to be wondered at, then, that many investors—and notably all lumbermen—are eager to invest in first growth whilst utterly unwilling to stake their money on second growth?

The question might be asked: Why are the owners reluctant to practice "conservative lumbering," a modus of logging which tends to secure the maximum sum total formed of net present returns and prospective values left? To take an illustration from the South: Why does the owner insist on cutting every pine making a log of over 6 inches at the small end? Why

does he refuse to leave all trees having a diameter under 20 inches and yielding over seven per cent of latent annual interest?

The explanation lies in the following points:

1. No seer can actually foretell the latent annual interest which trees of various diameters will yield in the immediate and in the more distant future. The forest dividend consists largely of price increment; the price increment of big trees is (vener business!) particularly good. There is little financial advantage in the utilization of big trees (if they are sound), as long as an annual price increment of ten per cent and more can be counted upon. A big tree having a stumpage value of \$12 per 1,000 feet b. m. is not mature *per se*. The fine poplars, oaks and chestnuts of the Southland must be considered immature, since their value is absolutely sure to increase at an annual rate of over ten per cent.

The assumption of the principle is wrong, it seems, that conservative lumbering should leave the smaller trees and remove the big trees; or that maturity can be determined by diameter limits.

The owner of woodlands (and the forester) can only venture a forecast, guessing at the future condition of the lumber market; big trees have—to say the least—the same chance with small trees to be money makers. And it is natural that the owner is inclined to either remove or to leave *all* of his trees.

2. Let us suppose that the owner leaves in the course of lumbering all trees having under 18 inches diameter representing a stumpage of 1,500 feet per acre. The reduction of the cut by 1,500 feet per acre has increased the logging expense per 1,000 feet of stumpage removed—an increase which can be considered only as a new investment added to the value of 1,500 feet per acre left.

For a number of years to come the small trees are non-removable, since it cannot pay in the near future to remove a handful of inferior lumber from an acre of ground. In the meantime, the property must be watched and taxes must be paid.

The owner leaving small trees embarks in a new venture which cannot be countermanded nor altered, for years to come, without serious loss; and which is subject to more serious dangers than the old venture.

Small trees form, prior to the removal of the big trees mixed with them, a tangible, merchantable asset. After the removal of the big trees, however, they can be considered only as an intangible asset, an asset of merely prospective value, an asset impossible to realize on.

3. After lumbering, small trees left are much more endangered by fire, windfall, insects, fungi than before lumbering. Where fires cannot be controlled at a reasonable expense, conservative lumbering is, under almost any circumstances, absolutely absurd.

4. The soil on which small trees are left—in order to grow into better dimensions and in order to act as seed trees for a third growth—cannot be used for pasture without interference with the object at stake.

5. Conditions may arise, before a second growth of small trees becomes merchantable, rendering the soil occupied by them valuable for farming purposes. In that case the small trees must be removed without any benefits accruing to the owner from such removal.

6. The taxes on land completely stripped are lower than the taxes on land conservatively lumbered. When a long number of years is required to convert a second growth left into a merchantable stand, the taxes annually paid "*ad valorem*" and increasing at a compound ratio, form a countercharge against the slowly increasing value of the second growth difficult to countenance.

Considering these various points, the financier cannot be called unwise when he prefers investments in first growth forest to those possible in second growth.

Many a man in the United States and in Canada has made a fortune by clever investments in first growth, whilst no one, practically, has had a chance to show dividends obtained from second growth forest (exceptions: farm wood lots; second growth pine in Virginia).

Under what conditions, it may be asked, can or does conservative lumbering pay in primeval woods?

The conditions are those under which any business proves to be remunerative. It may be a livery business, a hotel, a railroad or a music store; that business alone can be remunerative in which the parts composing the business investments are at hand in proper proportions; that business alone can be remunerative which is established in an economically proper site; that business alone can be remunerative which is safe from overtaxation and—by insurance or otherwise—safe from accidental destruction of its assets.

Properly arranged within, properly arranged without; properly insured against accidents a business *must* be remunerative. Applying this logic to conservative lumbering as a business it

is safe to state that it must be remunerative where its components are properly balanced and where an economic site is obtainable for its conduct.

The components of a business investment in conservative forestry are partly derived from nature (natural gifts, natural powers) and partly made by man. The natural components are usually at hand in primeval forests—which does not mean to say that they are at hand in proper amounts. The components made by man are added to those made by nature and consist, above all, in investments permanently employed for forest utilization.

In the case of well-stocked virgin woods, the aggregate final investment is likely to be lower than the original purchase price of the forest, when the virgin forest contains a surplus of mature timber exceeding in value the expense required for the establishment of the essential artificial components.

In the American forests, after the usual lumbering operations, very little is left of the natural components; as a consequence, relatively heavy additional investments are required (as a rule without a chance of deriving immediate revenue) in order to make the aggregate, in time to come, a permanent source of revenue.

The conclusion is simple: Unless the owner, before he begins to operate primeval woods, decides to embark in conservative forestry, the chances are slim that he will ever embark in it.

In German working plans the necessity of ascertaining the most opportune amount of capital to be invested in forestry is invariably overlooked. The explanation lies in the following:

1. The value of the growing timber and of the soil comprises, say, ninety-five per cent of the investment.

2. The means of transportation are already at hand, developed at a time at which financial considerations were not made in forestry.

News Miscellany.

Pending Mercantile Tax Bill in Pennsylvania

About two months ago twenty-four of the representative mercantile bodies of Philadelphia met in the Lumbermen's Exchange rooms and inaugurated a movement looking to the abolishment of the mercantile license tax, which they consider an objectionable one for several reasons. An allied association was accordingly formed by the various committees, with W. C. MacBride of Haney-White Company as chairman and Robert G. Kay, secretary, since which meetings have been held at various periods, which have been well attended by representatives of every trade organization in the city, and the result of which has been submitted to the committee of ways and means in Harrisburg, impressing upon this committee the universal opinion of the mercantile bodies in Philadelphia and throughout the state that the bill is a most obnoxious one, and for these reasons: It requires every business man to make public his private affairs; it returns to the state a too small proportion of the amount collected; and it was instituted at a time when the state needed the money, which condition does not now exist. The bill has passed a second reading before the House, and it is believed will pass the third; it will then go before the Senate, where it is surmised it will meet with some opposition.

A well attended meeting of the Allied association was held in the rooms of the Lumbermen's Exchange on April 30, at 1:30 p. m., William C. MacBride in the chair and Robert G. Kay, acting secretary. It was unanimously agreed to send representatives to appear before the senate committee having charge of this bill, and that the chairman and secretary be authorized, in event of the bill passing the House, to make arrangements for a day to be set aside when the representatives of this allied association could appear and be heard on this matter.

Belgian Furniture Business.

The most important industry in Belgium is the manufacture of furniture as carried on at Malines, writes Consul Atwell from Ghent, but its future seems to be dubious owing to the fact that large quantities of American lumber are imported annually for use in this business and prices are now reaching such a high altitude

The "period of installation" should cover as many years as are required to obtain the proper total and the proper composition of the forestal investment.

It is unfortunate that the period of installation in conservative forestry must comprise a number of years; whilst other investments can be fully installed in the course of a few weeks or a few months. Whosoever has traveled in recent years through Germany with an eye to the forest cannot be in doubt that every state and every county offers innumerable sites at which conservative forestry can be conducted as a remunerative business. Indeed, economic sites are at hand in Germany wheresoever the trees do not happen to occupy farming soil. Such was not the case in Germany two hundred years ago; and such is not the case in Russia, Canada and the United States today. Economic sites are those where stumpage values range high; where natural reproduction is easy; where the danger of fires is small; where the land is unfit for agriculture; where forest taxes are low. These conditions prevail, particularly, in the pineries of the coastal plains and in the hardwood forests of the higher Appalachian region.

It must be clearly understood that these conditions did not—or did not all—prevail some twenty years ago; further, that the absence of such conditions in the West *anno* 1907 does not render conservative forestry in the West for all times impossible. It is unfortunate, indeed, that the majority of these conditions arises only at a very late hour, to-wit, invariably after the general disappearance of the primeval woods. No man in the United States has had, so far, sufficient confidence in conservative lumbering to postpone the tapping of his primeval woods until the "economic site" for conservative lumbering had locally arisen.

The man who does well never live to regret his confidence.

that the cost of furniture production is greatly increased. Not only is this true of the lumber, however, but of other supplies entering into furniture manufacture—iron, copper, varnish, turpentine, glass and glue. Oak, walnut and mahogany have increased from thirty to forty per cent, according to kind and quality, and manufacturers, with a few exceptions, are without stocks on hand. Thus it is that with the increased prices necessarily demanded for the furniture itself, retail dealers are going very slow on purchases, with the result that many smaller manufacturers will be obliged to close down their factories for lack of orders, and this in turn will mean that nearly 3,000 workmen will be thrown out of employment.

New Oklahoma Hardwood House.

Announcement is made of the formation of the Jurden-Akin Lumber Company of Muskogee, Okla., with general offices in suite 5, Colorado building. The company is composed of R. L. Jurden, recently with the Penrod Walnut & Veneer Company of Kansas City, and Benjamin Akin, late with the K & P Lumber Company of Cincinnati. The company will manufacture and deal exclusively in hardwoods, making a specialty of oak, ash and cottonwood. It controls considerable stumpage and a number of mills, and announces that it will be able to give customers prompt shipments and honest grades.

The Grading Rules Conference.

According to plans announced in the last issue of the RECORD, a protracted conference between the inspection committees of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association took place in the rooms of the National Hardwood Lumber Association this week. The sessions are still in progress as the HARDWOOD RECORD goes to press. However, it is understood that before adjournment on Wednesday evening an agreement was reached which contemplated recommending for adoption at the annual meeting of the National association, May 23 and 24, rules that will take into consideration

both sides of a piece of lumber in its inspection; the injection of a new grade between firsts and seconds and No. 1 common, to be known as selects; a give-and-take system of measurement on the half-inch basis, and the admission of 15 per cent of odd lengths in all grades. The only matter remaining unsettled for Thursday morning's session was specifications covering the poorer side of Nos. 1 and 2 common. It is regarded as certain that the representatives of the various associations will come to an amicable agreement and will go to Atlantic City fully pledged to attempt to secure the adoption of these recommendations.

Representing the National Hardwood Lumber Association at the conference are Theodore Fathauer of Chicago, H. C. Humphrey of Appleton, Wis., and D. F. Clark of Minneapolis. Representing Michigan are C. A. Bigelow of Bay City, F. A. Diggins of Cadillac, D. H. Day of Glen Haven and R. J. Clark of Sault Ste. Marie. Representing the Wisconsin manufacturers are M. J. Quinlan of Soperton, A. R. Owen of Owen, G. E. Foster of Mellen, B. W. Davis of Phillips, F. H. Pardoe of Wausau, B. F. McMillan of McMillan, E. J. Young of Madison, J. T. Barber of Eau Claire and Daniel Arpin of Grand Rapids. Representing the Indiana association are C. H. Barnaby of Greencastle and J. M. Pritchard of Indianapolis, respectively president and secretary of the organization.

Program N. H. L. A. Meeting at Atlantic City.

Secretary Fish of the National Hardwood Lumber Association has made public a most interesting program which will be carried out at the forthcoming annual meeting of his organization at Atlantic City, May 23 and 24. It is as follows:

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

- 11 a. m.—Reception of members and guests in convention hall at Steel Pier.
- 12 noon—Opening session. Address of welcome by Mayor Stoy of Atlantic City. Reports of officers.
- 1 p. m.—Intermission for luncheon.
- 2:30 p. m.—Reports of standing committees by respective chairmen. Address on "Associate Obligations," by Earl Palmer; on "A School of Inspection," by B. C. Currie, Jr.; on "Cherry Inspection," by W. L. Sikes.
- 8 p. m.—Smoker and entertainment for members at Rudolph Grotto.
- 8 p. m. Entertainment for ladies at Steel Pier.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

- 9 a. m.—Members will reassemble.
- 10 a. m.—Call to order; report of committee on officers' reports; address on "The Wholesaler; Why He Is Necessary," by Robert W. Higbie; on "Forestry," William L. Hall; on "Rivers and Harbors," John A. Fox; introduction of new business.
- 1 p. m.—Intermission for luncheon.
- 2:30 p. m.—Unfinished business.
- 4:30 p. m.—Election of officers and directors.
- 5:30 p. m.—Adjournment.
- 6 p. m.—Meeting board of directors.
- 8 p. m.—Entertainment on Steel Pier for all.

Meeting National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

It should not be forgotten that the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will be held in the Auditorium of the Jamestown Exposition grounds near Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29. The hotel headquarters of the delegates will be the Hotel Chamberlin, at Fortress Monroe, from which point they will be transported to the exposition grounds by steamer. Delegates to this convention from the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States are R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; John W. Love, Nashville, Tenn.; W. M. McCormick, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Oakford, Scranton, Pa.;

Wm. Wilms, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn., and Lewis Doster, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Those from the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association are F. H. Pardoe, Wausau, Wis.; Edw. J. Young, Madison, Wis.; M. J. Quinlan, Soperton, Wis.; Geo. E. Foster, Mellen, Wis., and A. E. Beebe, secretary, McMillan, Wis.

All the other manufacturing lumber associations of the country affiliated with this organization will be represented by delegates.

Building Operations for April.

Building statistics from fifty-four leading cities throughout the country, officially reported to the American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated show a gradual increase as the season progresses over similar reports for the same month in 1906, showing a widely distributed building activity for April. In the aggregate the gain, as compared with April, 1906, is a trifle over 5 per cent. Twenty-six cities show gains ranging from 6 to 199 per cent, and twenty-eight show a loss varying from 2 to 77 per cent.

City	April, 1907, cost.	April, 1906, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 395,306	\$ 500,070	20	
Baltimore	846,544	795,000	6	
Birmingham	126,296	173,200	27	
Bridgeport	302,910	152,300	99	
Buffalo	1,086,700	1,420,305	23	
Chicago	5,338,950	12,139,875	56	
Chattanooga	95,835	103,375	7	
Davenport	66,430	30,200	120	
Dallas	379,416	456,980	16	
Denver	520,995	486,075	7	
Detroit	1,271,400	1,438,100	11	
Duluth	376,493	313,507	20	
Evansville	82,515	128,490	35	
Fall River	61,000	286,035	77	
Grand Rapids	169,664	219,077	22	
Harrisburg	376,515	261,700	44	
Hartford	343,700	386,865	11	
Indianapolis	677,710	852,664	20	
Kansas City	1,129,995	1,424,740	20	
Louisville	445,220	328,790	35	
Los Angeles	1,451,652	2,092,351	27	
Milwaukee	1,463,195	1,903,607	46	
Minneapolis	1,147,960	893,090	28	
Memphis	482,639	451,839	6	
Mobile	173,270	121,350	42	
Nashville	182,979	255,070	28	
New Haven	354,935	478,219	25	
Newark	1,280,933	783,402	61	
New Orleans	327,361	442,896	26	
New York	12,647,223	13,275,445	4	
Brooklyn	9,594,515	4,828,079	98	
Bronx	2,797,420	3,157,195	11	
New York	25,039,158	21,260,719	17	
Omaha	413,375	373,355	10	
Philadelphia	6,893,500	4,071,885	69	
Patterson	223,493	128,008	74	
Pittsburg	1,386,142	4,226,183	67	
Pueblo	17,560	26,942	34	
Portland	1,645,450	550,832	199	
Rochester	786,045	657,046	19	
St. Joseph	109,280	112,603	2	
St. Louis	2,561,447	4,459,715	42	
St. Paul	623,119	726,605	14	
San Antonio	139,895	73,845	78	
San Francisco	8,615,942			
Saratoga	222,119	172,575	28	
Seattle	741,999	1,074,322	31	
Spokane	574,780	476,945	16	
South Bend	87,395	59,240	47	
Syracuse	666,633	437,685	52	
Toledo	339,224	388,435	12	
Tacoma	462,785	312,555	48	
Washington	1,690,988	1,681,198	4	
Worcester	476,615	316,894	50	
Wilkesbarre	270,395	411,945	34	
Winnipeg	1,125,250	2,072,100	45	
Total	\$75,947,209	\$72,401,224	5	

Old Knoxville Landmark Gone.

One of the first structures built in the city of Knoxville and the first sawmill built in

Tennessee has just been torn away to permit the erection of a part of a modern mill plant, which will house the business of the T. M. Michaels Lumber & Manufacturing Company. This firm has been using the old mill as one of three until it was decided that its great age made it no longer safe.

It was built by George Harris, a mill man, also known as the author of the humorous book "Sutt Lovingood." John Craig used it for some time, and it was long known as "Craig's sawmill." Later it was taken over by S. T. Atkin, a pioneer lumber dealer and manufacturer, who occupied it for several years. During the flood of 1867—a well remembered epoch to those who lived along the Tennessee river—the old mill was partially carried away by the tide, as was also one of the planing machines which it contained. It was later removed further from the river bank and became the nucleus of the present Michael plant, several buildings having been placed around it, so that the original structure could not be seen by the passer-by.

During the long and honorable history of this old mill, great masses of woodwork have been turned out for all sorts of building purposes—from rough boarding and shingles to mantels and doors. The old structure is being torn down to make room for another more modern department.

Filer Hardwood Lumber Company.

The Filer Hardwood Lumber Company, a concern capitalized at \$1,000,000, was organized April 18 at Detroit, Mich. The company has acquired title to 80,000 acres of timber land in Arkansas, consisting of ash, cypress, pine, hickory and other varieties, the oak greatly predominating. This tract is said to be one of the finest hardwood propositions remaining in that section, and the cruiser's estimate shows nearly 800,000,000 feet of standing timber. The incorporators are: Frank Filer, James E. Danaher, B. A. Scott and F. F. Tillotson of Detroit; Edward L. Reel and F. W. Clements of Springfield, Mo., and Sidney Tremble of the banking house of Devitt, Tremble & Co., Chicago.

Important Timber Deal.

R. M. Smith & Co., the prominent hardwood lumber manufacturers of Parkersburg, W. Va., on April 23 completed negotiations with the Indiana Realty Company of Indianapolis whereby they come into possession of 20,000 acres of timber land in Louisiana. The purchase price was \$350,000, and it is estimated that there are about 100,000,000 feet of hardwood upon the tract. R. M. Smith & Co. intend to clear about 1,000 acres every year, and will commence operations at once.

Advance in Rates on Eastbound Freight.

It has been authoritatively stated by prominent railroad men that on and after June 1, 1907, a new schedule of rates on freight going from or through Chicago to eastern points will be put into effect, which will mean an advance of from ten to thirty per cent on lumber shipments. Commodity rates on lumber and other forest products have been eliminated and the rates of Class 6 have been substituted. An advance of 1 cent in the freight rate on hardwood lumber means that the transportation charge will be augmented by from 40 to 60 cents, while an increase of 5 cents a hundred is equivalent to a difference of from \$2 to \$3. These advances are based on minimum weights of 4,000 pounds and maximum 6,000 pounds to the thousand feet, and under this prospective classification all forest products will be listed and charges assessed on the basis of Class 6 rates, with the exception of valuable cabinet woods, no distinction being made on various kinds of lumber.

The rate from Chicago to Toledo and to Detroit will be advanced from 9 to 10 cents; to

Cincinnati and to Cleveland, from 10 to 12 cents; to Pittsburg and to Buffalo, from 12½ to 15 cents; to Philadelphia, from 18 to 23 cents; to Baltimore, from 17 to 22 cents; to New York, from 20 to 25 cents; to Boston, from 22 to 27 cents.

New North Carolina Enterprise.

One of the largest real estate deals made recently in the state was consummated at Wilkesboro, N. C., this week, the Giant Lumber Company, a newly organized concern, purchasing from T. B. Findley over 10,000 acres of fine timber lands. This property contains white pine, oak, poplar and chestnut of fine physics, and lies at the foot and in the coves of the Blue Ridge mountains on the Reddles river.

The lumber company is preparing to construct a flume from the railroad at North Wilkesboro up the river through the land. It will cost over \$30,000. When the lumber is sawed at the mill it will be floated to the railroad in this flume, a distance of eighteen miles. At least \$30,000 additional, and probably a much larger sum, will be put in sawmills, planing mills, box factories, etc., which the company will establish. Within a few weeks the company expects to expend on the work more than \$150,000. It will bring a large number of northerners to the section to engage in logging, cutting, fluming, manufacturing and selling the timber on this property.

The Giant Lumber Company is composed of J. M. Barnhardt and W. J. Palmer of Lenoir, N. C.; F. G. Harper of Peterson and E. P. Wharton of Greensboro, all men of prominence and wealth. The company will conduct a lumber, timber and sawmill business. Mr. Barnhardt is one of the pioneer lumbermen of the state and has been very successful in the business. The personnel of the company is altogether capable of making the enterprise one of the leading concerns in North Carolina. The capital stock is placed at \$125,000.

N. W. L. D. A. Committees.

Among other committees which President Hastings of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has appointed is a hardwood inspection committee, of which J. V. Stimson of Huntington, Ind., is chairman, and the other members are: J. L. Lytle, Pittsburg; J. E. Stark, Memphis; R. F. Kreinheder, Buffalo; W. M. Weston, Boston, and H. P. Wiborg, Cincinnati. F. R. Babcock, who has served the railroad and transportation committee as chairman so admirably during the past year, has been reappointed to that office. M. P. Wheeler of Endeavor, Pa., becomes chairman of the forestry committee, with R. C. Lippincott as chairman of the advisory committee to the American Forestry Association.

Embarrassment of Cincinnati Company.

W. A. Bennett has been appointed receiver of the Pease Company of Cincinnati and announces that the financial embarrassment of the Standard Millwork Company has produced this similar condition with the Pease Company. The creditors of the Standard Millwork Company have agreed upon a plan by which that business is to be continued under the supervision of a creditor's committee. In order to protect the interests of all creditors alike, the common pleas court of Hamilton county has appointed Mr. Bennett receiver of the assets of the Pease Company, with authority to carry on the business as a going concern pending a sale of the property. The appointment was made on application of C. H. Pease, president and large stockholder of the company. An inventory is now in preparation and the receiver states that he will soon be able to make a correct statement of the assets and liabilities.

In the light of present information Mr. Bennett feels justified in making the statement that the claims against the Pease Company will be

paid in full and that a balance will be left to go to the stockholders. Creditors are requested to file their claims, duly verified, with the receiver on or before June 28.

Change in Prominent Hardwood House.

That veteran and sterling hardwood lumber concern, the Heath, Witbeck Company, has been changed in its personnel by the addition of

to make the shipments with the "picks all in." Its specialty is mixed carloads for direct and prompt shipment to the trade.

In the change of affairs of the Heath, Witbeck Company noted, this concern takes over the stock and business of the Evansville Lumber Company formerly located at Evansville, Ky., and discontinues entirely the Chicago yard. The individuals associated with the Heath, Witbeck Company are almost too well known to need

Largest Order for Boilers.

The largest order for water tube boilers ever let by the United States government was awarded during the closing hours of Congress to the Atlas Engine Works of Indianapolis. It was for the boiler equipment of the new central power plant located in Garfield Park at Washington, which when completed is to furnish heat, light and power for the Capitol and surrounding buildings—the new Senate and House office buildings, and the Congressional Library. The purchase includes sixteen high-pressure Atlas water tube boilers of approximately 600 H. P. each. They will be erected in groups of two and will be equipped with Roney stokers and Foster super-heaters, necessary because of the exceptionally high degree superheat called for in the special turbines to be used. Deliveries will commence on August 1 and it is expected the plant will be ready for operation by the first of the next year. J. G. White & Co. of New York were the government's consulting engineers on this work.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Bay City Colonial Porch Column Company of Bay City, Mich., will erect a large plant there.

The Chippewa Falls Chair Company of Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been formed by George Ganser and others and will erect a new factory.

A. L. Davison of Beaver, Mo., proposes to establish a large spoke factory at Rolla, Mo.

The Oklahoma City Desk Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Oklahoma City, Okla., with a capital stock of \$250,000 by Alvin O. Bowers and others.

A new furniture factory with a capital of \$25,000 has been incorporated at Allegan, Mich., by Fred I. Chichester and others. It is to be known as the Allegan Furniture Company.

The Twentieth Century Casket Company of Findlay, O., is planning to enlarge its plant. John D. Renshler is manager.

The Cream City Casket Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has been incorporated by Joseph J. Rademacher and others with a capital stock of \$35,000.

Fire destroyed the planing mill of the Swann-Day Lumber Company at Jackson, Ky., recently.

The Buchanan-Brewster Furniture Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. I. J. Buchanan is one of the incorporators.

The Smith & Nixon Piano factory at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The Sioux City Casket Company is erecting a large plant at Sioux City, Iowa.

George A. Myers and others have incorporated the Aurora Mantel Manufacturing Company at Aurora, Ill., with a capital of \$25,000.

G. M. Basler of Bloomfield, Ill., will erect a factory at Jonesboro, Ark., for the purpose of manufacturing hubs. The plant will cost about \$25,000.

The Paoli Spoke Company of Paoli, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Ernest Stout is one of the incorporators.

The Boyertown Burial Casket Company of Boyertown, Pa., will erect a new factory to cost \$180,000.

The Commercial Vehicle Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by Harry Goodman and others.

One of the finest exhibits shown at the Jamestown Exposition is that of the Virginia Mineral & Timber Association, which was organized at Roanoke on November 24, 1906, for the purpose of exploiting the resources of Virginia and to show the progression of her mineral and timber operations. The railroad companies, the mine owners and the timber producers joined their efforts with those of Governor Swanson, and the coöperation and liberal responses which have been forthcoming have been productive of the splendid exhibit which is now being shown.

Four carloads of maple logs were recently shipped to Glasgow, Scotland, from Nashville.



EDWARD HEATH, CHICAGO.



CLARENCE BOYLE, CHICAGO.

Clarence Boyle, who has acquired an interest in the company, and brought about some official changes. C. H. Wolfe has resigned as secretary and the officers of the company are now as follows: Edward Heath, president and treasurer; Clarence Boyle, vice president and purchasing agent; C. H. Wolfe, assistant treasurer and sales manager; C. F. Holle, secretary. The general offices will be continued at Room 408-9,

recurring mention. Edward Heath has been in the hardwood trade in Chicago for well toward twenty years, and associated with him during nearly all this period has been C. H. Wolfe. Clarence Boyle has for years been a well-known figure in Chicago hardwood circles and Mr. Holle, the most recent ally of this concern, was brought up in the lumber business in Colorado, but has served four years' apprenticeship with



C. H. WOLFE, CHICAGO.



C. F. HOLLE, CHICAGO.

Willoughby building, corner of Michigan and East Madison street, and the general assembling yards of the company have all been consolidated at Thebes, Ill., where it carries a stock of about 15,000,000 feet. The company's specialties are oak, gum, ash and cypress. It maintains a dry kiln at its Thebes plant and is in a position to ship either air or kiln dried stock, but from the fact that it operates no planing mill guarantees

the Heath-Witbeck Company at its various distributing yards.

The company in addition to its large domestic trade has an excellent foreign business and Mr. Heath spends a part of each year in Europe. It is his intention to sail for Liverpool about January 1 and he will spend the greater portion of the summer in adding to the foreign clients of his house.

Mich. They will be used for rolls in large wall paper manufacturing institutions. The design for the paper is engraved on the maple cylinder and the process of reproduction is similar to that of ordinary printing.

A new and handsome imported wood, which bids fair to be very popular for fine cabinet work, is the Tasmanian myrtle. It is of a rich pinkish color, hard and close grained.

The Red River section of Texas is shipping considerable walnut timber to the Liverpool market. A large quantity of the wood, purchased from farmers in the neighborhood, was shipped from Annona last month. The Zeigler Saw Mill Company of Richmond, Tex., recently shipped a fine lot of ash timber to the Houston market.

The Lansing Veneer Company has purchased over two carloads of black walnut from farmers in the vicinity of Chelsea, Mich., which are being delivered to the Michigan Central for shipment.

The Grand Rapids-Oregon Timber Company has been formed at Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of dealing in timber lands. It is capitalized at \$80,000. The stockholders, all of Grand Rapids, are as follows: A. G. Dickinson, F. I. Nichols, W. E. Cox, C. H. Walker, J. H. Walker, J. R. Taylor, J. H. Haak, C. A. Coyle, Adrian Otte, Edward Ansonge, F. H. Nichols, P. H. Travis, C. L. Grinnell, L. T. Wilmarth, W. E. Gill and B. B. Luten.

Consul-General Richard Guenther of Frankfurt, Germany, reports that near Algiers, Morocco, there is a large plantation of soap trees, from which several thousand tons of berries are gathered annually. This fruit is used for making an extract which may be destined to be of great service for domestic purposes, since it will clean linen, silk and colored embroideries much better than ordinary soap.

The Southwestern Lumber Company, a New Jersey concern, has purchased 32,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, for the sum of \$271,580. The land was the property of the Orange Land Company and J. B. Watson.

The Virginia Timber Company has commenced operation near Kilbourne, Ill. A sawmill plant and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of hardwood lumber will be installed and a mile of railroad track built. The company owns 1,000 acres of timber land along the Sangamon river.

The Henry Quellmalz Lumber and Manufacturing Company has been formed at St. Louis, Mo., to manufacture and deal in wagons, woodwork, etc., and to establish sawmills; the capital stock is \$100,000.

The St. Louis Woodwork Manufacturing Company has been organized at St. Louis with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are E. P. E. R. and C. A. Maule.

The Pennsylvania railroad will expend in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 for wooden cross-ties this year.

The Straus sawmill, near Coleman, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently, entailing a total loss of \$5,000.

The Chicago Tie and Timber Preserving Company has been incorporated in that city by E. E. Gray, C. P. Tallmadge and E. Murray. It will deal in and treat railroad ties and timber and is capitalized at \$60,000.

Nineteen girls employed in the clothes pin department of the Oval Wood Dish Company's plant at Traverse City, Mich., went on a strike week before last, which necessitated shutting down that branch of the big concern. They demanded a "raise" of 10 cents a day, but were refused, although they were offered their old positions back again at the same wages. The girls refused to take them, however, and were replaced by new employees.

Another buried forest has just been brought to light near Peterborough, England. Oak trees, which have been buried for perhaps two thousand

years, have been discovered at a depth of seven feet. The wood is extremely hard, as is usually the case with these buried timbers, and can only be worked by machinery, as it turns the edge of an ax.

The H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company of Bristol, Va., which was incorporated April 4 with a capital stock of \$25,000, elected H. M. Hoskins president, C. A. Rebyburn vice-president and general manager and F. W. Kelly secretary. The company will erect a band sawmill of a capacity of 25,000 feet per day and three circular sawmills, each of a capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

C. C. Hagemeyer of Butler, Ky., H. L. Mickle of Highlands, Hall Hagemeyer of Covington and Lurancy Mickle of Highlands have incorporated the H. L. Mickle Lumber Company at Covington, Ky., capitalized at \$50,000.

The Alabama Black Locust Pin Company has been organized at Fort Payne, Ala., with E. Cochran as president and J. G. Bohling as secretary and treasurer. A factory has been built and the concern is now manufacturing locust and oak insulator pins and oak brackets.

The Nelson Lumber Company has been incorporated at Johnson City, Tenn., with a capital of \$50,000 by J. A. Summers, Guy L. Smith, L. W. Missimer and others.

The Sunflower Lumber Company will establish a sawmill at Sunflower, Ala., with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet to develop 4,000 acres of pine and hardwood timber lands. They propose to add a kiln and planer. C. L. Flora, formerly of Tiffin, O., is general manager.

The Genessee, New York, valley is a natural black walnut belt, but the great demand for trees for the German export trade is causing them to be rapidly cut down. They are used abroad for veneers, and are given a very high polish in the construction of fine furniture. For large black walnut trees as much as \$100 has been paid, although the price of average trees is about \$35.

The Sabine Lumber Company of Lake Charles, La., has been formed with a capital stock of \$200,000 to saw hardwood from 16,000 acres of land recently acquired from the receiver of the Chicago-Texas Land & Lumber Company. This land lies in the Sabine bottoms in the western part of the parish. With the purchase was included a hardwood mill at Merryville, on an extension of the Santa Fe. The company will improve this mill and make a specialty of quarter-sawed oak.

The Cadillac Veneer Company of Cadillac, Mich., is now running twelve hours a day three days in the week, and still cannot keep up to its orders for panels. At present eighty men are on the pay roll.

The veneer factory of Mulholland & Co. at Sundridge, Ontario, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The plant was valued at \$16,000 and only a small portion of the loss was covered by insurance.

The Chandlerville Hardwood Lumber Company of Chandlerville, Ill., has decided to move its offices to Springfield, where it will have quarters in the Booth Building. A large tract of timber near Havana will be purchased and the mill moved to that point as soon as the supply of timber near its present site is exhausted. E. A. Williams is president of the company.

The Seamans-Kent Company of Meaford, Ontario, is establishing a woodworking plant which will make sash and doors, blinds, hardwood flooring, etc. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and will employ 100 men.

The Underwood Veneer Company, of Wausau, Wis., cut 1,250,000 feet of hardwood logs during the last winter, in addition to the large supplies which it purchased from others. This will insure keeping the plant busy during the coming summer.

The principals of the Paddock Lumber Company of Pana, Ill., have returned from a trip

to Arkansas, where they purchased about 9,000 acres of fine timber land which contains about 10,000,000 feet of hardwood and 60,000,000 of yellow pine. They will develop the property at once, it is understood.

F. W. Teal and Felix Teal, formerly of Owosso, Mich., but late of Baltimore, have returned to the former place and will enter into the manufacture of veneer. They are experienced in this line, having been with the Estey Manufacturing Company before its destruction by fire a year ago.

Of the total area of Ireland, about 1.5 per cent is wooded. The latest return shows 301,132 acres of forests, of which 44,227 are larch, 31,281 fir, 16,201 spruce, 3,230 pine, 22,536 oak, 7,521 ash, 9,533 beech, 2,756 elm, 2,613 sycamore, and 161,244 "mixed."

The name of the Kenova-Portsmouth Rim & Spoke Company of Kenova, W. Va., manufacturer of quarter-sawed oak veneer, thin lumber and hickory spokes, has been changed to the Three States Manufacturing Company. There is no change in the institution other than in name. John T. Breece continues as president, G. E. Breece as vice-president, J. W. Breece as secretary, and W. W. Breece as treasurer and manager.

Judge A. M. Post, the referee appointed by the Nebraska Supreme Court to take testimony on the alleged lumber trust in that state, made a report recently, finding that the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' Association, as now maintained, is not contrary to any of the state laws relating to trusts. The judge made a thorough investigation, covering several months' time, and if the Supreme Court supports the referee the suits will of necessity be dismissed.

City Forester Boddy, recently appointed to that position by the city of Cleveland, O., has commenced the planting of trees along the streets. A large shipment was received last week and planting started on both the East and West sides. The public square will be beautified by the addition of several handsome specimens.

A correspondent in Bellingham, Wash., writes that the foreign trade shows an increase of 105,000,000 feet of lumber over the exports of 1905. The heaviest buyers were Australia and China. The former imported 110,000,000 feet and the latter but little less. Australia increased its importations by 47,000,000 feet, Siberia by 5,000,000 feet. Japan's receipts, however, show a loss of 2,900,000 feet, and it appears that trade with that country has passed from the hands of Pacific coast lumbermen. Japan has invaded Manchurian forests, from which it evidently intends to supply its needs and those of China. The loss of Chinese trade would be deplorable, for it has been constantly increasing. Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines substantially increased their imports, and the outlook for their business continues excellent.

One of the new and progressive lumber concerns of Wisconsin is the Blodgett-Booth Lumber Company of Marshfield, manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood and hemlock. The company was incorporated in November last and is made up of C. E. Blodgett, president, N. E. Blodgett and George D. Booth, secretary and treasurer.

J. W. Romine has recently engaged in the wholesale hardwood lumber business at Parkersburg, W. Va., with offices in the Citizens' National Bank Building.

The Bayspring Spoke & Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to engage in the manufacture of spokes and other articles of hardwood at Bayspring, Miss.

The Forestry Commission of the province of Quebec has planted nine million forest trees along the Ottawa river.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

D. S. Hutchinson, sales manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, has just returned to Nashville from an extended sales trip as far as the chief cities of the Pacific coast, where he had an exceptionally good business for the Acorn Brand of flooring.

F. R. Babcock of Pittsburg, chairman of the railroad and transportation committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, suggests that there will likely be some advances made by railroads on lumber rates in the near future, and that it is advisable for every lumberman to protect his interests as far as possible. He therefore thinks it would be wise in making sales or naming prices to endorse with a rubber stamp all such documents with the notation, "All quotations made and orders accepted are based on present freight rates." This notation, he contends, will properly safeguard lumbermen's interests and provide for proper distribution of an increased cost of transportation. The suggestion of Mr. Babcock seems an eminently wise one.

W. M. Piatt, formerly associated with W. E. Barrett & Co., has gone into the wholesale and commission lumber business on his own account. His office is Room 928, Stock Exchange, Chicago. Mr. Piatt is a gentleman whose business methods have always been clean-cut; he has had considerable experience in the lumber business and his many friends wish him the greatest possible success in his new undertaking.

The HARDWOOD RECORD had a call a few days ago from E. A. Armstrong, the well-known hardwood salesman of Kokomo, Ind.

A. F. Anderson, the hardwood operator of Cadillac, Mich., dropped into the HARDWOOD RECORD office last week on his way home from an extended Pacific coast trip. Mr. Anderson has been engaged for some time in rounding out a large timber purchase in Oregon, and has now secured about 10,000 acres. He has three or four years' more cut of hardwoods in the Cadillac district, after which he expects to remove to the coast and enter lumber operations there. On his recent trip Mr. Anderson was accompanied by his family.

W. A. Gilchrist of the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis was registered at the Annex May 8.

Among the Chicago visitors within the last few days were C. A. Gilbert and Arthur Boutell of the Saginaw Manufacturing Company of Saginaw, Mich., the foremost makers of wood split pulleys.

W. A. McLean of the Wood Mosaic Flooring & Lumber Company, New Albany, Ind., was in town Wednesday.

Bliss & Van Auken of Saginaw, the well-known producers of the Wolverine Brand of maple flooring, have sent monthly calendars out as an advertising medium for several years. This season they portray the Teddy bears in various exploits, and make unique and attractive advertising mediums.

A few days ago the HARDWOOD RECORD had the pleasure of a call from John W. Woyka of John W. Woyka & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, who is making an extended trip throughout the United States and Canada, not only making direct purchases of lumber for his Scottish trade, which includes many varieties of hard and soft woods, but has also purchased high-class veneers extensively. Mr. Woyka also is marketing in this country mahogany logs and lumber and incidentally is introducing to the jobbing trade a three-ply veneer made of alder wood which his house produces in Russia. The wood has the general appearance of basswood, but is almost as dense and strong as birch. This three-ply stock is cemented together with waterproof material and is an excellent piece of laminated work. It is particularly well suited to drawer backs and bottoms, mirror backs, etc. The surprising feature about the material is that it can be laid down in this country, in spite of an import

duty of 25 per cent, at slightly above \$20 a thousand feet, in 3-16 thicknesses. This is the fifth trip to this country that has been made by a member of Mr. Woyka's concern. Mr. Woyka reached New York on April 15, and since that time has visited Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago. He will continue his tour to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and will sail for home within the month from New York.

A pleasant caller from "the other side" on April 27 was Ralph Shirley, a director of the Timber Trades Journal of London.

Two new inspectors have been appointed for the Chicago market by the officials of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, making three resident inspectors for this city. They are F. R. Burk of Lexington, Ky., who formerly covered eastern Tennessee inspection for the association, and George Kelley, a well-known inspector and lumberman of Chicago.

The Henry Sanders Company of this city, a large manufacturer of built-up columns, recently increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$75,000. This concern enjoys a wide trade in its line which is the direct result of its expert manner of manufacture.

Victor Thrane of the well-known house of J. D. Lacey & Co., timber brokers at Chicago, New Orleans and Portland, Ore., has recently been east on business connected with the purchase of large Oregon properties by W. W. Mitchell, Cadillac, Mich. Mr. Thrane discussed in an interesting manner the coming timber shortage of the country and said that at the present rate of cutting based upon the standing timber now left in the country only about a quarter of a century would elapse before something would have to be found to take the place of wood, unless the government enforces a vigorous reforestation policy.

Frederic Wilbert, president of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, has called a meeting for all members for May 15 and 16, at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, the first session to be called at 10:30 a. m. A large number of important matters will be under consideration, and all members are strongly urged to attend the meeting, although in case of necessary absence proxies may represent them, but no member may vote more than two proxies. Changes in grading rules will come up, and it is essential that there be a full attendance.

A meeting of the executive board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on Saturday, May 11. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by every member of the board.

The HARDWOOD RECORD acknowledges receipt of an invitation to be present at the forthcoming Atlantic City meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, May 23 and 24, at the hands of W. H. Russe, president.

The RECORD is in receipt of a very handsomely printed and illustrated booklet from T. G. Winnett, general freight and passenger agent of the Detroit & Mackinac railway, whose headquarters are at Bay City, Mich. The book describes and pictures the scenery along the line of the Turtle Route, and gives a large amount of information that would appeal to everyone interested in gun or rod. Copies of this handsome book may be obtained on application to Mr. Winnett.

Apparently owing to the fact that some of the lumber mutual insurance companies have removed their headquarters from 66 Broadway there has been a rumor that the location of the Lumber Underwriters' offices has been changed. Such is not the case; they have not moved from 66 Broadway, where they have been located for more than eight years, but on the contrary have recently renewed their lease and enlarged their

offices because of increased business. The management of this company remains with E. F. Perry, attorney in fact; Lewis Dill, Robt. C. Lippincott and Robt. W. Higbie continuing as executive committee.

Milton Miller of Miller Brothers is spending some time at their mills in Macon, Miss.

John M. Dawson has joined the force of Schultz Bros. & Cowen. He left the city this week for a trip through the South on the company's business.

Park, Richmond & Co. have moved their offices from 410 Monadnock building to 926 in the same building.

A. W. Wylie, wholesale dealer whose offices are in the Fisher building, reports that business is very good with him. Mr. Wylie makes a specialty of oak, gum and yellow pine. He says that dry stock is hard to get just now.

F. S. Hendrickson of the Hendrickson Lumber Company, whose offices are in the Masonic Temple, states that business is in splendid shape, though the rains in the South make logging difficult.

James C. Cowen leaves the early part of next week for a trip through Virginia, where the Schultz Bros. & Cowen mills are located. He will take in the Atlantic City convention on his way home.

John Schoen of the Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company states that business has eased off some this month. Speaking of the railroad situation, Mr. Schoen said that switching charges have been advanced. A short time ago they paid twenty cents per ton and are now compelled to pay sixty cents for the same work. Situated as their yards are on the north side of the city and on a railroad it sometimes takes longer to switch a car after it has reached Chicago than it does to get it from the mills.

R. A. Hooton, one of the latest wholesalers to enter this market, states that he now has his business in shape to handle hardwoods. All the buying will be at the home office. The yellow pine end of the business will be handled by the Interior Lumber Company of St. Louis, Mo. The office of this allied company is located at 1208 Wright building. The officers of the company are: R. A. Hooton, Chicago, president; J. F. Oldham, St. Louis, vice president and general manager, and L. D. Walker, St. Louis, secretary and treasurer.

Fred Jeffries of the Chicago Car Lumber Company in the Pullman building said that business was good. The car situation is considerably better than it has been, he says; especially this is true of the shipments from the Coast. This company has just secured a tract of 51,000 acres of high quality timber in Louisiana and will erect a mill at Forest. At present the lines of the tract are being surveyed and the details of the mill have not as yet been decided. The timber on the property consists of oak, ash and gum. W. B. Peckman will be manager of the plant. They will commence building the railroad very soon.

A. H. Ruth, Chicago manager of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Appleton, Wis., has just returned from a trip through the North. He visited the company's mills and stated that they were very busy at all the plants. Those in the South have difficulty in getting logs, though they have not been obliged to shut down for want of material.

J. N. Woodbury, manager of E. B. Lombard in the Railway Exchange building, states that business is keeping up in excellent shape. He has several large contracts on hand.

Boston.

Several of the hardwood lumbermen of Boston are planning to attend the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 23 and 24. John M. Woods will be accompanied on this trip by Mrs. Woods.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association held a meeting in Manchester, N. H., on

April. The prominent guest of the association was Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad. President Tuttle gave a very interesting talk. Among the new members elected were: M. W. Hart, hardwood dealer, Boston; Nathaniel P. Beman, Chelsea, Mass.; C. M. Howlett, Cambridge, Mass.; C. J. Sargent, Wilmington, Mass.; C. J. Kennedy, Worcester, Mass.; and Charles C. Batchelder, Boston, treasurer of the Boston Lumber Company. In addition to the above several New Hampshire lumber dealers were admitted to membership.

Mr. Mead of Mead & Speer, Pittsburg, Pa., spent several days in Boston recently.

The Connecticut River Lumber Company, whose large sawmill at Mt. Tom, Mass., was destroyed by fire recently, will rebuild the structure shortly. Until this is completed the company will get out all its orders at the Holyoke mill.

The Atlantic Lumber Company, dealers in hardwoods and North Carolina pine, have removed from 2 Kilby street to the Mason Building.

The woodworking plant of John B. Moran, Valley Falls, R. I., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$30,000.

A large lumber deal in which Massachusetts interests are prominent has just been consummated in Quebec. The sale of timber lands comprised in all about ninety square miles and the buyers have an option on about fifty-five additional square miles. The purchasers are said to be A. C. Dutton & Co. and John Fenderson & Co., both of Springfield, Mass.

The Steep Falls Lumber Company has been incorporated in Portland with a capital stock of \$10,000. The promoters are William M. Tucker, Roscow S. Emery and Thomas J. Brackett.

New York.

Insignificant labor troubles have broken out in various sections of the metropolitan district during the past fortnight among lumber handlers and teamsters and the employees of several firms have been called out, but in every instance of such proceedings the firm immediately replaced their men and have the situation well in hand, and to date there has been no serious interruption of business. It is not believed that the trouble will grow or exceed the present limits and therefore little is feared in the way of any disturbance to business generally in that particular.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, chairman of the entertainment committee for the reception of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was a visitor in town last week rounding up some final details. While here he called attention to the fact that the Monticellor hotel of Atlantic City has been issuing an announcement to the effect that it is headquarters for the National convention, which he absolutely denies, and which denial he wishes to make public with the further announcement that the hotel in question has no authority nor has any hotel the authority to make such a claim. Mr. Lloyd was also disappointed over the railroads failing to comply with their original promise for reduced rates on the certificate plan. He hopes, however, that the railroad officials may be shown the error of their ways and that privileges as promised will be accorded.

The proposed advance in freight rates of five cents from Central Freight Association territory to eastern states, effective June 1, has not created a great deal of stir in local lumber circles, as the proposed advance will be of direct benefit to shippers from the eastern wholesale markets, giving them a distinct advantage over western shippers and to that extent is a benefit to the Buffalo, Tonawanda and other eastern wholesale markets as against western competition.

The new tariffs just issued by the Canadian rail lines in conjunction with the Williams Line,

water route, from Albany to the Metropolitan District place lumber tonnage on the weight basis of so much per hundred pounds as against the measurement basis of so much per thousand feet as heretofore. This same action was taken by the New York Central from Adirondack points last year, and now that the Canadian lines have followed suit the entire northern traffic is now on the weight basis. The schedule of rates issued accompanying the new weight basis has again been slightly advanced, but as a general proposition the new weight rates will about equal the old measurement rates. It will be more difficult to adjust differences under the new arrangement and the possibility of error in weights, etc., will be increased rather than diminished by reason of the new arrangement, but shippers are hoping that the general operation of the new schedule will not work to any material disadvantage.

The Parker-Bothner Milling Company has been incorporated in this city with a capital of \$30,000 to manufacture mouldings and woodwork. The incorporators are E. C. and K. W. Parker of Brooklyn and W. Bothner of New York.

Sales Manager F. A. Kirby of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., was a recent visitor in town in the interest of business, which he reported of very satisfactory volume. The West Virginia mills of the company are putting out close to 10,000,000 feet of spruce and hardwoods per month, all of which is being freely absorbed by the large trade enjoyed by the company. Business in the Middle West Mr. Kirby reports exceptionally active. After spending a few days in this vicinity he left for the Middle West to consult with the selling representatives of the company in that territory. The new local sales office at 18 Broadway is doing an excellent business.

LaBau & Baker, well known cypress wholesalers of Jersey City, N. J., who handle the output of the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company and several other Louisiana mills, totaling 75,000,000 feet annually, have removed to fine new quarters at 909 Lincoln Trust building, Jersey City, where they have much better facilities for handling their increasing business.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was a recent visitor in town in the interest of business. Mr. Korn spoke optimistically in regard to the western hardwood market and the general business situation.

Owing to constantly increasing work in the activities of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the headquarters at 66 Broadway have just been extended by the addition of another room which will be devoted to general usefulness.

John P. McEwan, well known wholesaler, 140 East 42d street, has incorporated his business under the style of the John P. McEwan Lumber Company with a capital of \$200,000. The incorporators are: John P. McEwan and L. H. Strouse of New York City and C. B. Folsom of Upper Montclair.

At a meeting of the creditors of McBride & Co., manufacturers of parquet flooring at 1932 Park avenue, who failed recently, held on May 1, sixteen claims were filed and Thomas B. Lancaster was elected trustee.

One thousand carpenters went on strike at Paterson, N. J., on May 1, and building operations there are at a standstill. They have been getting \$3.50 a day and now want fifty cents an hour for a working day of eight hours.

The planing mill of Gerham F. Smith, 601-605 West 29th street, was destroyed by fire on April 22, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association in the rooms of the New York Lumber Trade Association on May 3, with President Richard S. White of Brooklyn in the chair. Numerous matters of importance were discussed and it was voted to hold a special meeting of

the association at Atlantic City May 23, at 12 o'clock, in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, which will be during the sessions of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The foreign mahogany and cedar trade in the New York market continues strong and prices very firm. Receipts of mahogany during the month of April were far below the average, some countries not being represented at all in the month's receipts. This fact, together with a very fair demand, has kept all available stocks absorbed and there are but small holdings in hand. In cedar the receipts of Cuban stock were heavy during April, which together with the receipts from other ports considerably increased stocks in first hands, but the demand of the market is such that arrivals keep sufficiently absorbed to maintain prices on a good level. The range of prices at this writing run from 7 to 12 cents per foot on mahogany, according to quality, with an average of about 10 cents. Cedar values range from 8 to 12 cents, with an average close to 11.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its first meeting under the newly elected officers on May 2, with President W. L. Rice in the chair. It was preceded by a luncheon in Griffith Hall. The attendance was unusually large, which was of course very gratifying to the new president. It was moved and adopted at this meeting that the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia endorse the wharf owners' bill now before the legislature. The Hindle Lumber Company and Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company were elected members to the exchange. Committees were appointed for the year and a great deal of business of a private nature was disposed of at this meeting.

Sheip & Vandegriff have increased their capacity from 10,000 to 15,000 cigar boxes a day. They have also installed several new Whitney planers and one of Falls Machine Company's automatic jointers. Their mills are working full force and the outlook for future trading is very good. They report prices on cigar boxes as stiff, with trend upward, on account of the scarcity and high price of cigar-box lumber.

The Cooling Carriage Company of Wilmington, Del., obtained a charter under Delaware laws on April 30, capitalized at \$100,000. The incorporators are: Severson B. Cooling, Charles E. Dubell and George T. Brown, Wilmington.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company reports business, except for handicap of inadequate railroad service, moving smoothly, that good orders are coming in right along and that they are in the market for good hardwoods.

Jos. P. Dunwoody & Co. are complacent over satisfactory conditions. They have engaged P. M. Nevin, who was formerly with the Cypress Selling Corporation as salesman, to look after the eastern Pennsylvania district. Jos. P. Dunwoody, senior member of this firm, is traveling through southwestern Virginia and eastern Tennessee, looking for stocks. He reports that the mill of the Norva Land and Lumber Company near Wallston, Va., in which they are interested, has started, and by May 15 will be running full force, with lots of orders on hand. S. Y. Warner of the Dunwoody firm states that they are making a specialty of tupelo and poplar.

The Philadelphia Veneer and Lumber Company, Inc., reports busy in all departments, their mills working day and night. Francis Goodhue, Jr., of this concern states that they are cutting 60,000 feet of cedar and 25,000 feet of oak daily, besides the sawed veneer, and over 64,000 feet per day of cigar-box lumber. By the last tides they received a large quantity of poplar and oak logs. The company is operating on two tracts of timber, one in Tennessee and one in Kentucky, where it has ten circular mills running, besides the band mill at Knoxville.

The J. W. Difenderfer Lumber Company is as ever among the busiest. A. E. Magargal of this concern reports many inquiries being made and orders coming in rapidly. They have a fair stock on hand, but, as usual, no cars in sight.

J. H. and R. W. Schofield of Schofield Bros., with their salesman, Jos. Lance, Jr., are looking after their interests in South Carolina.

The Rumbarger Lumber Company is benefitting by the reaction in trading and is looking forward to a good summer business. Frank T. Rumbarger was in Baltimore, Md., recently, where he closed a contract for the output of a South Carolina hardwood mill.

O. H. Rectanus, secretary of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., called on John J. Rumbarger recently, in connection with the Hoo-Hoo annual.

Wm. Bond of DuBois & Bond Bros., DuBois, Pa.; Bond, Md., and Thomas, W. Va., was an interesting visitor to the local trade recently. He called on John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company, and also looked up his old schoolmate Robert Whitmer, with whom he attended Lafayette College.

The Kirby & Hawkins Company are much pleased with the future business outlook. They are large handlers of ties and report the railroads preparing for steady work throughout the coming season.

W. M. McCormick reports business moving in easy grooves. The mills are all working steadily, but orders are taken only for what stock they may have ready for delivery.

Horace G. Hazard & Co. have no serious complaints to make, have good share of orders. They are now receiving most of their goods by water, which arrangement suits them better than the delinquent car service.

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company is a busy concern. It has just issued a book copiously illustrated, called Veneer Dryers, which will be mailed to any veneer concern or other parties interested in the subject on request. T. W. Howlett, manager for twenty-two years of the St. Louis Basket and Box Company and now representative of the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, is traveling through all the veneer making districts in the United States and will call upon any veneer house so desiring to exploit the merits of the dryer, which machine he considers has no superior.

The Union City Chair Company of Union City, Pa., was visited by a disastrous fire on April 28. The loss, including several houses, is estimated at \$300,000.

Ephraim E. Bertolet, a carriage builder in Pottstown, Pa., died recently of cerebral apoplexy. He was sixty-four years of age.

The firm of W. S. Haller & Co., cigar-box manufacturer, was declared a voluntary bankrupt on April 24. Liabilities are given at \$2,823.53 and assets, \$1,500.

The ground and buildings of the old Lybrand and McDowell Store Works at East Girard avenue and Aramingo street were purchased at auction on April 30 by Wilson H. Lear, the extensive lumber dealer. The price paid was \$74,500, which is regarded very low, as the property is assessed at \$100,000. The plant covers an area of 558 feet on Girard avenue, 264 feet on Fletcher street and 306 feet on Aramingo street.

The Twentieth Century Lumber Company was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws April 26, capitalized at \$10,000. The incorporators are W. S. Snyder and G. M. Whitney of Harrisburg, Pa., and David Wiener, Carlisle, Pa.

The planing mill and lumber yard of J. A. Hollinger of Chambersburg, Pa., were destroyed by fire on May 1. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Insurance, \$40,000.

William T. Hoffman, deputy county treasurer, and L. O. Lambert, both of Somerset, Pa., recently purchased the Gastelger timber tract near Ligonier on the Pittsburg, Westmoreland

& Somerset Railroad. The tract is said to contain 1,000 acres and will cut some 8,000,000 feet of lumber. There is a mill on the tract, which the purchasers will operate to its full capacity.

It is announced that the state of Pennsylvania will this year take over 26,000 acres of land at the headwaters of Fishing Creek, which will be converted into a forest reserve. The land lies in Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties and will be purchased from the Pentecost Lumber Company.

A fire along the Standard Oil Company's pipeline at Plowville, Berks County, Pennsylvania, spread over fifty acres of land, destroying considerable valuable timber belonging to Gideon Delcomp and others.

The Hoo-Hoo Annual is becoming the all-consuming topic of conversation among lumbermen throughout the country. The various committees appointed some months ago have worked faithfully, plans have been formulated and other necessary work brought so near consummation that it will be easy sailing during the summer to carry out all arrangements comfortably and satisfactorily. Chairman Jerome H. Sheip of Philadelphia, aided by the various committees, is neglecting no opportunity to render this annual a star of the first magnitude in the galaxy of Hoo-Hoo. He recently spent a week at Atlantic City arranging for rates at the best hotels. It is a settled matter that the fine steel pier at this famous summer resort will be secured for the Hoo-Hoo headquarters. Five thousand booklets will be issued by the middle of May and distributed in all Hoo-Hoo centers, containing any information desired concerning matters pertaining to the annual, including a program of the daily doings and entertainments arranged for guests.

Baltimore.

The National Lumber Exporters' Association and the various committees of that body are working energetically to bring about the elimination of some of the abuses that have troubled the export trade for a long time. One of the questions agitated is the so-called Liverpool measurement. The special committee named to bring about a change met at the office of E. M. Terry, secretary, on April 23, and adopted a plan of campaign. It was decided to draft a circular letter to members and newspapers and talk to representative exporters and buyers, pointing out the injustice of the Liverpool measurement and explaining that under the system every cargo of lumber is subject to a dockage of from two to ten per cent for alleged faults. It is also urged in the letter that members write to buyers and brokers, informing them that it is impossible to do business in Liverpool under the present system and that the exporters are prepared to sell lumber only on the basis of a measurement of the actual contents, no allowance for defects of any kind to be made. Secretary Terry was directed to draft another letter to the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association urging that they co-operate with the National Lumber Exporters' Association in this matter. It was further decided to send letters to the Timber Trades Federation of Liverpool and the hardwood section of the Timber Trades Federation of London on the subject.

The claims committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association also had a session ten days ago and disposed of various matters that had accumulated since the previous meeting. The difficulty which this committee encounters is to be found in the numerous loopholes left by careless consignees, and which enable the transportation companies to get out of paying claims for damage or shortage. Often the receiver of a shipment will neglect to file a

claim or give proper notice of a shortage, and this is taken advantage of to reject claims. With the idea of overcoming the difficulty the committee has had sent to members of the association a letter covering this difficulty. In order to correct these drawbacks and secure a basis for future claims, the committee had formulated recommendations and it suggested that shippers notify their consignees of these recommendations and endeavor to have them adopted wherever necessary.

Secretary Terry of the National association has lately received advices from England which justify the expectation that an agreement upon a new form of contract satisfactory to both the exporters and the brokers and buyers on the other side of the Atlantic will shortly be reached. When the question first came up the exporters drafted a form of contract which was rejected by the brokers and buyers as not acceptable to them. The latter then drew up one that met their views but which the exporters did not find it possible to accept. Another draft was submitted, and this has been somewhat amended. With a few additional changes it may meet the wishes of both sides, and will then be adopted.

An accident which cost a dozen lives a few days ago will be a matter of much concern to the lumber export business of this city, inasmuch as it means an indefinite delay in the completion of facilities for the unloading of lumber and logs that would greatly facilitate the trade. This accident was the collapse of the new pier, known as No. 8, being erected at Locust Point by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The work had progressed so far that the finishing touches were being put on, when the great weight of sand, concrete and the superstructure of steel—the latter being some 2,000 tons—caused the piles to bulge and let down the whole pier. A large number of men were caught in the wreckage and twelve have since been missing. The pier was designed to relieve the freight congestion at Locust Point and the lumber exporters had the promise of the railroad that they would get room for the prompt unloading on it of the lumber and logs reaching here for shipment abroad. This meant that such consignments would have been put aboard steamers without delay, as the intention was to divert the Liverpool and Glasgow vessels to the pier. The latter was one of the largest in the United States, two stories in height and rested on about 10,000 piles, sixty feet long. What caused the piles to shift has not yet been ascertained.

Work on the Swayne county (N. C.) mill of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of this city has been resumed, and the plant may be put in operation this summer.

Pittsburg.

The Nicola Lumber Company has been having its full share of hardwood trade all the spring. It is covering the Pennsylvania and Ohio field very thoroughly this year and is making some fine contracts with large manufacturers and for building lumber.

A new company, promoted by J. T. Caveney and J. W. Selvey of Grafton, W. Va., has bought 2,000 acres of timber land in Randolph, Barbour, Preston and Tucker counties, West Virginia. A large sawmill will be erected at once.

H. E. Clark and Keger & Bradley of Abingdon, W. Va., have bought 7,200 acres of timber land in Johnston county, Tennessee, for about \$60,000. They will erect a large band sawmill and market most of the product in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Lincoln Lumber Company made a very fortunate hit when it arranged to take over the entire output of the International Hardwood Company of Catlettsburg, Ky. This concern makes a specialty of fine oak flooring, and Linahan Bros. are getting orders for the

stock which keeps them hustling. Hardwood stocks in general are reported by the Linehans to be scarce, and the demand outside of the city is fully up to expectations.

Two hardwood men of prominence who recently paid Pittsburg wholesalers friendly calls were J. P. Shirk of the Garrett Lumber Company of Maryland and L. J. Pischel of the Farmers' Lumber Company of Kentucky. Both men have been taking some good Pittsburg business this spring and say that hardwood stocks in their respective states are down pretty close to the saw.

The Willson Bros. Lumber Company announces a fine call for sound wormy chestnut. Most of this is coming from West Virginia, where the company placed some big orders under contract last year. I. F. Baisley of this company is working hard to raise a good percentage of the cash required at the National Hardwood Lumber Association's annual at Atlantic City, May 23 and 24, and predicts a large attendance from Pittsburg.

R. C. Patterson, hardwood man for the William H. Schuette Company, says that oak, hickory and ash are all in splendid demand. The latter two woods are going to the implement people in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan in large quantities. The Schuette company is getting most of its hardwood from West Virginia and Kentucky and reports a tendency among mill owners there to submit lists of broken stocks of late at a little better prices than formerly. Straight stocks, however, are as firm as ever.

The Kendall Lumber Company has resumed operations in full at its plant at Crellin, Md., where its mill was shut down for four weeks for repairs.

Manager G. W. Cantrell of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company has been stirring up the Cleveland trade this week. His work at the Pittsburg office shows up mighty well on the company's books, for it makes an average of 1,500,000 feet a month.

W. P. Craig of the firm of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., has been taking a long trip through the South.

The Edgewood Improvement Company of Charleston, W. Va., has been chartered with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of dealing in lumber and building material. Its incorporators are: John A. Thayer, H. L. Wehrle, A. S. Guthrie, Steele A. Hawkins and Henry Fry, all of Charleston.

General Manager J. N. Woollett of the American Lumber and Manufacturing Company is off again on a two weeks' selling tour, which is likely from his reports to result in some mighty fine hardwood orders being placed.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. are making some very nice advances in the tie business as well as in securing orders for bridge and river timbers. They note a scarcity of stocks in West Virginia, where they get most of their lumber, and see no reason for a belief that prices will be any lower for a year at least.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company has recently taken an order for 190,000 feet of oak timber to be used in a big coal shaft at Uniontown, Pa. This is one of several similar orders which this company has secured this spring, and it is busy cutting the oak at its five mills in western Pennsylvania. It also reports a fine demand for railroad ties, 8x8x8, and for bridge timbers.

The big plant of J. Hollinger of Chambersburg, Pa., was burned May 1. The plant employed seventy-five men, and every building was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at about \$100,000 and insurance at \$30,000.

Some splendid oak timber has been cut the past month in the vicinity of Washington, Pa., for ship building concerns. One of the best logs that has come to the notice of Pittsburg lumbermen was shipped last week and

measured 43 feet long. It squared 20 inches at one end and 19 at the other.

The planing mill and lumber yards of E. R. Dowler at Braddock, Pa., burned last week. It is estimated that his loss will be \$80,000. The plant was an old one and employed a large force of men.

The Crescent Lumber Company is now in its new quarters in the Machesney skyscraper and has much larger offices than in its old place in the Whitfield building, East End. Telephone companies have contributed largely to the business of this concern lately in the way of good orders for poles and they have also received some good business from the new traction lines that are being built in western Pennsylvania. The officers note a slight falling off in the call for piling.

H. F. Domhoff of the Cheat River Lumber Company came back from a trip through West Virginia and Kentucky last week. He bought 500,000 feet of chestnut and other hardwood lumber while there and is marketing it rapidly in the Pittsburg field.

The Reitz & Martin Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., has been organized with a capital of \$24,000. It will have a large plant at Kermit, Mingo county, W. Va. The incorporators are: T. G. Reitz, T. G. Martin, Ralph B. Martin, G. L. Dudley and W. D. Camden of Parkersburg.

The McDowell & Torrence Lumber Company of Xenia, O., has been incorporated with a capital of \$18,000. Those interested are: T. D. Torrence, A. M. Patterson, D. McD. Patterson, W. C. Conan and T. B. Clark.

An interesting example of how well the timber bridges have stood the strain of years is seen in the razing of the old Union bridge at the intersection of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Pittsburg, which has been ordered down by the government engineers to make navigation better on the three Pittsburg rivers. The bridge is thirty-five years old, but the timbers are coming out of it with hardly a wormhole visible and very little rot except where the nails and bolts were inserted. Engineers who have examined the structure say that it was good for at least ten years more and maintain that a timber bridge of this sort is much more durable than the new style steel structures, which are liable to rust out rapidly.

The Parkersburg Tie and Timber Company has been formed to take over 3,700 acres of timber land in Clay county, Kentucky. The timber is twelve miles back from the Kentucky river and to bring it down to a point where it can be rafted down to the Ohio river a narrow-gauge railroad has been built and equipped with a twelve-ton engine. Over 20,000 logs are already cut. The members of the company are: John W. Dudley, Jr., Lysander Dudley, G. W. Carney and G. W. Brown of Ritchie county. W. G. Stout, who was for years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in that territory, has been engaged as general superintendent of the operation.

Buffalo.

Vicegerent Snark Blumenstein will hold a Hoo-Hoo concatenation May 11. The attendance at the last meeting, April 18, gives promise of a very large turnout next time.

There is still much complaint of car shortage in the West and South, although the situation is easier here. Shortage has not been the real difficulty here. It was easier to get the car than it was to get it to destination after it was loaded.

H. S. Jones, manager of the Empire Lumber Company, toured through the South very extensively on his late visit there. He looked up the Arkansas mills and then went to the Gulf states, returning through Georgia and North Carolina.

J. N. Scatcherd has returned from his late visit to his Memphis mills, where he found conditions much improved, though it would be very pleasant if oak logs were more plentiful than they are.

T. Sullivan & Co. are now getting some cars of Washington fir and hope that the long embargo is raised for good, though it is not likely that the movement will be very active right away. The lumber sells well.

Beyer, Knox & Co. again hear that there is going to be grade crossing work on their street this year, but will not worry till they are notified to move. Business is too good to be dropped for side issues.

F. W. Vetter is filling up his yard with good hardwood lumber and will go to North Carolina as soon as he can be spared. His son, George Vetter, is still in North Carolina buying oak and other hardwoods for him.

A. Miller is off on a trip to Pennsylvania and will no doubt return with a further addition to his hardwood stock, which is moving out fast enough to keep the office force busy.

A. J. Elias is still the watchdog of the Buffalo river improvement project and does not mean to give it up till the work is done. He lately helped block a scheme to build stationary bridges on the river.

Angus McLean has so far recovered from his late severe illness that he has gone to the sanitarium at St. Catharines, beyond Niagara Falls, to complete his convalescence.

O. E. Yeager keeps his Buffalo yard very full of lumber and is constantly receiving more from southern points, especially oak, poplar and chestnut from his headquarters in Kentucky.

M. M. Wall, as president of the Manufacturers' Club, took charge of a meeting of that body on May 2, assembled to listen to an address of W. T. Stead, the London journalist and diplomat.

The cherry stock of I. N. Miller & Bro. goes out in bunches at times and is always the very best stock to handle, for it is never thrust aside when a fine material is wanted.

A. W. Kreinheder came back from the mills of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company in Kentucky and Tennessee very well pleased with the lot of oak, poplar and chestnut that he got started this way.

Detroit.

An important move which was interesting to the car manufacturers and hardwood men of Detroit was told in a dispatch from St. Louis last week to the effect that W. J. McBride, first vice-president of the American Car & Foundry Company, had resigned and accepted the position of general manager and president of the Haskell-Barker Car Company of Michigan City, Ind., at the princely salary of \$50,000 per year. Mr. McBride was originally a Detroit man. He began at the bottom with the old Peninsular Car Company of Detroit and is now at the height of his career, though only 46 years old.

After winning a lawsuit against W. E. D. Stokes in three New York courts, one being in the highest court in the state, and getting judgments that now amount to \$89,000, the Vinton Company of Detroit was called on early this week to fight before Supreme Court Justice Thomas in New York Stokes' efforts to get a new trial of the case. The Vinton Company did the hardwood interior finish a few years ago in Stokes' large Ansonia apartment house in New York, over which the trouble arose.

The Detroit Board of Review, composed of a committee of aldermen and the three city assessors, have made several startling boosts in the valuation of the local lumber companies. The Detroit Lumber Company's assessment was raised from \$123,000 to \$150,000. It was planned at first to fix the assessment of

the McClure Lumber Company at \$160,000, but a representative of that concern appeared before the board and declared that nearly all the property enumerated in the valuation was located in the South, and so the matter was referred to the corporation counsel for investigation. The assessment of the C. W. Restrick Lumber Company was apportioned at \$100,000, although the company kicks on this figure, saying that is about \$30,000 too high.

Arthur N. Perry, a well-known wholesale and retail lumber dealer of Detroit, has filed a petition of bankruptcy in the United States district court. He gave his assets as \$1,814.85 and his liabilities as \$12,259.18.

The Austin Automobile Company of Grand Rapids will remove to Detroit at an early date. They employ about 200 men. Detroit hardwood dealers like to see these companies coming, as that means larger demand for hardwood in the manufacture of auto bodies.

Thomas Merrill of Saginaw, who has just completed his ninety-second year, has been connected with the lumber industry over fifty years. He was formerly associated with ex-Senator Thomas Palmer of Detroit for many years.

Saginaw Valley.

Hardwood lumbermen in the valley are taking every possible opportunity to strengthen their position in the matter of obtaining stock for the future. The Kneeland-Bigelow-Buell interests have a stock of hardwood sufficient to stock their two mills at 25,000,000 feet a year for fifteen years if they do not buy another stick, and they are picking up every tree they can get an option on. They are stocking the Bliss & Van Auken mill with 10,000,000 feet annually for ten years, and the latter firm also has some timber of its own. The Wylie & Buell Company is furnishing a large quantity of hardwood logs for J. T. Wylie & Co. and one or two other firms.

A deal is now being negotiated which will bring the timber from 30,000 acres of land to Bay City to be manufactured. W. D. Young & Co. and people with whom they are associated control 200,000,000 feet of hardwood timber which comes to Bay City; S. G. M. Gates is cutting 7,000,000 feet annually at his mill and owns the timber which it cuts. The Johannesburg Manufacturing Company, Salling, Hanson & Co. and the Michaelson & Hanson Company have very large holdings of hardwood, and the Stephens Lumber Company is cutting mixed timber which embraces considerable hardwood. At Au Sable the H. M. Loud's Sons Company not only owns a large quantity of hardwood timber tributary to the plant, but also a number of thousands of acres in Presque Isle county as yet unprofaned by the axe and saw.

The White Brothers plants at Boyne City have thousands of acres of hardwood timber behind them, as have the Gilchrist and Churchill companies at Alpena. The Richardson Lumber Company, which is erecting a hardwood plant at Bay City, has a twenty-year stock for the new mill, located in Montmorency county, and the Lewiston branch of the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central is to be extended twelve miles to reach the Richardson timber; it will be cut and hauled by rail to Bay City. There are also numberless smaller tracts of timber available and which will be gradually picked up, though the larger tracts are now in comparatively few hands. Stumpage is appreciating and some holders have put prices out of sight. Lumbermen regard \$4.50 and \$5.50 as about the stumpage prices that will enable cutting, hauling to the mill by rail and manufacturing at a profit at existing prices for the manufactured product, but some stumpage owners are asking as high as \$8.

The Ottawa Hardwood Company which has operated a sawmill plant, cutting about 5,000,000 feet annually the last few years, has been succeeded by Gardner & Richards, who have ac-

quired the property and will operate the mill. It has a stock of over 4,000,000 feet for the season.

Wages paid men in the woods continue high, as all of the large manufacturers who operate plants the year through run about the same number of camps in summer as in winter, and the small mills and the portable mills in operation give employment to a large number of men in the aggregate.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company shipped a large cargo of hardwood timber last week to Port Arthur, Ont., on contract to furnish timber for harbor purposes for the Canadian government. The company shipped a cargo of maple to Lake Erie ports. This company has some heavy contracts for timber to fill during the year.

The maple flooring business is in excellent condition, both as regards prices and volume of business. The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company has made extensive improvements to its plant and reports a good trade. The Strable plant at Saginaw is already full of orders, and the Bliss & Van Auken and the W. D. Young & Co. plants are running day and night. The new Richardson plant at Bay City will give the valley five large plants, and still another is being projected at Bay City.

J. E. Wright has taken a contract to cut 4,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber at Ocqueoc Lake for the Embury-Martin Lumber Company of Cheboygan.

The Cook, Curtis & Miller hardwood plant at Grand Marais will ship its cut by lake this season.

D. B. Pinkerton has his hardwood plant at Onaway ready to begin operations and has enough logs to stock the plant for the season.

The Metz Manufacturing Company's sawmill at Metz after being thoroughly overhauled and receiving a new boiler and steam feed has resumed operations.

At West Branch the Batchelor Timber Company is installing a finely equipped heading plant to be operated in connection with its sawmill plant. Brick kilns will be erected in connection and the entire plant is equipped with electric lighting.

Scarcity of cars is the only serious obstacle that confronts the hardwood operators, but it is a serious problem. It is almost impossible to get box cars at all. Where ten are wanted the shipper is thankful to get one. It is a source of no little vexation that lumber cannot be shipped after being sold, and when loaded the delay in getting it forward is exceedingly exasperating.

Grand Rapids.

M. F. Butters of Ludington was in the city May 5.

C. A. Phelps, W. A. Phelps and J. H. Bonnell of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company; Clay H. Hollister, Edward Lowe, Dudley E. Waters, H. S. Jordan and T. F. Garratt of the Michigan Chair Company, and W. A. Gunn of the Gunn Furniture Company are included in the list of stockholders in the National Bank of Commerce, recently organized in Detroit.

A belt line steam road, connecting all the roads entering Grand Rapids, will be constructed this year, which it is expected will be of great advantage to shippers and at the same time will open up excellent factory sites just outside the city. The Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company will stretch one of its big feeder wires around this loop, supported on steel towers 100 feet high, to supply the new industries with power.

L. L. Skillman, E. D. Hazard and C. S. Travis, a committee of creditors appointed to straighten out the affairs of A. L. Utter of Grandville, have secured a bill of sale of the lumber yard and other property, which will be disposed of to the advantage of creditors.

John E. Barnes, until recently president of the Spencer-Barnes Furniture Company, Ben-

ton Harbor, has organized a new company there, known as the John E. Barnes Furniture Company, and will manufacture dining-room furniture and specialties. Mr. Barnes has an interest in a large tract of southern timber and has options also on some scattering pieces in the southwestern part of Michigan.

The Northern Michigan Press Association met recently at Traverse City and forestry matters, including the state's policy in dealing with its lands, were discussed. Perry F. Powers of Cadillac, former auditor general, favored a continuance of the present policy rather than turning over the lands to the Forestry Commission. He said that the turning over of lands to the commission would injure the value of adjoining property for years, or until the crop of trees had been grown. The association evinced its interest in forestry, however, by asking E. L. Sprague, a newspaper man of Traverse City, to prepare an article on growing locust trees for ties and posts, with cuts showing the growth of such trees in one, five, ten and sixteen years.

In discussing the above objection to reforestation Charles W. Garfield, president of the State Forestry Commission, said: "It is unworthy of consideration as an argument. In any plan of timber growing on a large scale somebody will be injured for a time. This is true in the development of a street or a drain or a thousand other public utilities. The state must look out for all its people in adopting its land and forest policy. The question of growing timber enough for its woodworking industries is alone of tremendous importance."

Cleveland.

F. M. Kinderman of Columbus, O., representing the Collins Lumber Company, of Elkhurst, W. Va., called on the hardwood trade here last week.

John D. Mershon of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co., Saginaw, Mich., was a caller among the dealers here this week.

James Miller of Pittsburg, representing Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc., called on the trade this week.

W. D. Steinmetz of Bergholz, O., an extensive hardwood manufacturer, was a visitor in this market recently. He reports business good and the outlook very promising.

W. P. Hilton of the Advance Lumber Company has just returned from a two months' absence at their mill at Easkin, La. He reports they are cutting a very fine lot of oak. This stock will find a ready market in New Orleans territory.

W. A. Cool of W. A. Cool & Son is at their mills in West Virginia looking after securing cars for shipments of stock.

White oak has been moving freely of late. Poplar continues firm and dry stock is exceedingly scarce. Jobbers fight shy of taking orders for this stock unless they know where they can put their hands on it. Large quantities of beech and maple are being shipped into this market, and in some cases this stock is being substituted for other hardwoods which consumers have not been able to buy owing to the scarcity of dry stock. A cargo of hardwood recently arrived from Michigan, being the first stock to come in by boat this season.

Indianapolis.

The Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company is preparing to build a large plant at Bluffton. Bids have been asked and work will be started within a short time with a probability that the new factory will be occupied early in the Fall.

G. H. Palmer of Sheridan suffered a loss of considerable lumber stored in a barn. Boys and cigarettes were responsible for the burning of the building.

The Advance Vencer & Lumber Company at

Massachusetts avenue and Adams street, is enjoying the largest business in its history. In the veneer plant unusual business is requiring the force to put in much overtime, while in the yards there is a steady demand for hardwoods for building and manufacturing purposes. The company has a practically new plant in Brighton, one of the city's largest suburbs.

J. D. Tennant and J. E. Grant of Sidney, O., have purchased the manufacturing plant at Laporte owned by William E. Crichton. Fanning mills, lawn furniture, chairs, step ladders and the like have been manufactured in the factory for several years and it is one of the leading industries in Laporte.

It has been announced that the recently organized McIlvaine Lumber Company of Vincennes will take over the lumber yard and planing mills of D. R. McIlvaine in that city. The company has a capital stock of \$40,000 and expects to make considerable improvement in the old plant and extend the business.

The Indiana Realty Company of this city has sold to R. M. Smith & Co., hardwood lumber manufacturers of Parkersburg, W. Va., extensive holdings of hardwood timber lands in Franklin parish, Louisiana. There are about 20,000 acres in the tract and it is understood the price paid was \$350,000, the local company clearing about \$50,000 on the deal. J. H. P. Smith, senior member of the West Virginia firm who came to Indianapolis to consummate the deal, said he believed the tract would net 100,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber and that it would be cleared at the rate of about 1,000 acres a year. As soon as cleared the ground will be used for growing cotton, which will produce, according to an estimate, about \$50 worth of cotton to the acre per year. W. B. Cooley is president of the Indiana Realty Company, which was organized about three months ago for the purpose of investing in southern timber lands.

Purdue University at Lafayette will inaugurate a course in forestry, beginning with the fall semester. Students will have the advantage of hardwood experiments to be conducted at the institution under the auspices of the State Board of Forestry and the course will be designed to meet the needs of farmers, lumbermen and manufacturers who handle lumber in large quantities.

A timely word of warning relative to the rapidly disappearing supply of hardwood lumber in Indiana has been issued by the State Board of Forestry to the farmers of the state. The board advocates the planting of forestry lots on each farm to be given the same attention as other crops. While the supply of timber for manufacturing purposes would ultimately be increased from this plant, farmers are urged to plant trees especially for use on their farms to meet their own demands for fence posts, telephone poles and building purposes as well as to furnish lumber yards in their respective localities with timber. From one-tenth to one-eighth of the whole farm should be given over to the exclusive growing of timber, according to the board. From an investigation made in different parts of the state it is found that farmers, with few exceptions, take little interest in forestry on the theory that when the present supply of timber is exhausted something will be found to take its place. This, the board says, will never be possible.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee has been a furniture manufacturing city since as early as 1855, when the firm of A. Meinerke & Son was established, which still continues in business, though in another line. The first chair manufactory was started in 1857, among the first concerns in this line being the Milwaukee Chair Company and the Mayhew Manufacturing Company, which still exist. The city's output last year was more than \$3,500,000. In recent years it has been dominated by Shobergson, which has become the

chair and furniture center of Wisconsin. In nearly all instances the leading chair factories own their own sawmills, in which they get out their rough stock.

Julius G. Ingram, the well known millionaire lumberman of Eau Claire, Wis., has offered \$40,000 to the trustees of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Washington, D. C., with which to erect an institutional church, to be a memorial to Mr. Ingram's son, who died about a year ago.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company of Ludington, La., has bought the entire southern interests of Isaac Stephenson, Jr., for \$3,500,000.

As the result of a conference between representatives of the Milwaukee, the North-Western and the Wisconsin Central roads and members of the legislative committee of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, the rate on lumber shipped from the South to Milwaukee has been reduced so as to be in conformity with that shipped from the north to Chicago. The new tariff became effective May 7. This rate puts Milwaukee manufacturers using southern lumber in a position to compete with Chicago manufacturers in the same line.

The Milwaukee road is turning out twenty-eight complete freight cars a day in its shops at West Milwaukee. It expects to add at least 8,000 freight cars to its rolling stock this year. Heavy wooden beams for the body work of these cars is being discarded, steel being substituted, owing to the scarcity of lumber of a high quality demanded in car construction. The company is also building a large number of mail and express cars. It is not putting out any passenger coaches at this time, though it has been building many sleepers.

The Milwaukee market continues steady, though business on the whole is light. Prices remain firm. The outlook is considered highly favorable by local dealers.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The first Hoo-Hoo concatenation of the year was held here May 3. The attendance of lumbermen from all over this section was large and twenty-four kittens were initiated into the mysteries of Hoo-Hoo. Vicegerents Irving Whaley of Tennessee and T. W. Fugate of Virginia conducted the ceremonial session. The guests repaired to Hotel Tip Top, where a sumptuous banquet was served. C. D. Clark of Abingdon acted as toastmaster and toasts were responded to by W. A. Hassinger, J. A. Wilkinson, A. D. Reynolds, Jr., and others.

C. H. Smith, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., was in the city last week buying hardwood.

John T. Nagle and O. C. Hathway, managers of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company's eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina operations, were in the city last week. Mr. Nagle heads the Linville River Lumber Company, the new concern that is preparing to begin cutting near Pineola, N. C., on a large scale. The company is building a railroad to its timber lands near Saginaw and will use the big band mill of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company near that place.

Nathan Bradley and D. D. Anderson of the Bradley Lumber Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., were in the city last week.

P. V. Widener, manager of J. A. Wilkinson's Bluefield, W. Va., office, came to the city last week and will spend several days at Mr. Wilkinson's offices in this city.

Chas. A. Baker, manager of the T. W. Thayer Lumber Company, at Damascus, Va., was in the city on business last week.

The E. M. Hoskins Lumber Company of this city has received articles of incorporation under the laws of Virginia, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

A. M. Scott of the J. Walter Wright Lumber Company of Mountain City, Tenn., was in Bristol last week.

The T. K. Garland Lumber Company of Mount-

ain City is preparing to install mills and begin cutting on a big tract of timber which it recently purchased in Johnson county, Tennessee.

M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company has gone on a business trip in Virginia.

Cincinnati.

William A. Bennett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, has been appointed receiver with bonds of \$25,000 for the Pease Company. This action was taken upon the petition of C. H. Pease, president of the Pease Company, dealers in sash, doors, building material and general millwork, with plant located at Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati. The company is capitalized at \$50,000 and has assets of over \$30,000, with liabilities of \$200,000. President Pease avers in his petition that he is, in addition to being a heavy stockholder and the president of the company, a creditor in the sum of \$90,000 as security on the company's paper for money borrowed with which to meet current obligations in conducting the business. He is not, he says, secured, and while the concern is perfectly solvent, he asks the court to take the business in charge and conduct it through, not sacrificing to pressure of creditors, as there are others than he and some are pressing for collection. Lengthy and expensive litigation with forced sales, he says, would sacrifice the business, while if free will is preserved and time given in which to wind up or straighten out the affairs of the company, all creditors will be paid in full and there will be a substantial balance for distribution among stockholders.

The Receivers and Shippers' Association recently made public a reply to the statement of Vice-President Murphy of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, in which he called attention to the necessity for an increase in freight charges in order to keep pace with increased cost of materials and labor used by transportation companies. The statement is a very warm one and took up more than 2,000 words. A conference of shippers will be held in the association rooms to arrange to bring the case of the Southern's rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chester E. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has gone to New York to meet M. B. Farrin and wife, who are returning from a pleasure trip to the Orient. He will also look after business affairs while in the East.

The Dornstreet Lumber Company of Toledo, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by C. P. Brigham, William M. Hamilton, F. M. Dotson, G. McKay and J. M. Weaver.

E. M. Schantz of North Fairmount is adding another one of his patented dimension machines to his mills. The new dry kilns are now in full operation.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was in town recently to look after the affairs of the organization.

The Wiborg-Hanna Company has added additional land to its yards at North Fairmount by filling up the bottoms in the rear of the plant. The yards have been increased several hundred feet. The company has been doing a better business this season than ever before and was pressed for a bigger yard accommodation.

The Cincinnati lumbermen are figuring on sending a large delegation to the National Hardwood Lumber Association's convention, to be held at Atlantic City the middle of May. A special car will probably be chartered and several of the married men are contemplating taking their wives with them and spending several days on the seashore after the convention.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the local offices of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has gone South on a business trip,

visiting the company's three mills. During his trip he will complete a deal that involves several thousand feet of lumber. During his absence R. McCracken assumes charge of affairs in this city.

The large stock of veneers stored by the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, which were partly destroyed by the recent fire, were put on the "bargain" counter and sold at low prices. The veneers were burnt on the ends, but not sufficiently to keep furniture manufacturers from using them.

L. H. Gage of the Gage-Possell Lumber Company has returned from a successful business trip through the South. Mr. Gage stated that the car shortage still hampers trading in the South, but aside from that business is brisk.

W. Quick and L. D. Halstead, of Richey, Halstead & Quick, have returned from business trips.

At the annual election of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, held May 6, Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company was again elected president; George Littleford, first vice president; J. W. Darling, second vice president; B. Bramlage, treasurer, and E. J. Thomas, secretary. President Moffett stated that the club has had one of the most successful years of its career, also each individual lumber dealer reports that business has been very brisk. He also said that he looks for a record breaker this year. The C. & O. road was selected as the route to the annual convention in Atlantic City, May 23 and 24. The plans of the Park Commission were unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed, and the club will use its best efforts to further the scheme.

The Parlor Table Manufacturers' Association of the United States, makers of parlor furniture, met at the Sinton hotel and discussed a new tariff sheet. Indications are that an advance will be made in finished goods because of the higher prices of wood and other materials.

Work of cutting down the walnut timber on the old Todhunter farm, recently purchased by D. F. Frazee of Lexington, Ky., will be superintended by L. L. Vandegrift of this city. The lumber is the finest in Fayette county, it is said, and will be sent to Cincinnati to be sawed and sold for furniture use.

The receipts of lumber during the month of April exceeded those of the past few months, amounting to 7,561 cars as compared with 6,875 the same month last year. The shipments for the month also show an increase, amounting to 5,457, against 5,398 last year. Besides showing an increase in business these figures show that railroad accommodations have been materially better than for some time.

The two large sawmills of the Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company at Huntsville, Tenn., will be in operation within the next ten days. A complete new line of machinery has been purchased and the company expects to do business on an increased scale. The first cut will be shipped directly to Cincinnati.

William A. Bennett, president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, hopes to have General Kuroki, the Japanese warrior, speak before the members of the Chamber of Commerce. Business men are anxious to induce him to visit the Queen City.

St. Louis.

The O'Reilly Lumber Company has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. It is the successor of the Mosberger-O'Reilly Lumber Company, and will maintain headquarters and yards at the same location, Main and Chambers streets. It assumes all liabilities of the latter concern and will collect all outstanding indebtedness. A general wholesale hardwood business will be carried on, and a good stock of lumber will be maintained at

southern points as well as in St. Louis. The personnel of the force will be practically the same, with Richard J. O'Reilly at its head.

George B. Osgood, representing the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company of Chicago, was a recent visitor to this market.

Frank F. Fish and F. P. Southgate, secretary and chief inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, made a business trip to St. Louis a fortnight ago.

G. H. Barnes has been succeeded by the G. H. Barnes Hardwood Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$45,000. G. H. Barnes, M. D. Barnes and M. H. Stiles are the incorporators. This new arrangement contemplates no change in business procedure as formerly conducted, but is calculated to facilitate handling the steady and increasing growth of the wholesale hardwood business which Mr. Barnes has been carrying on. The company's yard at Main and Warren streets was formerly occupied by the Koenig Lumber Company, and is well situated for the quick handling of stock. Well-assorted stocks of lumber will be kept on hand.

Two well-known machinery men, N. A. Gladding of Indianapolis and S. P. Egan of Cincinnati, were visitors to their companies' St. Louis branch houses recently.

Jacob Mosberger of the dissolved Mosberger-O'Reilly Lumber Company has entered the hardwood business on his own account, with yards at 653 Morin avenue, under the name of the Mosberger Lumber Company. This extensive property is owned by Mr. Mosberger and is well supplied with transportation facilities. Upon it are situated a stable for sixteen horses, a house for the teamster in charge, ample sheds, and a handsome office building. A large and varied stock of hardwoods will be kept on hand, and a competent force of salesmen and buyers maintained. Mr. Mosberger has been identified with the lumber business for twenty-six years, and is thoroughly familiar with all its details. He is a strong factor in the hardwood trade of this market.

G. H. Barnes has purchased a handsome large brick residence at number 5439 Perlin avenue, which he will occupy in the near future.

A. R. Stevens of Stevens & Lyons, Decatur, Ill., was a recent St. Louis visitor. His house is well known in the local wholesale hardwood trade as a handler of white and red oak, birch and cypress.

The Massengale Lumber Company has been getting in a great deal of stock by river of late and reports its mill in Mississippi running steadily.

The Hafner Manufacturing Company has greatly increased its cypress holdings, and reports car service from the South much better of late.

The J. D. Harnett Lumber Company has moved its headquarters to Pine Bluff, Ark., where it will wholesale a fine line of hardwoods manufactured at a large up-to-date sawmill recently established at Langford. The company is composed of progressive business men and has built up a large trade in its line.

Nashville.

The lumber firm of John B. Ransom & Co. purchased at auction this week at Baxter, Tenn., the lumber left by the late Chalmers Vestal, of the Caney Fork Lumber Company. There were only two bidders, the other being the American Lumber Company. The property disposed of at the sale consisted of some 600,000 feet of oak and beech and it went "dirt cheap." Chalmers Vestal, it will be remembered, was recently found dead at his home at Baxter and his bookkeeper was later arrested charged with the murder.

C. B. Benedict will shortly sever his connection with the Davidson-Benedict Company in order to go to east Tennessee to take charge of a big tract of timber in Pike county owned by the newly organized Sylco Lumber Company. The company has recently bought a large tract,

embracing several thousand acres, in this section and will shortly erect two band saw mills and a planing mill. A logging road ten miles in length will be built to connect with the Knoxville division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Both C. B. Benedict and C. H. Benedict have disposed of their stock in the Davidson-Benedict Company. Several other stockholders have become interested in the Sylco company and John W. Love and John B. Ransom have also taken some of the stock.

D. S. Hutchinson, the popular manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, has returned from a three months' trip through the West and Northwest. He first visited points in Colorado, then dropped down to Texas and from there on out to the coast, taking in Los Angeles and Frisco. He returned through the northern route by Minneapolis and Chicago. Mr. Hutchinson's trip was phenomenally successful. He got orders most everywhere he went and listed many new customers. He states that Tennessee hardwoods are thoroughly established in the West and quite popular there. He describes the lumber situation at Frisco as most excellent, saying that the lumber and planing mill people there survived the recent great disaster in great shape.

A special from Humboldt, Tenn., announces the destruction of the large heading mill there of the Humboldt Hoop & Heading Company. C. H. Ferrell was the principal stockholder. There was no insurance.

A special from Decatur, Ala., announces that Arantz Bros. have just completed a large band saw mill at Red Hill, in Lawrence county. Several thousand feet of hardwood lumber are being sawed daily.

Among the visitors to the city this week were: E. E. Taenzer, first vice president of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, and R. J. Wiggs, secretary and treasurer of R. J. Darnell, Inc., both of Memphis.

Several big deals are recorded recently as having been transacted at Waynesboro, Tenn., and in that vicinity. T. S. Hassell of Clifton, Tenn., who recently purchased from the Decatur Land Company of New Decatur, Ala., some 17,000 acres of timber lands in Wayne county, has sold to R. A. Haggard of Waynesboro a one-half interest in these lands. Messrs. Hassell and Haggard have sold 200,000 cross ties to the Holcomb-Hayes Company of Cincinnati for \$90,000 delivered on the Tennessee river. The tract from which these cross ties are being cut is said to be rich in poplar, hickory, chestnut and pine.

Thomas Wells, a well known agent at Tullahoma, Tenn., has closed a deal whereby the Greenfield-Talbot-Finney-Battle Company of Nashville and Tullahoma purchases a tract of 2,000 acres of timber lands in Grundy county near Altamont. The price is said to be a most substantial one. Mr. Wells is said to have some 11,000 additional acres he will shortly place on the market.

J. H. Baskette, former general manager of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company of Nashville and Murfreesboro, which concern is the only red cedar factory in the world, has tendered his resignation as a member of the city council of Nashville. He removes from here to Helena, Ark., soon, where he will establish a big woodenware factory.

What is said to be the largest cross tie camp in the world is being established at Guntersville on the Tennessee river in Alabama, just across the Tennessee line. The ties are being collected at this point for the Big Four railroad, which has a contract with Chattanooga parties for 5,000,000 ties. The ties will be floated down the Tennessee river to the Ohio to the point of delivery.

The Chattanooga Stave & Cooperage Company has been granted a charter by Secretary of State John W. Morton. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the incorporators are V. J. Blow, H. F.

Smith, D. G. Hart, S. G. Holland and Leroy McGregor.

A project is on foot in Nashville to secure a new railroad running from Nashville to Huntsville, Ala. The promoters want the citizens of Nashville to subscribe for \$75,000 worth of stock in the road and Nashville lumbermen have subscribed as follows: Love, Boyd & Co., \$2.00; John B. Ransom & Co., \$250; Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, \$100; Standard Lumber & Box Company, \$100; W. J. Wallace, \$100; J. H. Baird, \$100; A. E. Baird, \$100; E. & N. Manufacturing Company, \$250; A. L. Hayes & Co., \$200.

The American Pencil Company has about completed arrangements to erect a large pencil factory at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Murfreesboro is probably the largest red cedar market in the world. There is considerable growth of this very valuable timber remaining in this section, and in addition practically all the fences in the county are built of red cedar rails. The pencil companies are now buying these rail fences and putting up other kinds of fences for the farmers in order to get the cedar.

J. H. McCall and Gray Sanders of Huntingdon, Tenn., are erecting a saw mill at West Port, near Huntingdon.

Work has begun on the new saw and stove factory that is being built by the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company of Louisville, at Hickman, Ky.

The W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company has moved its offices into the new Stahlman skyscraper.

A. E. Baird has just returned from a business trip to Texas and Mexico.

V. J. Blow, president of the Hiram Blow Stave Company, is back from a business trip through Mississippi and Louisiana.

Nashville has nearly a score of woodworking plants and they are all running overtime in order to try and keep pace with the heavy demand for building material. In spite of the large number of suburban lots into which tracts around the city are being subdivided, numerous houses are springing up on them and it is these that are keeping the plants busy. Some of the larger plants are turning out contracts for handsome structures in many parts of the country. The box factories here are also doing a record business and many of them have been forced to go into distant territory to get all the gum and other varieties they use in their business.

Memphis.

Lumbermen in this city and throughout this section are much interested in the outcome of the case of the E. Sondheimer Company against the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad companies, hearing on which was begun in the federal court recently before Hon. Judson C. Clements, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The plaintiff alleges discrimination in favor of Memphis and against Cairo, Ill., in the matter of rates on lumber, the allegation being made that Cairo does not enjoy the reconignment privileges which have been given to Memphis. Mr. Clements had to leave Memphis for other hearings before the conclusion of this case and will resume the hearing in a short time. J. J. Bruner, traffic manager for the E. Sondheimer Company, and members of that firm have appeared and given testimony, while a number of railroad men have been examined for the defense. Lumber interests of Memphis will take a hand when the hearing is resumed, the Lumbermen's Club being represented by its regular counsel. In addition to this, however, there is a movement among local wholesale handlers of hardwood lumber, who would be affected more than other interests by an adverse decision, to employ associate counsel, though no definite statement is obtainable at this time. Reconignment privileges have played an important part in the development of the Memphis market, especially in the building up of this center for distributing and vending

point, and the Lumbermen's Club will do everything it can to prevent an unfavorable decision in this case. There is no opposition on the part of Memphis lumbermen to the granting of reconignment privileges to Cairo by the defendant roads, but there is a very strong protest against taking away from Memphis the privileges now enjoyed. Moreover, the plaintiff company does not care how the equalization of rates is effected, whether through the abrogation of the privileges given Memphis or through the granting of similar ones at Cairo. There is a suggestion that the reconignment privilege is not exactly legal and that the commission may so hold, but local lumber interests are encouraged over the fact that the commission has ruled that while it is anxious to remove this practice wherever possible it will not do so unless the letter of the law demands it in cases where large business interests would be affected by such a ruling. Cotton and grain interests would be as seriously affected as the lumbermen if the commission should declare the reconignment practice illegal.

The Rust Land & Lumber Company, a corporation affiliated with the Three States Lumber Company and the W. E. Smith Lumber Company, is building a mill at Mer Rouge, La., to cut cypress timber at that point. The plant is a circular one and will have only a moderate capacity. It will be ready for operation within the next thirty days.

The Three States Lumber Company is making good progress on its planing mill at Burdett, Ark., and with favorable weather conditions will have this in readiness for operation within the next fifty to sixty days. The big band mill of the same company at Burdett, Ark., is being operated both day and night in order that considerable accumulated timber may be cut up before it has sustained any damage.

The Bellgrade Lumber Company, the corporation recently launched by Thompson & McClure and Crenshaw & Cathey, reports through A. N. Thompson, vice president, that ninety-five per cent of the machinery has been shipped to Belzoni, Miss., where it recently acquired a large site, and that actual construction of the plant is under way. Mr. Thompson estimates that the mill will be ready for operation within about sixty days.

The conference held here April 22 between the river and rail committee of the Lumbermen's Club and high officials of the railroads operating in Memphis territory did not accomplish anything definite, but the feeling among both lumbermen and the railroad interests after adjournment was that much good would result from the interchange of views. Various subjects were discussed from the standpoint of both the railroad men and the committee representing the lumber interests of this city.

John W. McClure, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club, who, with President George D. Burgess, participated in the conference, gave out a statement afterward in which he declared it to be his conviction that the railroad men did not know any more about the causes of congestion than the lumbermen themselves. He further said the object of the conference was to prevent a recurrence of conditions recently experienced and that one of the remedies suggested by the railroad men was "less hostility on the part of the people and their representatives in the various legislatures."

The car situation now shows marked improvement. For a time after the congestion first began to disappear it was almost impossible to secure box cars for lumber shipments. In fact lumbermen had to use flat cars and everything else they could get placed on their sidings. Now they are obtaining a better supply of box cars than for some time, thus relieving to some extent the rather serious complaints from buyers regarding the use of flat cars and the damage to lumber thereon while in transit. The cotton movement is running much lighter and this of

itself is in some measure responsible for the better car situation.

Heavy rains are reported for the entire Memphis hardwood lumber producing area, and this has interfered with both logging and milling operations, thus restricting the output of hardwood lumber below the recent average. Conditions surrounding production had begun to get rather favorable, but it is intimated that it may take some days, even with fair weather, to get production back up to the average reached prior to the previous fortnight.

There will be a very large delegation of lumbermen from the Memphis club at the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City, May 23-24. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to look after transportation arrangements, of which James E. Stark is chairman. The Memphis delegation will wear the same button which was worn during the Memphis convention last year, bearing the emblem of the association and the word Memphis in addition thereto.

The publicity committee of the club, of which George C. Ehemann is chairman, is now making arrangements to secure a permanent gold lapel button to be worn exclusively by members of the Lumbermen's Club at home and abroad. The idea is to advertise the city and give every member of the organization some insignia of membership. The button is described by Mr. Ehemann as an axe sunk into a stump. The initials "L. C." will be written across the axe and the word "Memphis" will appear below. The membership of the club is now at the highest point in the history of the organization, four new members having been received at the last meeting: W. C. Barneth, Heth, Ark.; Philip A. Ryan, C. B. Willey and Frank B. O'Leary, all of Memphis.

The announcement of the Southern railway that it will abandon the proposed extension of the Delta Southern, which was intended to connect Memphis and Jackson, Miss., is regretted by lumber interests of this section because it was felt that this road would be an important factor in the development of timber resources in the section between Memphis and Jackson. The Mobile & Ohio has declared its intention of abandoning the construction of the branch lines for the purpose of developing the virgin forests tributary to the road. Officials of the Pine Bluff North & South railroad, which plans to build a line from Memphis to Shreveport, La., announce that the contract has already been awarded for the building of a 46-mile section from Pine Bluff to Lonoke, Ark., where connection will be made into Memphis over the Rock Island. On the completion of this, which will require about six months, work will begin on the line from Pine Bluff south to Shreveport. The Memphis division will be the last constructed. The road is backed altogether by Pine Bluff capitalists and it is being built for the purpose of competing with the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, which now handle all the traffic from Pine Bluff and the surrounding territory.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, which operates a large band mill in this city, has been here during the past few days looking after interests of the firm. His headquarters are at Buffalo.

Horace F. Taylor, another Buffalo lumberman, member of the firm of Taylor & Crate, has been circulating among local lumber interests during the past few days.

The Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company will make application within the next few days for a charter with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company will engage in the manufacture and wholesale handling of hardwood lumber and will have offices and yards at North Second street and the Illinois Central railroad. The officers of the company will be: F. B. Robertson, president; S. B. Anderson, vice president;

W. B. Morgan, treasurer, and George W. Fooshe, secretary. Mr. Robertson is well known to the hardwood lumber trade, having been for some years a member of the Goodlander Robertson Lumber Company. Mr. Anderson is president of the Anderson-Tully Company and W. B. Morgan is secretary-treasurer of the same corporation. Mr. Fooshe has been for some years representative of the leading lumber papers of the United States. The company will begin business June 1.

New Orleans.

Two hundred boxmakers employed in the plants of the Central Manufacturing & Lumber Company and S. T. Alcus & Co. went out May 1 because their demands for a nine-hour day and recognition of the union had been refused. Sixty-five of these men were employed in the plant of the first named company, while the remaining 135 worked for Alcus & Co. Trouble had been brewing in these plants for some time, and the walk-out was not altogether unexpected. There are fourteen of these box factories in the city, but so far as is known no others have as yet been affected by the strike. The New Orleans Box Factory, on which demands had been served, conceded what the men asked, with the result that there was no strike in its factory. About 500 boxmakers are employed in the fourteen factories here. Two hundred of these are now on a strike, and it is expected that others will go out. The proprietors of the factories declare that they will stand pat and hold out against the demand for recognition of the union to the very last.

A full statement of the liabilities and assets of the W. A. Powell Lumber Company, Ltd., has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here in accordance with an order issued by Judge Parlange. The liabilities are given as \$494,645.02 and the assets are \$385,649.42, showing a deficiency of \$108,995.60. The statement of deficiency is supplemented by the following table: Apparent deficiency, \$108,995.60; W. A. Powell, \$61,420.24; doubtful accounts, \$34,954.78; stock not turned over to receivers, \$1,000; estimated total deficiency, \$206,370.02.

Heavy rains throughout Louisiana recently have interfered seriously with the operations of lumbermen and comparatively little has been done by hardwood men in the interior. The rains have been general and the precipitation in the last two weeks has been exceedingly heavy. Logging operations in a great many instances have been suspended. The weather is fair again, however, and it is anticipated that the lumbermen in the interior will shortly be able to get back to cutting stock.

The Evert Lumber Company, which operates a big mill in Calcasieu Parish, has just been incorporated. Its capital stock has been fixed at \$75,000 and the following are its officers: James H. Simpson of Detroit, Mich., president; W. E. Hooper, Chicago, vice-president; Ira T. Sayre, Flushing, Mich., secretary and treasurer.

Advices here state that I. R. and J. W. Adams have purchased the interests of J. M. Nugent in the Smith & Adams Lumber Company of Trent, in Catahoula Parish. The same persons have purchased Mr. Nugent's interests in a big planing mill at Georgetown, in Grant Parish.

K. Champlain, a well known Mississippi operator, has bought a big site on Fort Bayou. In the rear of Ocean Springs, and will erect thereon a big box factory. He expects to establish a big plant and very soon put it in operation.

Charlotte, N. C.

The J. Randall Williams Company of Philadelphia has about completed its splendid plant at Salisbury, and within a few days it will be running at full force. It will turn out lumber for shipment to foreign as well as domestic ports, and when contemplated additions are made will be one of the most complete plants in the entire South. A large force has been

employed and when operations are well under way both equipment and help will be largely increased. Mr. Williams is expected from Philadelphia to take charge of the work temporarily.

An effort will be made to obtain an injunction against J. Middleby, Jr., to restrain the sale of 23,000 acres of fine hardwood timber lands near Rutherfordton, which is valued at several million dollars. Mr. Middleby sold the property about six months ago to Governor Swanson of Virginia and his brother, W. G. Swanson, who, with D. A. Ritchie, D. E. Cogbill, C. J. Argyle and W. L. Clements, have organized the Broad River Lumber Company. He now alleges failure to pay interest and other breaches of contract in consequence of which he has advertised the lands for sale on May 18. The Broad River Company, acting through Governor Swanson, has for this reason agreed to ask for an injunction. The lands in question extend through four counties and are the most valuable lumber and mineral lands in North Carolina. They were purchased for \$150,000, \$10,000 being paid in cash and a mortgage being given for the remainder. When the first note for \$15,000 fell due in February it was paid, but no interest was included. The company answered Mr. Middleby when he made complaint at first that they would pay no interest until a re-estimate of the lumber on the lands was made, alleging a shortage in the first estimate of 100,000,000 feet, asking that this allowance be made in favor of them. This led to the foreclosure proceedings.

Mammoth operations are in progress between Waynesville and Clyde, N. C., where the Waynesville Transportation Company is constructing a twelve-mile flume which will serve seven sawmills. S. Montgomery Smith, who is at the head of the enterprise, means to make North Waynesville an important manufacturing center of the state. His company is building a large planing mill, through which some 60,000 feet of lumber will pass daily. The flume will serve a section producing 100,000,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 cords of cord and acid wood. Mr. Smith owns a tract at the head of the flume which contains 25,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce and balsam and 12,000,000 feet of hardwood. The big sawmill which will be operated is the first "gang" sawmill ever built in this section of the state. Great things are held in view by the company, and with the capital behind it and the efficient men who are pushing it, the Waynesville section will doubtless become one of the most important hardwood centers in the lumbering district of North Carolina.

The plant of the J. W. Watts Lumber Company at Stony Point, N. C., was damaged by fire a few days ago. A large amount of fine lumber was destroyed in addition to machinery and equipment. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

J. W. Crowell of Lexington, N. C., has established a new hardwood business in Salisbury. The capital stock of his company at the beginning of business is named at \$30,000 with privilege of increase.

The plant of the Kings Mountain Lumber Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds and woodwork of every description, is nearing completion. The officers of the company are: W. A. Ridenhour, president; T. C. Mauney, secretary, and H. E. Petterson, general manager. A carload of new machinery will be installed in the new factory.

The plant of Asbury & Finger of this city recently destroyed by fire will be completed at an early date. Already work has commenced, and within a few weeks the plant will be in operation. The loss the firm sustained amounted to about \$22,000, large quantities of fine hardwood being burned as well as the entire machinery equipment.

C. W. Jones, formerly of this city, has decided to operate a hardwood plant in New Mexico. He recently made purchases of timber in that state and expects to begin operating a plant within a few weeks. He reports fine qualities

of hardwood, and exceedingly high prices in the West.

The High Point Planing Mills Company has been chartered with a capital of \$25,000. M. B. Smith and others are the incorporators.

President Hotchkiss of the Dare Lumber Company of Binghamton, N. Y., has announced that he will soon begin the erection of mills at Elizabeth City, N. C. The company owns 167,000 acres of fine timber lands lying between Croatan sound and the Alligator river in Dare county. This property has been in litigation for a number of years, which has held back the building of the mills which have long been contemplated. These encumbrances have been cleared away and plans are about matured for the erection of mills for the development of the property. The daily output of the mills will be 150,000 feet. About 300 hands will be employed. R. Gilpin Smith is now in the North buying machinery for the new mills. Active work is expected to begin within a few days.

Kramer Bros. & Co.'s establishment at Elizabeth City, the oldest plant in that section of the state, is being extensively improved. These additions are being made with the hope of being able to handle the large orders which are being booked daily from all over the country. This large concern shipped the first load of dressed lumber from the eastern part of the state to Philadelphia. This was the beginning of a reputation which has constantly broadened since the establishment of the business and which was never more evident than just at present.

A certificate has been issued by the secretary of state for the dissolution of the Waccamaw Land and Lumber Company of Wilmington. This is one of the largest lumber companies in the state, being capitalized at \$1,000,000 and backed by prominent Michigan hardwood men. The company owns about 200,000 acres of timber land in Columbus and Brunswick counties. The granting of the privilege of dissolution does not mean that the company is going out of business, however. The Waccamaw Lumber Company, backed by practically the same capital, will own and operate the establishment hereafter. Extensive improvements are looked for.

The Tyrrell Manufacturing Company will soon begin operating its new circular sawmill on the Scuppernon river near Columbia, N. C. The plant will manufacture all kinds of lumber, the daily output being about 30,000 feet, which will be increased as logging and shipping facilities are improved. B. F. Duncan is the principal spirit in the movement.

The McEwen Lumber Company of Azalea, N. C., is installing an up-to-date planing mill, a much-needed addition to its large plant. The company expects to begin operating within sixty days, manufacturing hardwoods. W. B. McEwen is president; P. R. Moale, vice-president; Herman Meader, treasurer, and A. H. Cobb, secretary.

The Whiteville Lumber Company has filed an amendment to its charter increasing its capital stock to \$250,000. The plant is situated at Goldsboro, N. C.

The Hope River Lumber Company has been chartered at Durham, N. C., with a capital of \$50,000.

The Cochrane Show Case Company of Charlotte recently filled an order for Secretary Pruner of the State Agricultural Department for cases to be used at the Jamestown Exposition to contain North Carolina exhibits. This is one of the leading hardwood factories of this part of the state.

The Dixon Lumber and Veneer Company of Rose Hill, N. C., has been chartered with a capital of \$100,000; William J. Hall and others, stockholders.

The Linville Lumber Company of Pineola, N. C., which has been operated for a number of years by John T. Nagle and others has recently consolidated with a number of hardwood concerns operating in the vicinity of Bristol, Tenn.,

and a movement has been started to do a general wholesale and manufacturing business.

Altapass, N. C., will be the scene of operations of the Tipp City Lumber Company of Bristol, which has recently established itself on the South & Western railroad near Spruce Pine, N. C.

The Noell-Anderson Company of Danville, Va., manufacturer of office furniture, tables and desks, has begun the construction of a new factory which will be completed in a couple of months. The addition was necessary on account of increased business, and represents an expenditure of about \$25,000. The concern is preparing to manufacture between two and three million feet of hoghead staves per year for consumers in and around Danville.

Louisville.

P. B. Lanham, formerly of Lebanon, Ky., and others have organized the Lanham Lumber Company, to manufacture parquet flooring. The company is equipping a plant at 12th and Magnolia streets. Down-town offices have been established in the Columbia building. Mr. Lanham has already had some experience in this work at Lebanon, where he developed quite a business in parquet flooring, shipping to the eastern trade. The new venture simply means going into the same business on a larger scale.

A. E. Norman reports that his company is putting in two or three new mills down in its Kentucky timber territory which will increase manufacturing facilities considerably. Speaking of the hardwood situation generally, he says that it has improved materially in point of supply. The company now gets stock more freely over country roads and is also getting a better supply of railway cars, so that the outlook for a busy summer is rosy.

The A. P. Turner Lumber Company is making better progress in the woods now than for some weeks, but not enough to be entirely satisfactory. It hopes to continue improving the work in the woods and expects pretty busy times all summer.

Albert R. Kampf says there is larger demand for hardwoods than can be cared for, and while he keeps booking orders from time to time to cover his accumulations, he has to turn away considerably more orders than he is able to accept because he hasn't the stock with which to fill them. He thinks the situation in oak is pretty strong and it is only a matter of time until oak prices go up. In fact, he is a firm believer in all hardwood prices being firmly fixed and inclining upwards.

Minneapolis.

The local consumption of hardwood promises to be fully up to last year. Building operations are under way with assurance that they will not be interrupted. The carpenters compromised their demand on the contractors for an increase in wages, the strike was called off and all the building trades are quiet and satisfied. The building permits for April reached a total estimated cost of \$1,147,960, compared with \$893,990 for April last year. St. Paul's were valued at \$623,119. The sash and door factories have a big line of special work calling for oak, birch, maple and basswood, and while not buying heavily now they will be in the market right along. The furniture factories have been having rather a light business.

Notices have been sent to the trade of the new table of estimated weights adopted by the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, which makes a number of increases on account of the tendency to ship so much hardwood dry or half dry. The new table of standard weights per thousand feet, which means some increase in price, reads thus:

Pounds.	
1,000	
1,000	

Soft maple	3,500
Rock elm	4,000
Soft elm	3,000
Brown ash	3,250
White oak	4,000
Red oak	3,800
Butternut	2,500
Basswood	2,400
Basswood ceiling, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	1,500
Basswood siding and ceiling, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	800
Oak flooring, 13-16	2,100
Maple flooring, 13-16	2,100
Birch flooring, 13-16	2,100

In this connection it is of interest to Minnesota producers of hardwood that lumber rates within the state have been reduced by the legislature about 10 per cent and that a law has been passed giving the state railroad commission jurisdiction over the question of railroad track scales. An inspector will be detailed to test the scales and also to check up on the present careless methods of weighing.

John E. Glover, the New Richmond, Wis., lumberman, was in the twin cities last week looking up the hemlock and hardwood situation. He has sawed about 7,000,000 feet of hardwood for the summer and fall trade, now in pile, most of it birch. He expects to cut about 20,000,000 feet of hemlock during the season.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has been away on a short trip to Milwaukee and Chicago. He reports their business good and enough now on the books to give them a good volume of shipments for three months. George S. Agnew, who has been in the South looking after shipments of oak for them, will be home this week.

The Transfer Warehouse Lumber Company, a new concern which expects to assemble lumber and look after mixed car business, with shipping facilities at Minnesota Transfer, has been organized with \$50,000 capital stock by C. W. Dewey, A. J. Sine and C. T. Dewey, all of Minneapolis.

W. O. Barndt of the W. O. Barndt Lumber Company is back from a business trip in Wisconsin territory looking after the condition of stock.

Ashland, Ky.

F. G. Eberhart of Mishawaka, Ind., a member of the Page Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip through West Virginia in his company's interests.

E. C. Means and C. M. Crawford of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company are among the incorporators of the Russell Fork Railroad Company. The road will be a standard gauge and will run through Dickinson and Buchanan counties, Virginia, to the Kentucky border, and will promote the development of the rich timber and mineral lands in that section. This begins the railroad development in the brakes of Big Sandy, in which the people of this section are interested, and foreshadows the development of great riches in that portion of the rich Big Sandy country.

O. E. L. Beckett and wife are in California, where they will spend several weeks in travel after taking in the Shriners' meeting at Los Angeles.

W. H. Dawkins has returned from a trip east, where he looked after business interests and visited his daughter, Miss Hazel, who is attending Fairmont College, Washington, D. C.

John Hartman, head sawyer for the Dimen Lumber Company at North Catlettsburg, was frightfully mangled by one of the rapidly revolving saws a few days ago, and was thought to be fatally wounded, but the attending physicians say there is a slight chance for his life. He fell on top of the saw, which severed every rib in the left side from the backbone and cut the end off of one lung. So great was the wound that the liver protruded, while his lungs could be seen moving. Hartman recently came

from Cincinnati, where he worked for C. Crane & Co. He has a wife and four children.

Ironton, Ohio, has lost one of its best-informed and most prominent lumbermen in the death of James W. Pierce, president and manager of the Pierce Lumber Company, who died at his home of pneumonia after a week's illness. He is survived by his wife and a young son. Mrs. Pierce was made executrix of her husband's estate and will carry on his business without any change.

Giles Wright has purchased of C. C. Clark a fine tract of poplar on Rockcastle, in Martin County, Kentucky. There are 3,000 trees of the finest quality and extra large. Mr. Wright has just made a business trip through Michigan. He reports business brisk, with all the orders he can comfortably handle. Development of the vast and unexcelled timber along the lines of the Deepwater Railroad in Raleigh and Wyoming counties, West Virginia, is being pushed with unusual vigor at a number of points along the route. Capitalists seeing the possibilities of this region are attracted to it almost daily.

Wausau, Wis.

The Cisco Lake Lumber Company of Wausau has been organized with a capital stock of \$200,000. The incorporators are Walter Alexander, Cyrus C. Yawkey and Benjamin Heinemann. The firm has lately purchased lands in Gogebie County, Michigan, on which there is 100,000,000 feet of hardwood and hemlock, which will be shipped by rail to Wausau and manufactured.

The Upham Manufacturing Company of Marshfield recently paid Vincent Milkowski, an employee, \$3,200 for the loss of both feet while in the company's employ. It was a voluntary act.

The lumber barge Arcadia, which recently left Manistee, Mich., for Two Rivers, Wis., loaded with a cargo of hardwood, was lost with her crew.

The Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Company of Wausau, a hardwood concern, has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

W. D. Connor, head of the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, and lieutenant governor, has been acting governor during Governor Davidson's recent absence from the state.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Marshfield, which is rebuilding its plant destroyed by fire last winter, will have a roller drier with a capacity for drying 120,000 feet of thin veneer every ten hours.

The English Manufacturing Company of Merrill is adding machinery to its plant which will greatly increase its capacity. It is engaged largely in the manufacture of paint pails and has one order which will take five years to fill.

C. P. Crosby, a Rhinelander hardwood man, and family are visiting in the South and in Cuba.

A carload of birch lumber containing 29,223 feet was recently shipped out of Bundy to the Lesh Matthews Lumber Company of Chicago. This is one of the largest amounts of that grade of lumber ever put on a car in northern Wisconsin.

The hub factory recently built by business men of Athens has been put in operation. The concern has 100,000 feet of timber on hand, sufficient to turn out 14,500 sets of hubs.

The Payne Lumber Company of Oshkosh is enlarging its sawmill plant at a cost of \$100,000, which will make it one of the largest in the world.

What is claimed to be the largest tree in Wisconsin is on the farm of Matthew Mallon near Reedburg. It is an elm and it requires a string thirty feet long to reach around the trunk. It is about eighty feet high and the body holds its size remarkably well for about forty feet, when several large branches are thrown out, making a symmetrical and beautiful specimen.

The G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Apple

ton recently made a sale of 500,000 feet of rock elm plank at its plant in Crandon which will be cut into material for the Bell Telephone Company.

Charles Fish of Elcho and Charles R. Johnson of Grand Rapids, Mich., will build a mill and coopeage plant in Elcho.

As a sample of the difficulty lumber firms have in keeping laborers may be cited the following: The W. H. Rogers Lumber Company of Nashville, Wis., recently found upon looking over its books that during one month there was an enrollment of over 600 names, and yet never at one time did they employ over 100 men. The company owns 7,000 acres of hardwood lands in Langlade County.

Here is an instance showing how hardwood lands are advancing in Wisconsin: A. W. Breitenstein of Stockton three years ago purchased a tract for which he paid \$1,700. A few days ago he sold it to Charles Geboreck of the same town for \$3,000.

Isaac Stephenson, Jr., will return to Marinette to live. He recently disposed of his timber holdings in the South to the Long-Bell Company for \$3,600,000.

The Kaukauna Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Kaukauna has purchased and sawed into lumber some black walnut trees which grew from seed planted over fifty years ago. They had attained a growth of from eight to ten inches in diameter and were cut down to make room for building purposes.

The Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, hav-

ing placed the highest bid for 17,000,000 feet of logs on the Keshena Indian reservation near Shawano, will be awarded the contract. Its bid was \$326,000.

Toledo.

Following the announcement of an investigation of local railroad conditions by Special Agent Mackenzie of the Interstate Commerce Commission they seemed for a time to be somewhat improved. This, however, did not last long according to most dealers, and while western shipments are some better there is room for much improvement. It is understood semi-officially that when the grand jury convenes in June the government will enter into the investigation from the grand jury standpoint.

There has not been very much change in the situation caused by the indictment of the lumber dealers last month for violation of the Valentine anti-trust law. All of them have given bond for appearance and it is expected that their case will come up the latter part of the month. The defendants have indicated no line of defense, but it is hinted strongly that they will open up a few surprises before the end is reached.

The hardwood lumber plant of C. A. Hunt & Co. at Baneroff, near Pt. Huron, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was total, as there was no insurance. The owners announce they will rebuild the plant.

Thomas A. Buckley of Eostoria, a well known lumber buyer, died suddenly at Upper Sandusky last week.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

While many local wholesalers claim that they are as busy as ever, others admit that trade is slackening a little. It is certain that there is no particular buoyancy in the market, and, while prices remain firm, sales are being urged in a good many instances. The furniture manufacturing trade, which furnishes a considerable element of the local demand, is not particularly active; in fact it is not up to expectations, while stocks in the yards of factories are comparatively light; buyers are hesitating about placing many orders for advance shipments. The entire woodworking industry still remains active, and there is a good demand from this class of trade for oak, birch and some of the other woods. Local flooring people are busy and are still strong buyers of maple and oak when they are offered at reasonable terms. On the whole, the situation may be regarded as healthy, and many of the dealers are glad to see an evidence of slackening demand so that they can catch up with their business.

Boston.

The market for hardwoods is very firm but trading is less active than it was. Nearly all dealers did a good business during March and April, but this month so far has produced small orders. A leading dealer gives as a reason for this that sellers notified the retailers that prices were advancing and advised them to place orders previous to the mark-up with the result that the majority of buyers have unusually large stocks or are protected by orders placed. Some buyers believe present high prices cannot continue and that holding out of the market will result in the market becoming easier.

Consumers of hardwoods are busy. Furniture manufacturers are doing a good business.

Export inquiry is not large, and until there is a material decline small orders only will be received from abroad. Plain oak is firmly held and quartered oak is strong. White and brown ash are in comparatively small offer-

ing with prices tending toward a higher rather than a lower level. Whitewood has developed a great deal of strength during the past two months. No shipper is willing to make concessions and where prompt delivery is wanted values are very firm. Cypress is well held, but demand is not of large volume just now. Black walnut is in good demand; prices are strong.

New York.

The hardwood trade in New York city proper has eased off slightly of late in certain lines, but the volume of buying in the outlying sections seems strong. Trade as a whole is not abnormally large, but supplies are small, and taking all branches of the trade into consideration there is a fair consumption, particularly among manufacturers of furniture, pianos, trim, mouldings, etc., with oak, ash and poplar in the most active call. There is an exceedingly brisk trade in low grade rough stuff and rough car and ship lumber and specialties of that nature, but as a matter of fact there has not been as good a demand for this class of material for many years as there is at the present time, and the mills and wholesale houses in a position to furnish this class of material are reaping a profitable trade. Hardwoods in the better grades are by no means plentiful, although in certain directions there seems to be a slight increase in supplies. In some sections the supply of oaks is a little more plentiful, but as a whole the situation seems to grow pretty generally worse, and large handlers of stock are urging buyers to place orders for their summer wants at once in order to get shipments when wanted, as it is generally believed that delayed purchases will prevent buyers from securing their supplies as the season progresses.

The price situation continues strong, but while hardwood values as a whole are today on a higher level than was ever known before the margin of profit is by no means commensurate with what it appears to the average manufacturer. It is true that the manufacturer who holds timber purchased years ago is reaping good

profits, but the operators who have gotten into the game in recent years and have purchased their timber holdings at recent prices and have installed up-to-date plants must of necessity realize these high prices in order to receive any profitable returns. Of course, this increased operation will eventually increase supplies, but any material easing off in values will result in a suspension of newer operations in many sections.

As a whole, the general outlook for the balance of the spring and summer trade is very fair and there is every indication that values will be maintained for some months to come, and especially so if the supplies do not materially increase.

Philadelphia.

The good effect of the spring-like weather, which has put in a tardy appearance, is very perceptible in the lumber business and a reaction is felt all along the line. It is unfortunate, however, that a strike is on in building circles, which naturally will call a halt to free buying among those who handle building material. The trouble is a complicated one and concerns neither the question of wages nor hours, but has grown out of a dispute as to whose work it is to set the cut stone in the body of a building. For years the granite cutter has been doing this, but now the stone-mason, who does the lighter work, insists that the heavier stone should be set by him, and as the stone-masons' association is allied with that of the bricklayers, the latter naturally back the first named in the stand it has taken. It is understood that the bricklayers, however, are not unanimously in favor of this move, and the master bricklayers tried to force a settling of the dispute upon the bricklayers by notifying them that all building would stop short on the evening of May 2 unless the three organizations came to satisfactory terms. This warning has been ignored and the strike is now on. It is believed, however, that pressure will be brought to bear upon the stone masons and that they will yield.

The various woodworking industries are busy, with no perceptible sign of abatement. Hardwood dealers are anticipating a good season and many houses claim they have any number of good orders coming in, but are unable to get the goods on account of the railroad service and the unfavorable weather conditions at the mill districts. Among the hardwoods, chestnut, ash and basswood keep the top notchers, but continue scarce. Oak is apparently regaining old status, but opinions do not all coincide, it seems, on poplar. Some say it is not so stiff as heretofore, while others contend it is showing up strong. Quartered white oak is looking up, and gum holds steady. Maple flooring keeps in good call. The cedar and veneer market is active, but the high grades are scarce, with prices up. On account of this scarcity and high price of cedar and veneer, some dealers have made a trial of African and Brazilian mahogany as a substitute, but it did not work, so some of the cigar-box makers are using veneered instead. Yard stocks of hardwood are normal, but seasoned material is scarce, both here and at the mills.

Baltimore.

The hardwood trade of this section is holding up remarkably well. Stocks continue to be in good demand and the mills are unable to supply lumber fast enough. Values are firmly maintained, and dealers admit that they are getting the highest prices ever paid for stocks; an excellent feeling prevails in the trade and no uneasiness is felt over the outlook. Manufacturers as well as dealers reason that as the railroads cannot now handle all the freight that is offered, because of the scarcity of rolling stock, they must continue to make large additions to the equipment, whether they want to or not. It is the general belief that the demand

for stocks must continue brisk because of the extraordinary requirements of the large consumers which cannot be deferred but must be met without delay. And this opinion appears to be justified by the existing state of affairs, which has all the manifestations of a big boom.

Oak commands most attractive values and the inquiries are always ahead of the output of the mills, which latter have contracts enough to keep them going for months to come. Shipments are made at record-breaking figures and the tendency of stumpage values is steadily upward. The demand for foreign points is said to be not quite so urgent as it was some time ago, but the situation there is eminently satisfactory. What is equally important, the terms are such as to leave the exporters a good profit, because the consignees have ceased to insist upon vexatious requirements which tend to cut down the gains. Ash is not far behind oak, being eagerly sought, bringing very acceptable prices and holding its own in every particular. Chestnut, walnut, beech and all the other hardwoods dealt in are finding ready takers and there is so far no indication of a decline in the movement. The favorable weather serves to increase the output of the mills, but an inspection of the yards here shows that stocks have been materially reduced during the past months, and that large quantities of lumber will be needed to bring the selection up to what it was before the heavy withdrawals. Business is being done abroad on a more satisfactory basis and exporters are benefited accordingly.

Pittsburg.

Pittsburg hardwood men for months have held the center of the stage. It is not so with dealers in other woods by a long way. Business is moving along at a very fair pace in all lines, but it goes by leaps and jumps in the hardwood trade, and there is not a dealer in the city who is not ahead of the game so far as orders are concerned. His greatest trouble is to get lumber enough to fill his orders and cars to ship out the stock. Of late the latter complaint has been a very serious one, especially on the short line branches in West Virginia, where the scarcity of cars is perhaps more pronounced than one month ago.

Everything in hardwood is selling well. Stocks at the country mills are picked over till they are down to the minimum. Dry lumber is at a premium almost anywhere in the Pittsburg district.

Under this strain of demand prices are remarkably firm in all lines. Oak is leading the race. Pittsburg has never had a better market for oak lumber of almost every variety than this spring. From the finest grades of finishing stock to the heavy timbers and piling wanted for river and railroad improvements there is a steady inquiry for everything in oak and the quotations named by local wholesalers are not objected to, as a rule. Chestnut is strongest in market this month. There is an excellent inquiry for sound wormy, and mill culls are being worked off at good prices. Piano and casket manufacturers are taking more chestnut this spring than ever before and this makes a very good demand for the better grades. Several firms report a splendid call for ash and hickory, which are wanted chiefly by the factories of Ohio and Michigan. The trade throughout the East is good and some big orders have been placed there lately.

Buffalo.

Business in hardwood is unanimously reported active, with prospects for a busy season. There is in general enough stock of the various hardwoods to meet the demand, though it is no longer possible for the consumer to choose just the sort that he used to prefer.

There seems to be oak enough to meet most demands and the balance between quartered and plain is better than it used to be. Prices are strong, and some dealers say that they ought to be higher.

One thing that is not very reassuring to the eastern dealer is the fact that so much hardwood lumber sells right from the mills into other markets. It is now out of the question to bring such woods as gum and cottonwood here, as there is a better trade in them further south and west.

There is a big demand for poplar, with only a light supply and that pretty badly distributed. While some of the dealers are managing to get a fair supply of it, others are reporting so little of it that they have to turn most of their orders down.

The opening of the late trade will soon add materially to the birch, black ash, elm, maple and basswood supply, all of which will find a ready sale. The demand for elm is improving, as it is wanted so badly in place of ash, and maple is going into the same trade. Basswood grows in demand as poplar becomes harder to find.

Saginaw Valley.

Hardwood plants are in operation throughout this territory and a number of them have been running all winter, yet there is no accumulation of dry stock. The market is in much better form than it was a year ago, both as to volume and price. A quantity of No. 1 common basswood at \$45 a thousand was shipped out to Pennsylvania last week, and there is an inquiry for dry stock on every hand. Beech and birch are doing very well. A lot of beech, birch and basswood culls are being worked up into boxes. Prices for all kinds of hardwood are now firm and everything that appeals to the eye of the dealer is being taken. Maple flooring has advanced on the factory grades and the market all through is strong.

Indianapolis.

Within the last ten days the car situation has shown considerable improvement throughout Indiana. Cars of the fast freight lines have appeared in larger numbers during that time than at any other period within the last five or six months. This does not mean that there is an ample supply of cars for every line of traffic, but the relief is noticeable. An advance in grain rates has checked the demand for cars from that source and it is believed that the shortage will be greatly relieved until grain begins to move in the fall. Lumber has been coming into Indianapolis in large quantities the last ten days, and hardwood men are getting a fairly satisfactory supply to meet the unusually heavy demand. There has been no increase in hardwood prices, nor is any contemplated, it is understood, in the immediate future. The demand for all lines of hardwood is brisk, with a fairly good supply.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The past fortnight has seen no appreciable change in market conditions in this section. Despite the fact that stock is moving rapidly and there is a steady demand for all grades and kinds, it is beginning to accumulate on the yards which have been pretty generally depleted for the past few weeks.

The car supply is not what it should be and many lumbermen in remote sections report that they are handicapped by their inability to get their wants in this line supplied.

Local exporters report the foreign markets very satisfactory. There has been a large amount of stock from this section exported this year and shippers are unanimously satisfied with conditions abroad at the present time.

Cincinnati.

The demand for all grades of hardwood lumber in this market is excellent. The car

shortage that held back trade for some time is now practically cleared up and cars can be secured with short notice. The only thing that now bothers lumber dealers is the shortage of stock on poplar grades. That item of wood has never been in greater activity than now and dealers are contemplating augmenting the price. Poplar firsts and seconds are eagerly sought and dealers are securing fancy prices; however, a general rise in the price has not been posted. Oak, white and plain, are two more that are receiving their portion of requests, and next to poplar are the best seller in this market. Hemlock and cypress are still selling well, but not like oak and poplar. Hickory, spruce, birch and mahogany are keeping up with the pace set by them some weeks ago and prices obtained are generally on a steady basis. Dealers now look for heavy orders all through the year 1907.

St. Louis.

The demand for hardwoods is still excellent but the majority of dealers report the market less active than it was a month ago. Buyers evidently think that the improved car service and the past few weeks of good weather in southern milling and logging territory will bring up a large amount of stock, which operators have not been able to move during the winter months. However, the cut for the season was light, owing to the heavy rains and the scarcity of cars.

Poplar, cottonwood and ash are still in great demand with the jobbing and consuming trade at the prevailing high prices for all sorts of grades in these woods. Oak is not so active of late as it was a short time ago, although the demand for quartered white is still excellent. Gum is coming into the market rapidly, and with the increased supply there seems to be no diminution in the call, business in this line being better than ever before.

Nashville.

Nashville lumbermen have at last reached the stage where they are making promises about the time they will deliver shipments, so marked has been the recent improvement in the car shortage situation. Until right recently the question of getting a car for a shipment figured very materially in the price paid. Many northern and eastern dealers who came South here offered big increases in quotations if they could only get the promise of a car at once in which to forward their stuff. Poplar continues to lead all the other hardwoods in this market. Dealers who have any are still able to get most anything they have the nerve to ask for all kinds of stock. Quartered oak showed a slight advance this past week, although the market has been pretty steady in this variety owing to the liberal supply on hand. There is plenty of plain oak but it is selling well. A good deal of ash has been reaching this market recently, although a slight advance is noticed. Gum shows an advance, owing to the heavy inroads the box men have been making. First class oak staves are now bringing the highest price ever known here. The demand for staves this season exceeds that of any previous year. In some quarters staves are worth more than lumber and many of the saw mills are putting in stave cutting facilities.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber is perhaps not quite so active as previously. There is no evidence of weakness in the market and there is still a very satisfactory volume of business doing, but it is evident that buyers are not quite so strenuous as they were. They have secured large quantities of lumber during the past several months and, with improved car service, this is now being delivered to them. Thus they are in

a waiting attitude pending further developments before they become active buyers again.

There is scarcely as much strength in the higher grades of gum as there has been recently. The offerings of this have shown considerable increase and some holders are offering to sell at lower prices than recently current, which has created the impression among buyers that prices may go lower on this class of lumber. The lower grades are firmly held because there is such an excellent demand for these for use in box and crating factories. Plain oak, quartered oak, ash, poplar and cypress are just as firm as heretofore. There is no surplus of any of these woods and holders are rather independent. The recent increase in the amount of hardwood lumber placed on sticks may have had some influence in making buyers hold back somewhat, but the decrease now in evidence, resulting from the unfavorable weather conditions told of in the general letter from Memphis, may have the effect of renewing the demand somewhat in instances where it is beginning to lag. General conditions continue quite wholesome and the trade is confident of the immediate future of the market.

Charlotte, N. C.

Hardwood market conditions locally are satisfactory. The good prices that have prevailed for six months continue with little evidence of early reduction. All grades of lumber are demanding stiff prices. The past few weeks have brought much improvement in the car situation and the prospects are that before many more weeks lumbermen will not be troubled at all in this direction. High-grade hardwood is somewhat scarce on the local market, and prices have advanced. Poplar and chestnut are in demand over the state. Weather conditions were favorable to work during the month of April, many important timber deals have been made, new companies are chartered almost daily and altogether the outlook here is exceedingly gratifying to the hardwood manufacturer.

Louisville.

There are hustling times in the Louisville hardwood market. The improvement in the car situation continues, and as a result the receipts in the yards here and the shipments from country points have been much more liberal. Operations in the woods are also more active. There does not seem to be any trouble about the demand, except that here and there a prospective buyer will wrangle over prices, but these things are always with us and do not alter the fact that prosperity continues to smile on the hardwood trade in this community and every class of hardwood products finds a ready market.

There is in addition to the regular factory trade an increasing call for structural material as the spring building season advances, and this call in the aggregate absorbs a large quantity of hardwood and incidentally assists the mill men materially in cleaning up their cut. Poplar bevel siding continues scarce and in demand, as is the case with all poplar lumber. Aside from poplar, which is distinctly in the lead, the woods seem to be pretty well bunched as far as demand is concerned, and naturally with the continued improved conditions of transportation there is a decided increase in the amount of business being done.

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

Minneapolis.

The country trade is the main feature now with Twin City wholesalers. They could do a bigger volume of business if they had the stock, but the offerings of dry lumber are decidedly restricted. Some oak is being shipped green and, with the exception of one or two small lots of red oak, there is no dry northern oak stock to be had. Low grade lumber is all very scarce and high in price, and basswood is especially sought after. Box manufacturers are buying the new cut and will soon have it cleaned up at prices \$5 or \$6 a thousand higher than last year. The mixed car trade is good and calls for wagon stock, which is very scarce, with liberal amounts of flooring.

Factories seem pretty well stocked up for the present and are not buying much, but are looking ahead and contracting to quite an extent for the new cut, at prices which show confidence in the market. The talk of retrenchment in business has not affected the factories as much as it has some wholesalers, who are disposed to clean up and not take on much more stock until summer comes and they know more about the outlook. Prices are stiff now on everything, and birch, about the only northern hardwood in fair supply, is running low and getting stronger on the market, though the new cut can be had on contract very reasonably. Southern stock is not very freely offered and is held high. Dry ash is out of the market, and new offerings are pretty well contracted by large consumers.

Rhineland, Wis.

Backward spring weather has delayed the placing of a good many orders, and complaints are being made that trade is rather dull. Traveling men report finding factories pretty well filled up. There are certain items, however, that customers are short of, as was the case last year. Cars are quite plentiful, but for eastern shipments nothing but gondolas or flats are provided, and in the case of hardwood flooring, or firsts and seconds of any kind, dealers dislike to load open cars. One advantage in loading open cars is that one can get on a good big load. C. P. Crosby of this city last week shipped a car from Whitcomb, Wis., to Sheboygan loaded with 30,532 feet of 2-inch birch plank. This is the biggest carload of lumber on record yet, considering the fact that dry birch weighs 4,000 pounds, so that the car must have weighed over 120,000 pounds. Buyers of basswood are resigned to the prevailing prices and are placing orders for the new cut without a kick. Those who cannot afford to use basswood will have to substitute some other wood, for there is no likelihood that it will ever become plentiful or cheap again.

Birch is selling well and covering a wide range of country. Probably the birch trade never before approached in volume what it is today. Many manufacturers of furniture and wood goods are using it in place of some wood that has grown too scarce or too high for them, but the bulk of it goes into house finishing, where it is largely supplanting oak. A good deal of birch leaves here for New York state points, and Ohio and Indiana are buying it to a large extent also.

Soft elm is in better demand than at any time for several years and is commanding good prices, but still they are not as much as the wood is worth.

Toledo.

Good demand, firm prices and no surplus stock seem to fairly tell the condition of the hardwood market in Toledo. The strongest feature of the market is poplar. This wood is very scarce and very high. Every foot is snapped up eagerly as fast as it is received and box men and manufacturers are complaining constantly of being

unable to get stock. The maple market, particularly in the flooring line, has been fairly quiet up to a week ago, but since that time it has taken a brace and now is moving along in pretty good shape. There is a strong demand for plain oak with prices inclining upward. Quartered oak is also fairly active and may take a jump at any time. Ash is holding well with demand fair; straight-grained is not to be found in any quantity. Hickory is being readily sold.

Ashland, Ky.

The car shortage is easier in this section and not so much difficulty is met in making prompt shipments. There was never a better demand for high grade poplar, and in fact all kinds and grades of lumber find ready sale as soon as they leave the saws; in consequence of which there is very little accumulation in the yards. All mills are busy and lumbermen have no complaint from any quarter.

Liverpool.

Two mahogany sales were held recently and higher prices were the rule. The advance, though small, was quite distinct and there is no hesitation in saying that much higher prices can be looked forward to. Mahogany on this side is, without the smallest shadow of doubt, coming into fashion again. All the cabinet makers state that it will be used more than ever during the next year or so. This must mean that the increased demand will bring increased prices. It certainly seems a sound deduction to buy freely at the comparatively low price prevailing today.

Poplar and ash are still firm and stocks are very low. Oak remains in similar position. Hickory is better and is really wanted. Something like a famine in this wood would take place if one or two of the big buyers started buying, as they no doubt shortly will have to do. Satin walnut and walnut boards are not so good as they should be, considering the high price of poplar. Ash logs are not so strong, the import having been very heavy. These should be kept back a bit. The price asked, too, does not meet with buyers' ideas, which are only low.

London.

Business certainly seems to be improving and buyers are making more inquiries for stocks, which in many instances seem to be coming forward quite freely.

Thick oak planks for car construction and house building purposes are still scarce. Most of the arrivals are being sold on the open market and are realizing top prices. It is not always safe to send thick planks here for the open market, but at the present moment buyers are afraid that by the time they receive goods ordered prices may not be quite so high.

Plain boards, 1", 1½" and 1½", seem to be arriving quite freely, but the market is in position to deal with these stocks for some time to come.

Quartered boards and planks are coming into better demand and there is no great stock here.

Walnut is very difficult of sale, the demands being for other woods for furniture making. There is a fair stock of all except prime grade thin boards, which are in request. Logs fit for veneers would sell well. The demand for satin walnut is mostly for No. 1 common, which is in good supply; 1s and 2s have got too high in price for the class of small makers who manufacture this wood into furniture, and therefore the demand is restricted to one or two large buyers who take constant supplies which do not come on the market. Whitewood shows a continued scarcity and stocks are practically exhausted and arrivals realize good prices.

Ash planks have a good sale, but logs are neglected.

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Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

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WANTED.

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1x4x11, 16½, 19 and 20, 1x3½x11, 16½ and 19, 1x3x14, 1x2¼x14—for delivery at Mound City, Ill.

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THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO.,
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4-4" and 6-4" Sound Wormy Chestnut.
4-4 Basswood and Buckeye.
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200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
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- 1 car 3", 4" and 5" Birch Strips.
- 3 cars 3" No. 2 and No. 3 Oak.
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- 5 cars 1" Log Run Maple.
- 2 cars 3" firsts and seconds Maple.
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High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.
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- 2 cars 1½" Plain Red Oak, Step Plank.
- 4 cars 1" 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12" and wider.
- 2 cars 1" 1st and 2nds Qtd. Red Oak, 10" and wider.
- 5 cars 1½" No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
- 1 car 1" No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.
- 2 cars 2" 1st and 2nds Qtd. White Oak.
- 2 cars 2" No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.
- 3 cars 1½" 1st and 2nds Qtd. White Oak.
- 2 cars 1½" No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.
- 10 cars 1" 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10' to 16'.
- 7 cars 1" 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12'.
- 8 cars 2" 1st and 2nds Sap Gum.
- 8 cars 2" No. 1 Common Sap Gum.
- 1 car 2" No. 2 Common Sap Gum.
- 18 cars 1" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6" and wider.
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800 acres of hardwood timber, five miles from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. Timber only \$12.50 per acre. Estimated to cut 7,500 feet per acre, fine quality.

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FOR SALE.

Power 12-inch Hand Jointer. Practically new. Will sell cheap.

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With at least 25 to 50 M capital can obtain timber from an Eastern Tennessee hardwood tract 6,000 acres and stumpage based per thousand feet, pay when dry and shipped. Write for further particulars. A good chance for good timber and will warrant investigation. Address "D.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

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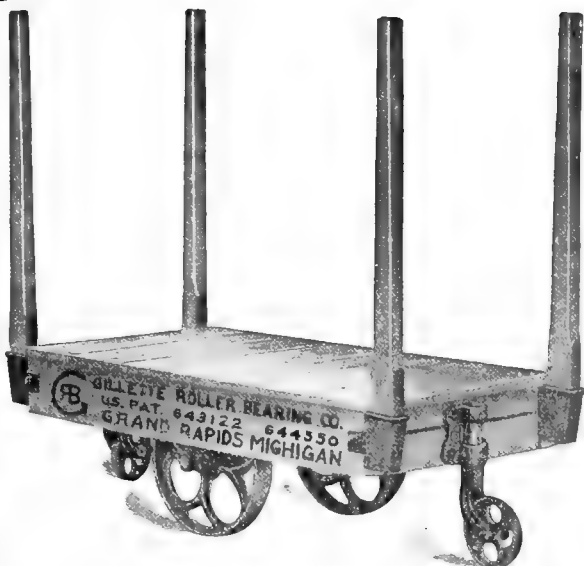
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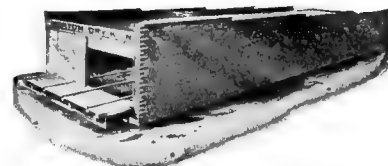
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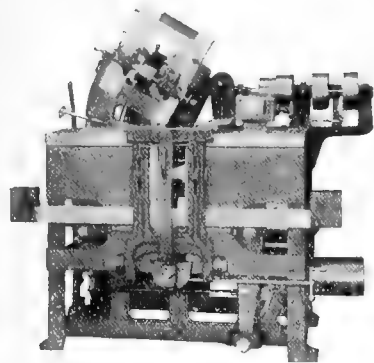
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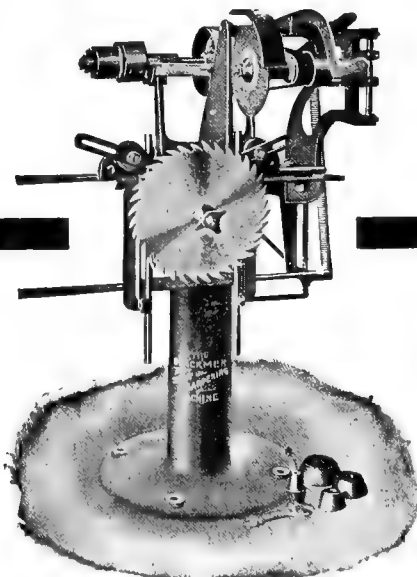
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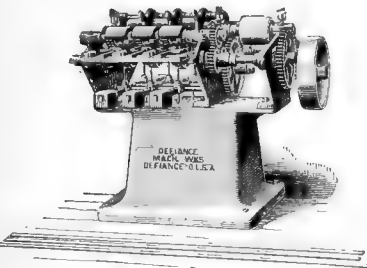
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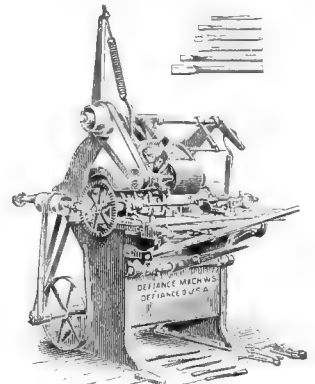
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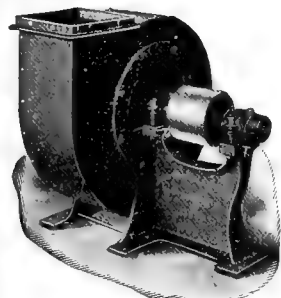
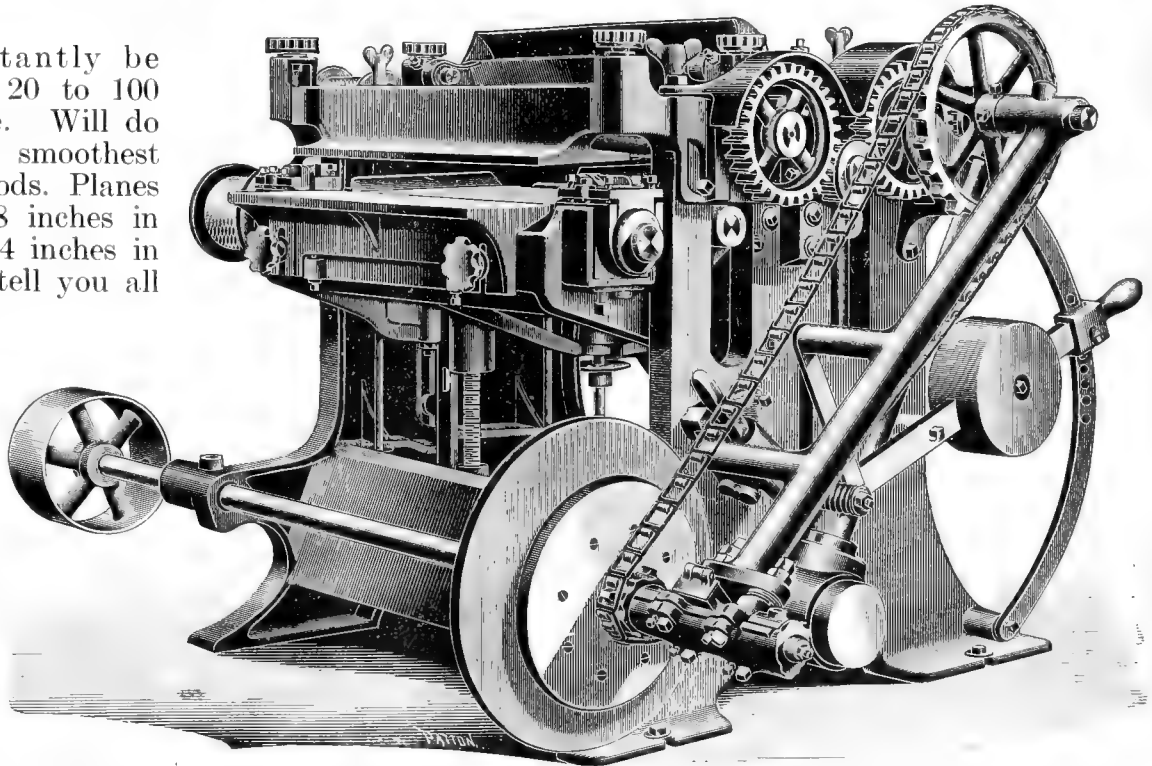
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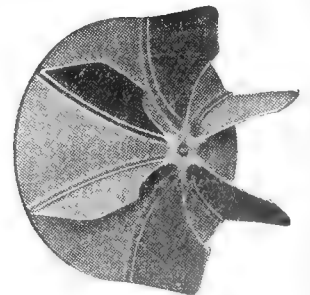
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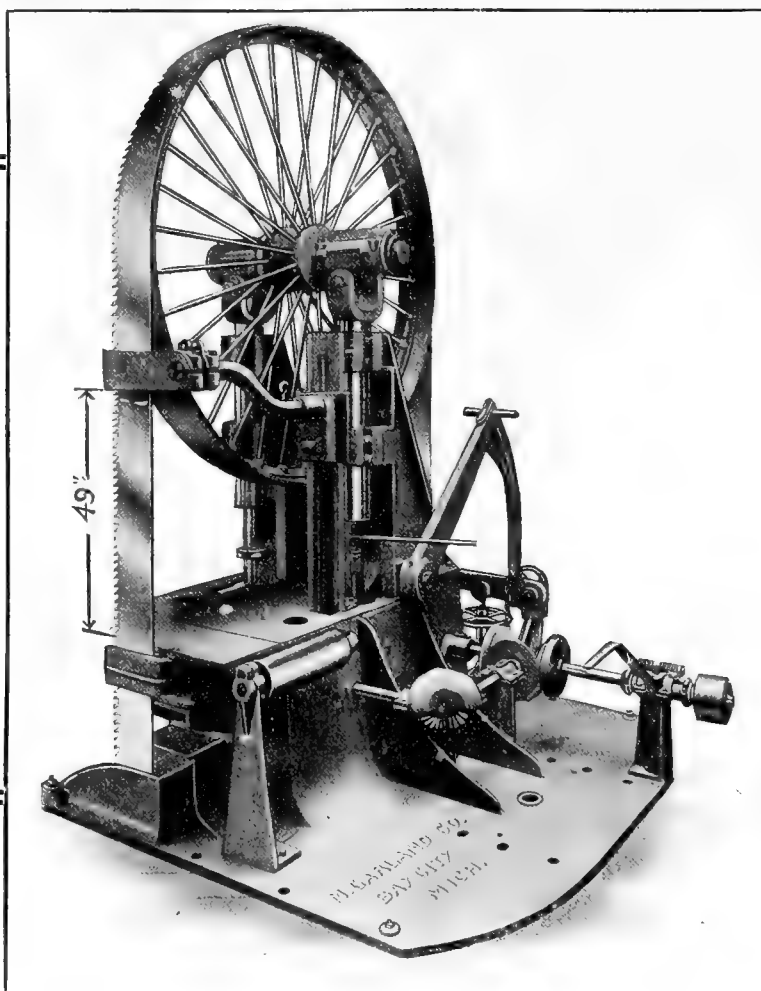


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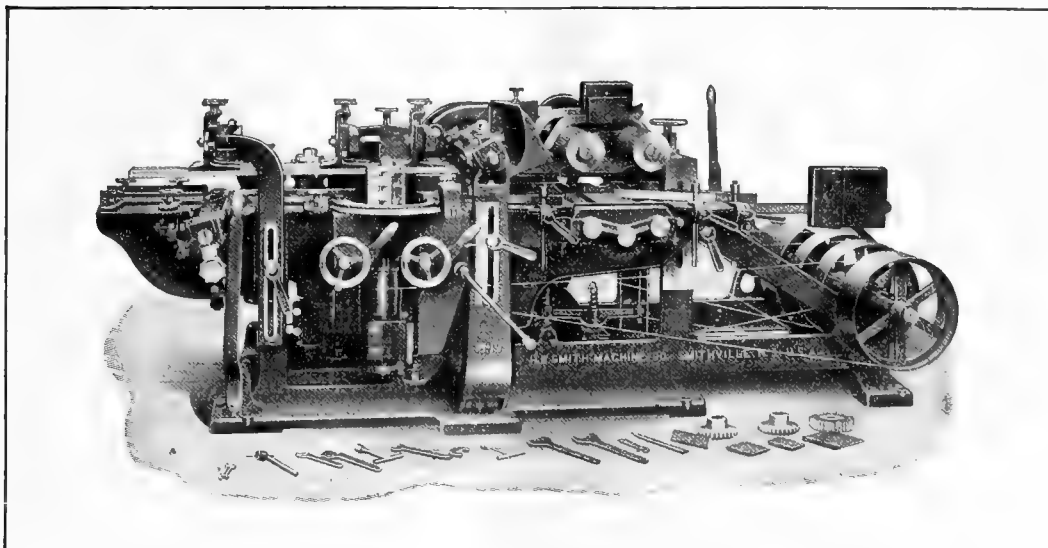
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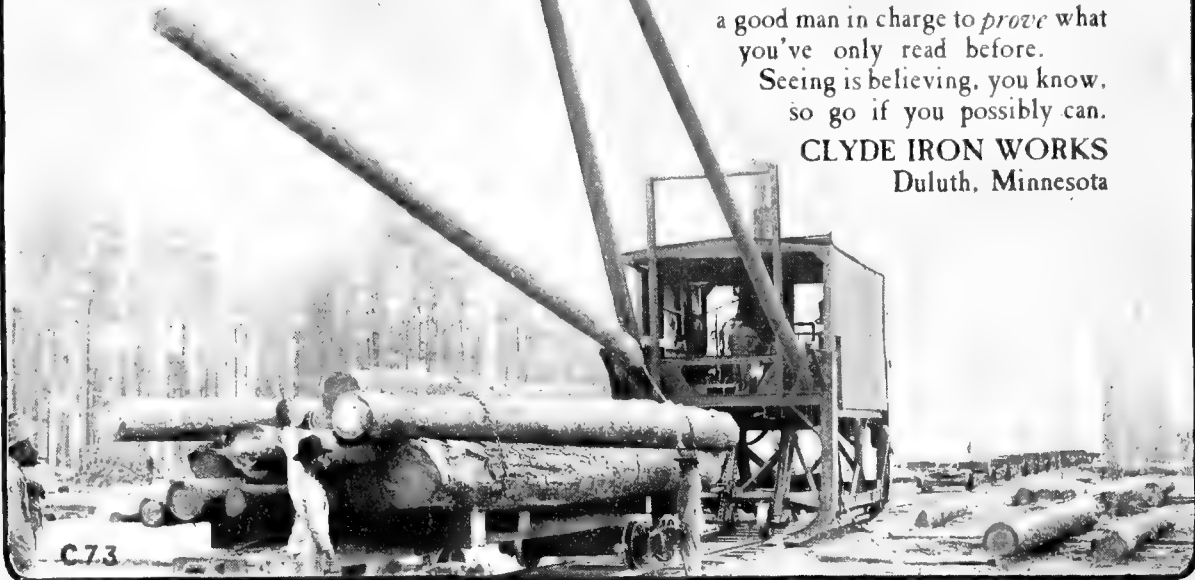
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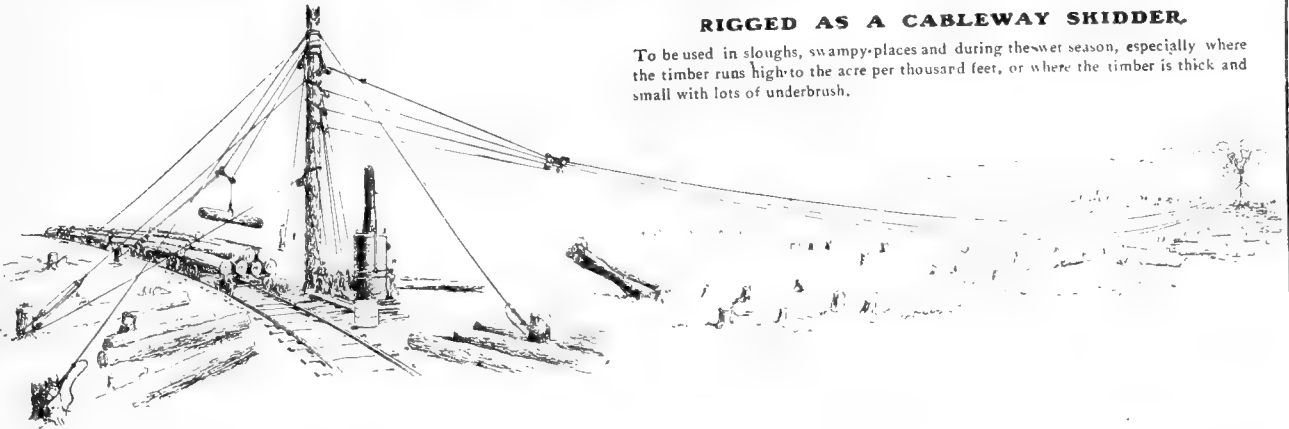
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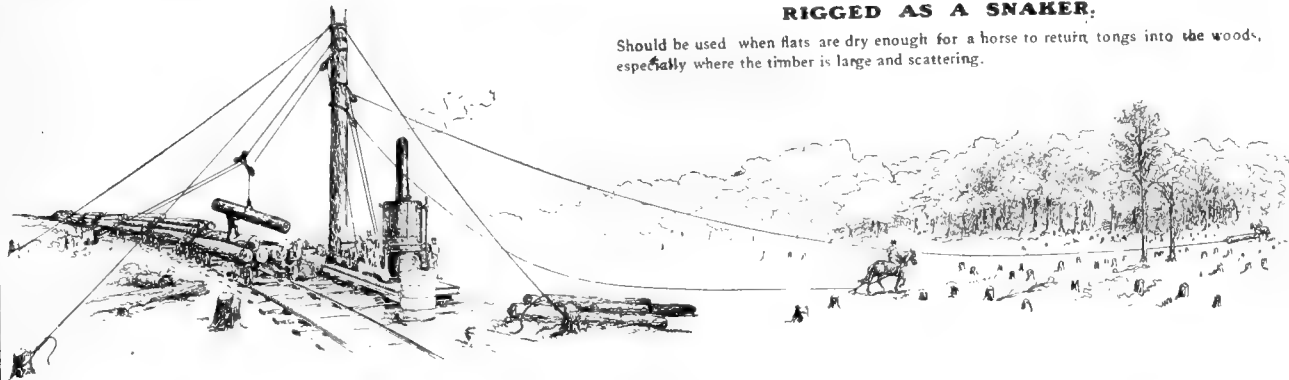
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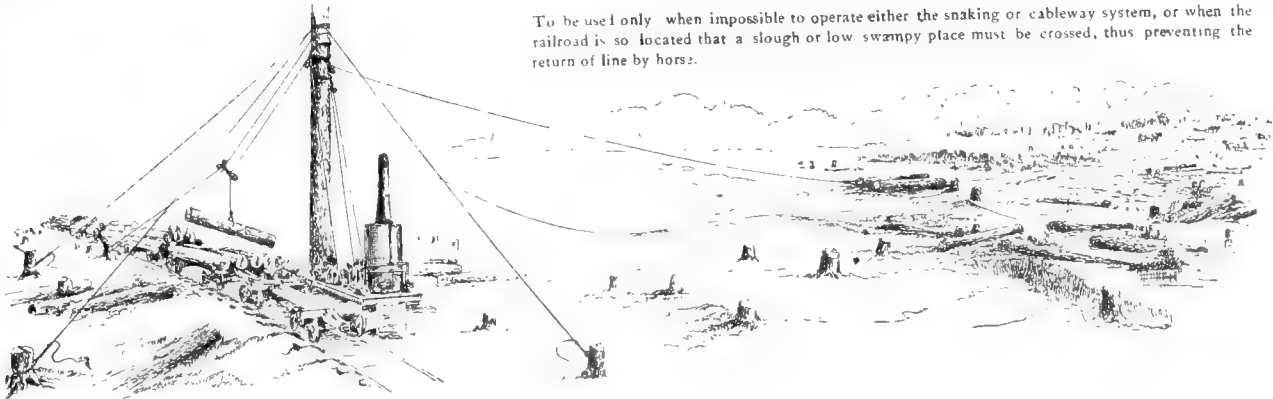
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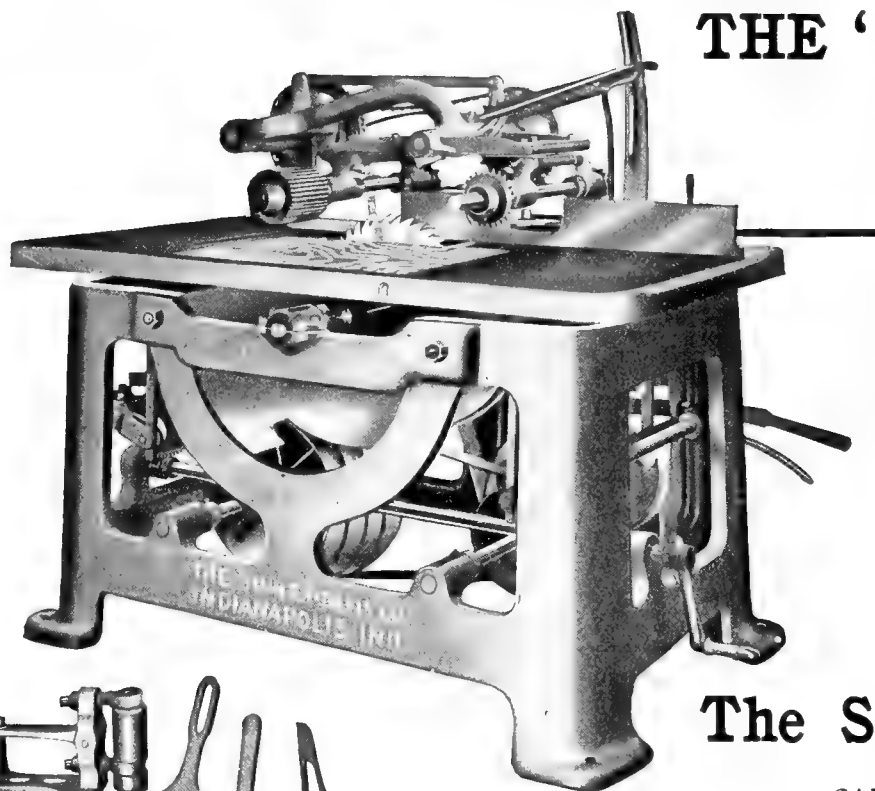


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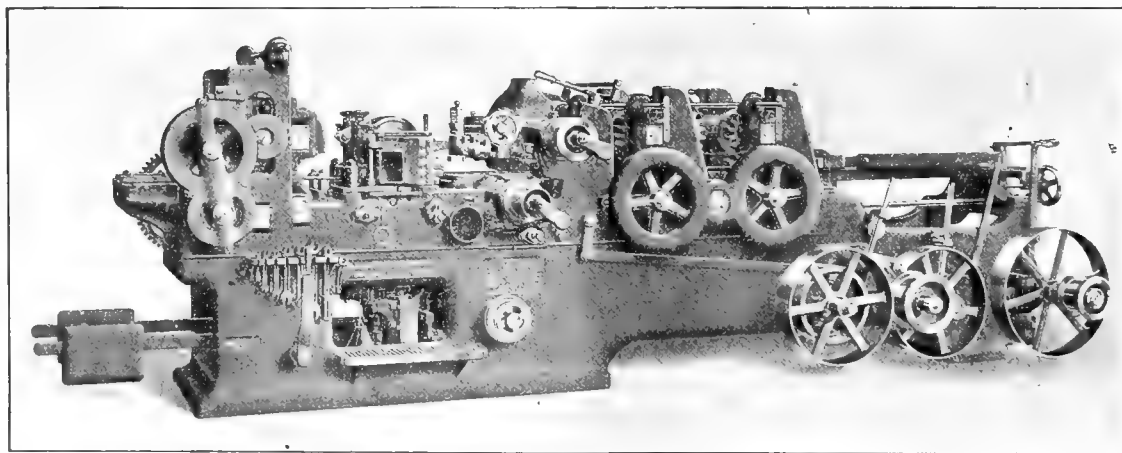
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A heavy, powerful, eight roll matcher particularly suited to producing, in quantity, Hardwood Flooring of High Finish. SPECIAL PATENTED Appliances and Attachments. Write us and we'll tell you how we can double your output and improve the quality. : : : : :

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

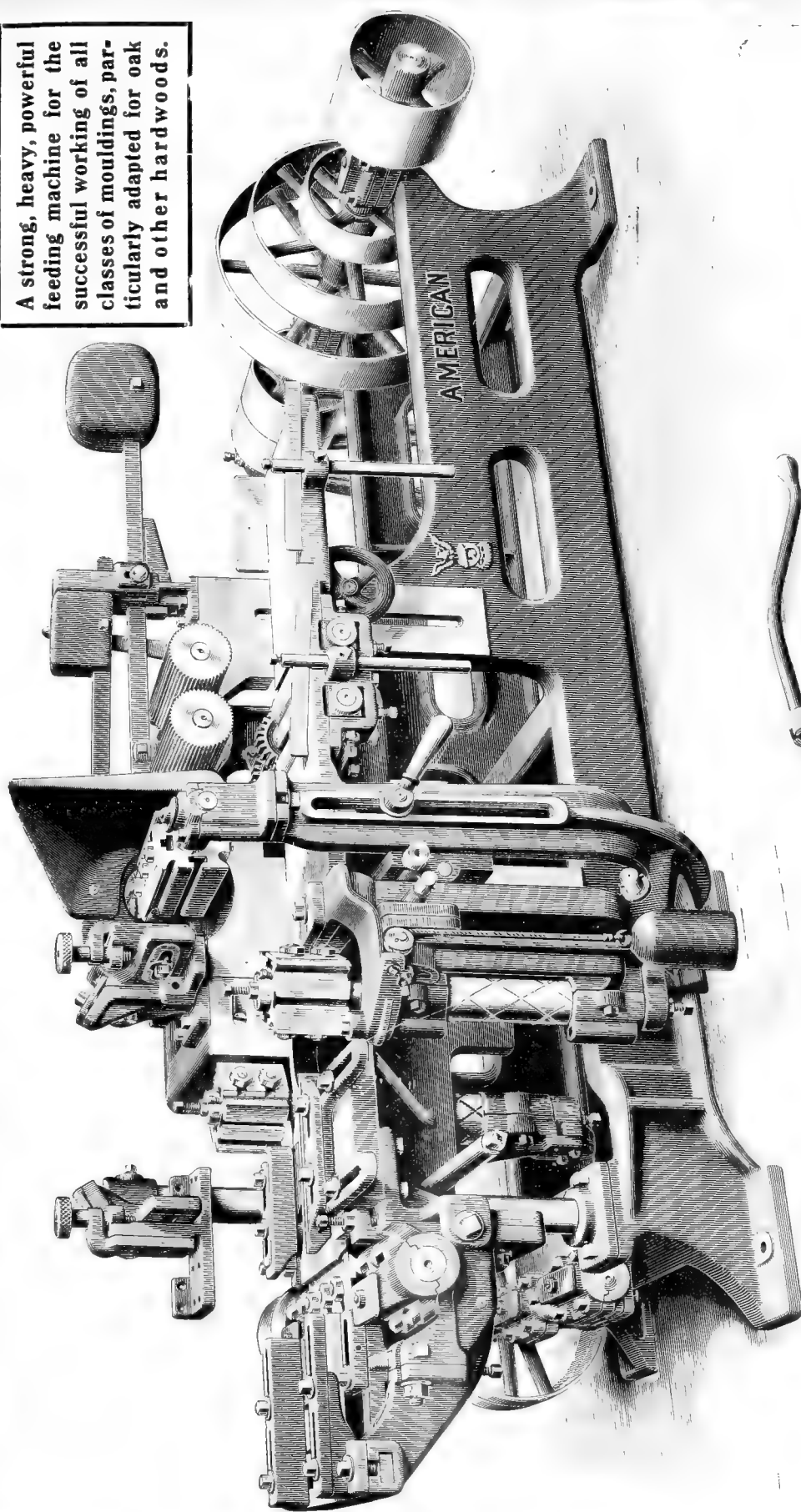
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SPECIALISTS IN
FLOORERS, PLANERS AND MOULDERS

SEATTLE

American 6" and 8" B. Four Sided Moulder

A strong, heavy, powerful feeding machine for the successful working of all classes of mouldings, particularly adapted for oak and other hardwoods.



WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

American Wood Working Machinery Company

GENERAL OFFICE: 591 LYELL AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALE ROOMS:

NEW ORLEANS: Balk Bldg.

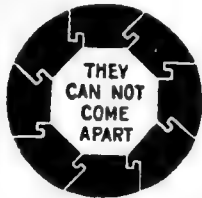
CHICAGO: Fisher Bldg.

NEW YORK: Cedar and West Sts.



KOLL'S PATENT LOCK JOINT COLUMNS

HERE are four of them in the new Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad depot in Chicago. They are mahogany, 36 inches in diameter. Note their proportions. They are absolutely perfect. We make veneered or solid stave columns in all hard woods and for every conceivable use. They are beautiful, durable, true in classic proportions and cannot come apart.



Write today for our illustrated catalog. It will interest you.

Henry Sanders Company
900 ELSTON AVENUE, - CHICAGO

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

Hardwoods Dried in a Week!

Our method can be attached to your old Kiln.
If it does not do all we claim after being installed,
we will take it out without expense to you.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dept. D.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock
and White Pine.

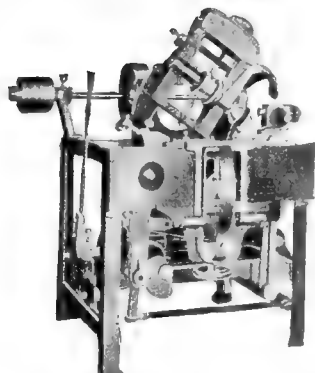
We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

Improved
Automatic
Band Saw
Sharpener



All Machines Fully Guaranteed

This machine excels all others for single cutting Band Saws from 8 to 14 inches. Its construction is mechanically correct, simple and durable, and does not possess any of the intricate complicated parts that confuse the operator. The head is adjustable so that straight wheels can be used with the same results as concave.

This represents just one type of machine. We make in addition a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.

For particulars address

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120-128 S. CLINTON STREET, - - - CHICAGO, ILLS.

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Poplar, Oak, Chestnut and Gum Lumber

Mills and Yards at Kimmins, Tenn., Colesburg, Tenn., and Cude, Miss.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure, write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

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NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.Knoxville
Tennessee

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

1212-13-14 Times Building
ST. LOUIS

MANUFACTURERS

Shipments of Plain and Quartered Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
Lumber direct from our own mills in straight or mixed carloads.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are
constantly in the market to purchase
large blocks of stock for cash. Are
also the largest manufacturers of
the famous St. Francis
Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

STEELE & HIBBARD LUMBER CO.

North Broadway and Dock Streets
Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy
Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping
point when amounts justify.

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all gradesCash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO. ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI**

Try an Ad "Want and For Sale" Columns in Our

Others are Securing Results
Why Not You?

Hardwood Record

International Telloe Manufacturing Co.
INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

WAGON FELLOES AND WAGON STOCK

Send your requirements and receive price.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

OAK FLOORING

PLAIN AND QUARTERED
RED AND WHITE

Ample stock, insuring quick service.
Mixed cars with hardwoods or worked poplar.
Can't we have your inquiries?

Linehan Lumber Co.

2423 Farmer's Bank Bldg.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special
price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have
you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " " "	1 Car
6 4	" " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	" " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	" " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	" " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	" " No. 1	1,500 Feet
12 4	" " No. 2	1,000 Feet
4 4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

COTTONWOOD WANTED

We want to buy one to five million feet of
log run cottonwood. We will send our in-
specter to take the stock up at the mill and
pay cash for it as shipped.

ASH WANTED

300M feet 6-4, 8-4, 14-4 and 16-4 No. 1
Common and 1st and 2nds for immediate
shipment, or to be cut and shipped when dry.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards
of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARD-
WOODS we offer for quick shipment from
Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ② FAS or Firsts and | ③ No. 3 Common |
| Seconds | ④ No. 4 Common |
| S Saps | |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and
Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

WALNUT, POPLAR AND BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have
any walnut logs to offer, write me.

I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which
I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.

Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification
required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

Hardwood Board Rules FOR HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN



Best Goods, Prompt Shipment

Send your orders to the HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS ON THE FOLLOWING:

RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common and Better
150,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common and Better
125,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common and Better
100,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Common and Better

PLAIN BIRCH. 100,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Clear.

HEMLOCK. 200,000 ft. 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock. 100,000 ft. 2x6 and wider No. 3 Hemlock.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets



Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
11,460 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft. 1½, 1½ and 2 inch Curly Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.
19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

Write us for prices on hemlock.

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. & C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

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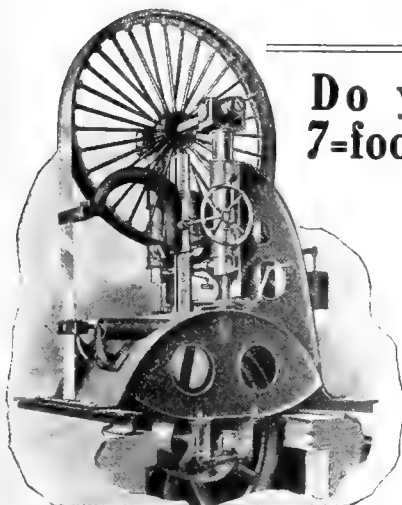
MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

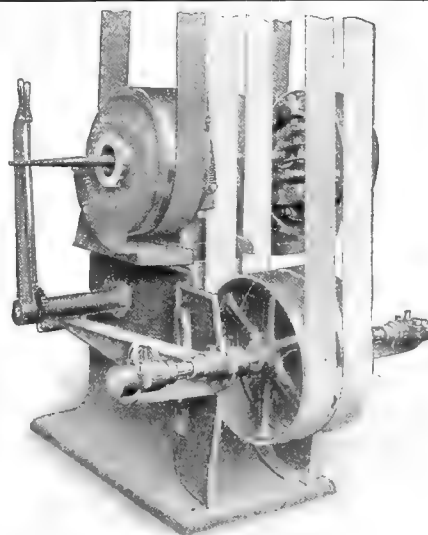
General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.



Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short time. For particulars address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.
Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

You read this==others
will, too. They would
read your ad. Try it.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.

Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the United States; have new and modern machinery and experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. ¶ Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. ¶ Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. ¶ We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building
GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

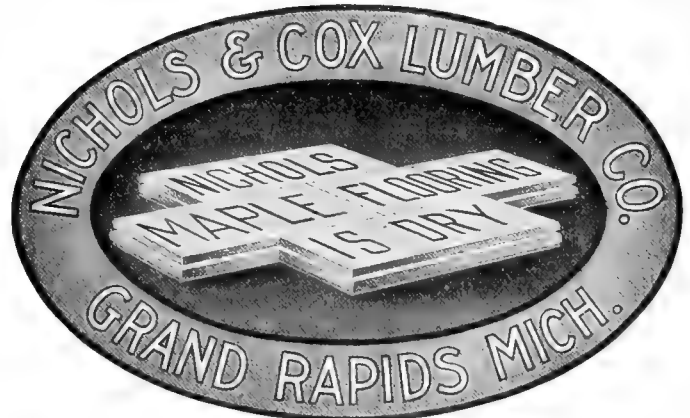
Manufacturers of

National Maple AND Birch Flooring

and all kinds of Michigan hardwood lumber

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
ON 80M FEET 8 4 TAMARACK AND
20M FEET 4 4 TAMARACK.

MAIN OFFICE:
205-209 MICHIGAN TRUST
BUILDING.



Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK YELLOW PINE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



THE

MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for

BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI,

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:

:

OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

WANTED POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

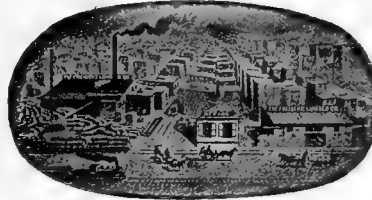
"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of
**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**
Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Offices:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE • INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

C. I. Hoyt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar,
Ash and Chestnut

Offer a few cars 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Oak to move quick

PEKIN, INDIANA

J. V. Stimson

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MANUFACTURED

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.

Walnut our specialty.

Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

May Stock List

12,000 ft.	1	in. No. 2 Common Walnut
50,000 "	2	" Common and Better Plain White Oak
50,000 "	6-4	" " " " Red "
50,000 "	5-4	" " " " " "
100,000 "	4-4	" " " " " "
15,000 "	6-4 and 8-4	Cherry Culls
100,000 "	4-4	No. 2 Common and Better Red Gum
10,000 "	4-4	1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
10,000 "	4-4	1st and 2nd Ash
100,000 "	5-4 to 2 in.	Shop and Better Cypress

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.

Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

100,000 feet 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

100,000 feet 13" to 17" Box Boards Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufac-
turers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, MAY 25, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents. }

ROSS LUMBER COMPANY

The Cherry People

ANYTHING IN CHERRY?

Write Us.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshfield, Missouri

"A GOOD THING"

The Policy Holders say so and they ought to know. Perhaps the CASH DIVIDEND of 35% they now receive has something to do with it.

Don't guess. Get in touch with—

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company OF BOSTON, MASS.

141 MILK STREET.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cuts.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York
Adirondack Fire Insurance Company
Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company

Combined Assets Over \$1,000,000

Specialists in Lumber Insurance

FOR LINES AND RATES ADDRESS

Lumber Insurers' General Agency,

84-88 Williams St.,
New York City

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.

55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
18,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
40,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1½" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
Berry - Davis Saw Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet.

Sales Offices:
Louisville, Ky.

Wood-Mosaic Flooring and Lumber Co.

ALL KINDS OF

Hardwood Lumber and Sawn Veneers

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

Rochester, N. Y. }
Louisville, Ky. } Factories.
New Albany, Ind. }

Good Grades
Prompt Shipments
Inquiries Solicited

OAK AND GUM SALE

150M feet 4-4 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 ft. to 17 ft.
500M feet 4-4 in. 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.
200M feet 4-4 in. No. 1 com. Sap Gum.
20M feet 5-4 in. No. 1 com. and better Sap Gum.
50M feet 6-4 in. No. 1 com. and better Sap Gum.
100M feet 4-4 in. No. 1 com. and better Red Gum.
50M feet 5-4 in. No. 1 com. Red Gum.
50M feet 4-4 in. 1st and 2nd White Oak.
50M feet 4-4 in. No. 1 com. White Oak.

Are you READY to place your contract for HARDWOODS, Northern and Southern, summer and fall delivery?

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO.

APPLETON, WIS.

MILLS - Wisconsin
Arkansas

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the United States; have new and modern machinery and experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY
Catlettsburg, Kentucky

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchell's Make

DRY STOCK LIST OF

Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac, Mich., May, 1907

4/4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better	13M feet
4/4 Cherry, No. 2 Common and Better	4M "
4/4 Cherry, No. 3 Common	5M "
4/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds	20M "
10/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds	3M "
4/4 Red Oak, No. 2 Common and Better	40M "
4/4 No. 3 Common Maple and Beech	60M "

MAPLE SPECIALTIES

We can furnish limited quantities of inch 1sts and 2nds or Clear Maple lumber selected to widths or lengths or both. The lumber is our own manufacture and air seasoned.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Mitchell Brothers Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Band Sawn

Michigan Hardwoods

We solicit inquiries for:

- 4/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds, 10% or less No. 1 Common in it.
Cut 12 months
- 5/4 Maple 1st and 2nds
- 5/4 Maple No. 1 and 2 Common
- 6/4 Maple 10 in. and over wide, 1st and 2nd with small per cent
No. 1 Common

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4;
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan

Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our **Soft Gray Elm** to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.
This stock runs 10 in. and wider, and 50% or more 19 inches and wider.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

E. Sondheimer & Co.

Cable Address: "Sonderco" Memphis.

Codes Used: Lumberman's Telecode and A B C 5th Edition

MANUFACTURERS

HARDWOOD, GUM, COTTONWOOD AND CYPRESS

Main Office: Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Offers the following specials:

10 cars $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak.
 10 cars 1 in. No. 2 Com. Quartered White Oak.
 10 cars $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. 1s and 2s Quartered Red Oak.
 10 cars $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1s and 2s Quartered Red Oak.

10 cars $\frac{3}{4}$ in. No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.
 10 cars $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
 10 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
 10 cars $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.

Plain and Quarter Sawn White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

FENN BROS. COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Flooring

Quartered White	Hollow Backed
Quartered Red	End Matched
Plain White	Polished
Plain Red	Bored

Offices and Plant:

Kansas and Mallory Ave., New South Memphis.

(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

Goodlander Robertson Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Memphis, Tennessee

IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak	3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank	2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider	10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.	7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
5 cars 1¼ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak	8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak	1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
	3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 1104 Chamber of Commerce
MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

MAIN OFFICES

South Bend, Ind.

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M.RitterLumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☐ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☐ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☐ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

**GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.**

Baltimore, Maryland

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PILED ON OUR KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE YARD

1 car 4 4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
6 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
18 cars 4 4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
2 cars 8 4 No. 1 Common and Better White Oak
1 car 6 4 Common and Better White Oak
1 car 5 4 Common and Better White Oak
1 car 8 4 Common and Better White Oak
2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
1 car 4 4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
1 car 4 4 No. 1 Common and Better Quartered Red Oak

We also manufacture Sawed and Sliced Quartered Oak Veneers.
Can make prompt shipments.

McIlvain's Lumber Notes

We have 200,000 feet 4-4 choice dry Gulf Cypress, ready to ship. Mostly select and shop grades. What do you want to-day?

Oak—Red and White—Plain and Quartered—3,000,000 feet in stock. Two millions of this oak of all kinds is dry stock. Balance is partly dry. Thicknesses, 3 to 6 inches. All grades. Bill sizes cut to order. Send in your requisitions.

White Pine—Dry—a million feet—from Uppers and Selects to Barn Boards and Fencing. We can give you anything you want in this lumber. Grades and prices satisfactory. Prompt and careful attention given to all inquiries and orders.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

56th to 58th Sts. and Woodland Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

MAIN OFFICES:

GIRARD TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

THOMAS FORMAN CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

MAY STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

THE EAST

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

**W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER
COMPANY**
HARDWOODS
Oak a Specialty

Farmers Bank Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.
BAND SAWED
OAK AND ASH
YELLOW POPLAR
ATLANTA - - - GEORGIA

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKS

Inspection at point of
shipment. Spot cash.

Baltimore, Md.

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The West Florida Hardwood Co.

MILL ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
MARYSVILLE, FLA.

Ash
Hickory

Red and White Oak
Yellow Cottonwood

Red Gum
Tupelo Gum

LET US HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES

BALTIMORE E. E. PRICE BUYER AND
MARYLAND EXPORTER OF

Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured
lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS
AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK

PITTSBURG

PHILADELPHIA

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.
7 East 42nd Street, New York City

James & Abbot Company
Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak,
Quartered Oak and Cypress.

147 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

Holloway Lumber Company
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

312 Arcade Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

WE are long on 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut. Send us your in-
quiries. Let us quote you on Plain or Quartered White and
Red Oak. Look us up.

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

PENNA. BUILDING

LUMBER

PHILADELPHIA

Sales Agents: Long Pole Lumber Co., Case-Fowler Lumber Co.

Mills:
Honaker, Va.
Birmingham, Ala.

SOBLE BROTHERS

Specialties:
Quartered White
Oak, Poplar.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Land Title Building

Philadelphia, Pa.

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

MICHIGAN WHITE PINE
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

There were no particularly new features in the hardwood situation during the last fortnight. While prices are being well maintained, there is a slackening of demand in nearly all the trade centers. It is thought that speculative building is over for some time, and the business of the furniture manufacturers is not as active as it has been. These two causes are primarily responsible for a slight let-up in the insistent demand for many varieties of woods.

Oak and poplar, especially wide stock, are still in active call, with the good end of cottonwood a close second. The demand for nearly all kinds of hardwoods used in boxes and crates is still heavy, as is the call for ash, hickory and all varieties of wagon material. Maple, beech and birch are in fair demand.

Current market conditions are entirely satisfactory owing to the fact that there is a manifest shortage in practically every hardwood producing section of the country. The southern and southwestern districts, owing to bad weather conditions, are fully sixty days behind a year ago, and the average stocks north show very light assortments at milling points. The season's cut among northern producers is already entirely sold.

This apparent settling up and levelling of prices is going to be a good thing for the trade. It will not only give it time to catch up with business but for thorough adjustment of prices on a basis of relative values. On the whole, the situation is decidedly favorable and the season will undeniably be a very satisfactory one.

Flooring factories report a good volume of trade with their plants all busy. There seems to be an increasing demand for veneers and panels, and the many plants producing this line have their facilities fully occupied. There is a heavy call for mahogany and there seems to be an increasing home demand for walnut and cherry, owing to the immense development in the use of these woods in electrical appliances.

The call for dimension stock of nearly every variety is far in excess of the capacity of manufacturers to supply. At least ten times as much of this material as is now produced could be sold.

The Lesson and Its Warning.

Luckily, perhaps, the business man, in common with all humanity is prone to forget his past troubles, but surely the wise lumberman will profit by the car shortage experiences he has encountered at regular intervals during the last few years, especially during the fall and winter of 1906. There is every evidence that there will be a manifest shortage in hardwood lumber of all varieties during the remainder of 1907, and there is equally good evidence that the extremely severe car famine of last season will be eclipsed during the coming fall. Railroad companies cannot begin to keep up their freight equipment. Old cars which are about worn out, and those already being abandoned, are in excess of the number they are able to buy and build at the present time.

There will surely be less cars to carry lumber and kindred products next fall than there were last. The sensible buyer of lumber should not fail to anticipate his wants and attempt to secure his lumber supplies for the coming season at a very early date. It requires no element of prophecy to see that the men who expect to fill lumber requirements from a distance after September 1 are going to get their cars at rare intervals for some months following that date. Right now, and perhaps for a month or two to come, cars can be secured in limited numbers. If lumber can be found today, now is the time to buy it and get it shipped.

Annual National Hardwood Lumber Association.

As the HARDWOOD RECORD goes to press the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City is about to close. A telegraphic abstract of the proceedings will be found in the news columns of this issue, but rather than delay the publication it has been deemed wise to defer the detailed report of this meeting until the issue of June 10, at which time a complete account will be published, including the portraits of many distinguished members of the organization.

Business Honor and Commercial Failures.

A review of the commercial failures that occurred in the United States and Canada last year shows that ten per cent of them were directly traceable to fraudulent intent on the part of the persons, firms or corporations involved. Directly due to fraud there were 938 failures, involving losses of more than \$21,000,000. Such are Bradstreet's figures for 1906, drawn from the great total of 10,624 failures and an aggregate loss of \$137,000,000. The ten other general causes for failure, any one of which may have had the elements of dishonesty involved, bring home to the reader a realization of how widespread is the crime of crookedness in present time business methods.

In spite of these facts it should be remembered that the last fifteen years have witnessed great improvement in the systems of the business world and in the conduct of commercial pursuits of all kinds. Bookkeeping long ago became an exact science; the economics of administration are no longer left to guesswork or regarded as a matter of chance; fixed charges, ratio of depreciation, etc., may now be anticipated with almost absolute certainty. The modern business man, who is entitled to that name, has ceased to guess at cost. He knows it. The one chance element above all

others—the one the business man is perforce still obliged to estimate—is crookedness. These records of failures for one year are something to set students of men and affairs to thinking. The possible assets represented in last year's failures, which involved \$137,000,000, were \$68,000,000. In the light of these figures it is not to be wondered at that "honesty is the best policy" has come to be regarded as a platitude rather than a worthy axiom.

Noting the eleven ascribed causes for failures in America and considering only those which have brought loss to innocent investors and creditors, students of business methods may make their own deductions as to the possible degree of criminality involved. The compilation is as follows:

UNITED STATES.

CAUSES OF FAILURES.	No. of failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Incompetence	2,091	\$9,743,680	\$19,657,908
Inexperience	457	1,520,516	2,760,234
Lack of capital	3,370	19,577,813	39,342,384
Unwise credits	244	1,381,690	2,652,590
Failures of others	190	7,068,226	11,196,193
Extravagance	95	707,322	1,094,927
Neglect	206	955,947	1,855,484
Competition	101	253,662	537,470
Specific conditions	1,623	11,674,844	22,925,002
Speculation	70	1,166,633	4,576,734
Fraud	938	9,389,192	20,574,566

CANADA.

Incompetence	203	878,185	1,528,086
Inexperience	41	250,233	527,620
Lack of capital	626	2,266,775	5,089,214
Unwise credits	13	90,100	158,227
Failures of others	14	101,200	346,385
Extravagance	9	52,175	29,285
Neglect	41	52,064	111,901
Competition	9	12,213	27,426
Specific conditions	168	392,766	934,261
Speculation	7	26,600	77,254
Fraud	108	182,760	620,334

Granting that in almost any of these specific causes for failures this element of crookedness may have entered, it will be seen that the fraud and speculation have been especially costly, while failures attributable to competition and inexperience are particularly light; and the inference is therefore plain that "irregular" methods are much more dangerous to creditors than is even incompetence.

An analysis of the attributed causes which are most suggestive of dishonest methods in business failures makes a striking showing in averages for the United States in particular. In this double analysis the assets are subtracted from the liabilities, thus arriving at the net average loss:

CAUSES OF FAILURES.	No. of failures.	Net losses from all failures.	Average net loss from each cause.
Incompetence	2,091	\$9,914,228	\$4,741
Inexperience	457	1,240,718	2,715
Lack of capital	3,370	19,764,571	5,865
Unwise credits	244	1,270,900	5,209
Failures of others	190	4,127,967	21,668
Extravagance	95	387,605	4,080
Neglect	206	899,533	4,367
Competition	101	283,808	2,810
Specific conditions	1,623	11,250,158	6,932
Speculation	70	3,410,101	47,716
Fraud	938	11,185,192	11,925

In proportionate net loss it will be seen that speculation, failures of others, and fraud are the three greatest agencies. In "failures of others" professional men, farmers, stock brokers, real estate dealers, bucket shops, old bankruptcies in process of court settlement, etc., have not been considered by Bradstreet's in any way. In like manner mere failures to succeed, which have not involved loss to others, have no place in these statistics. Here, then, is the clue to the enormous average of \$47,716 for the seventy concerns which went down through speculation, and of \$21,668 for each of the 190 failures through failures of others. In each of these cases the stock broker, the race track, the real estate dealer and the bucket shop pointed the way to that form of crookedness which leaves distinctly "fraudulent" failures in inconsiderable quantity.

Beyond question these figures point to one form of crookedness or another, on the part of those directly or indirectly concerned, as the

prime cause of disastrous failures. It is these conditions which point significantly to the fact that merely lack of capital furnished nearly one-third of the failures of the year. The disposition of so many men in business to resort to crooked schemes naturally makes hardships for any concern which, however honestly struggling, often finds itself pushed for capital. It is plain that inexperience and even sharp competition as threatening factors in business are in the minority, both as to numbers and aggregate possibility of loss. Only a little more than five per cent of the year's failures are due to these causes. Against the average loss from these two causes of \$2,762 we have the average from all failures standing at \$6,510. A further analysis will show that of all firms failing ninety-one and a half per cent had an alleged capital of \$5,000 and under; six per cent had a capital of between \$5,000 and \$20,000, and only one and seven-tenths per cent employed capital of between \$20,000 and \$50,000.

It is perhaps something of which to be proud that of the 1,401,085 individuals, firms and corporations in recognized commercial business in the United States only 9,385 "proved their inability or indisposition to pay their debts" in 1906, in the language of Bradstreet's. At the same time it cannot be disputed that among the hundreds of thousands of surviving business enterprises there are possibly uncounted thousands which are "making good" through keener manipulations of crooked methods.

In view of the foregoing analysis of commercial failures can one be at all positive that "honesty is the best (and accepted) policy" in the modern business world?

Happily it may be stated that this record does not apply specifically to the lumber industry. The small record of business failures during 1906 makes an enviable showing for this great commercial pursuit. However, this analysis of general results in all lines of business is well worth study by every lumberman that it may prove a guide-stone and a warning against the causes that have produced so many failures in other lines.

The Question of Continued Prosperity.

Financial experts are discussing the question, "Is prosperity waning?" and they are unable to agree. Jacob H. Schiff predicts an era of great suffering among the poor. August Belmont told the capitalists and workingmen at Mr. Carnegie's industrial peace conference that we are about to have a halt in industry, which, he alleged, may not be altogether undesirable. James J. Hill, often accused of being a pessimist, denies that he has predicted a collapse of industry, but thinks there will be a slackening. The general view that trade has been going ahead too fast prevails, and that it will have to slow down to give capital a chance to catch up; Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and many foreign observers have the same view.

Based on the theory of periodical financial crises the time has not yet arrived for a great industrial depression. Such disasters overtook this country in 1819, in 1837, in 1857, in 1873 and in 1893. The average interval between them was twenty years. Hitherto the shortest has been sixteen years—that between 1857 and 1873, and the effects of the Civil War furnished ample explanation of the exception. On the basis of financial history a long, severe crisis cannot naturally be expected until some time between 1909 and 1913. A mild reaction from prevailing prosperity midway between two great panics has usually prevailed. One occurred in 1884, and a corresponding break in the present period of prosperity came in 1903. Therefore, according to precedent, "good times" ought to last for some years longer.

Prosperity in the United States is largely dependent upon the yield of the crops. The Baring panic of 1890 would have brought the calamitous times of 1893 two years earlier if the disaster had not been stayed by the magnificent harvests of 1891. Of vast importance, therefore, in estimating the commercial prospects of the near future are the crop prospects. At the present time this outlook is decidedly encouraging. The winter wheat acreage is greater than ever and fine crops are anticipated.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Reminiscences of Atlantic City.

I dreamed that I dwelt in the Isle of Cracked Ice
In the midst of a lake of champagne;
Where bloomed the mint julep in meadows green
Amid showers of lithia rain.
I reclined on a divan of lager beer foam
With a pillow of froth at my head.
While the spray from a fountain of sparkling gin fizz
Descended like dew on my bed.
From faraway mountains of crystalline ice,
A zephyr, refreshing and cool,

Came wafting the incense of sweet muscatel
That sparkled in many a pool;
My senses were soothed by the soft, purling song
Of a brooklet of pousse cafe,
That rippled along over pebbles of snow,
To a river of absinthe frappe.
Then, lulled by the music of tinkling glass,
From the schooners that danced on the deep,
I dreamily sipped a high ball or two
And languidly floated to sleep.

And then I awoke in a bed full of rocks,
With a bolster as hard as a brick;
A wrench in my neck, a rack in my head
And a stomach detestably sick,
With sand in my eyes and grit in my throat
Where the taste of last evening still clung,
And felt a bath towel stuffed into my mouth
Which I afterwards found was my tongue;
And I groped for the thread of the evening before
In a mystified maze of a brain
Until a great light burst upon me at last—
"I'm off of the wagon again!"

Why?

Few liquors improve with age—they don't get a chance.

Conversely.

Don't judge a woman's brain by the size of her hat or her pompadour!

Sad, but True.

Most men appreciate the nonsense of a pretty woman far more than they do the good sense of a homely one.

Stay Up.

"Early to bed and early to rise—and you'll meet no prominent people," says Frank Daniels

Impossible.

It is safe to say that the French artist who claims to have painted President Roosevelt "in a restful pose" has never been at the White House.

The Loafer.

If a man is a loafer he has little to live for.

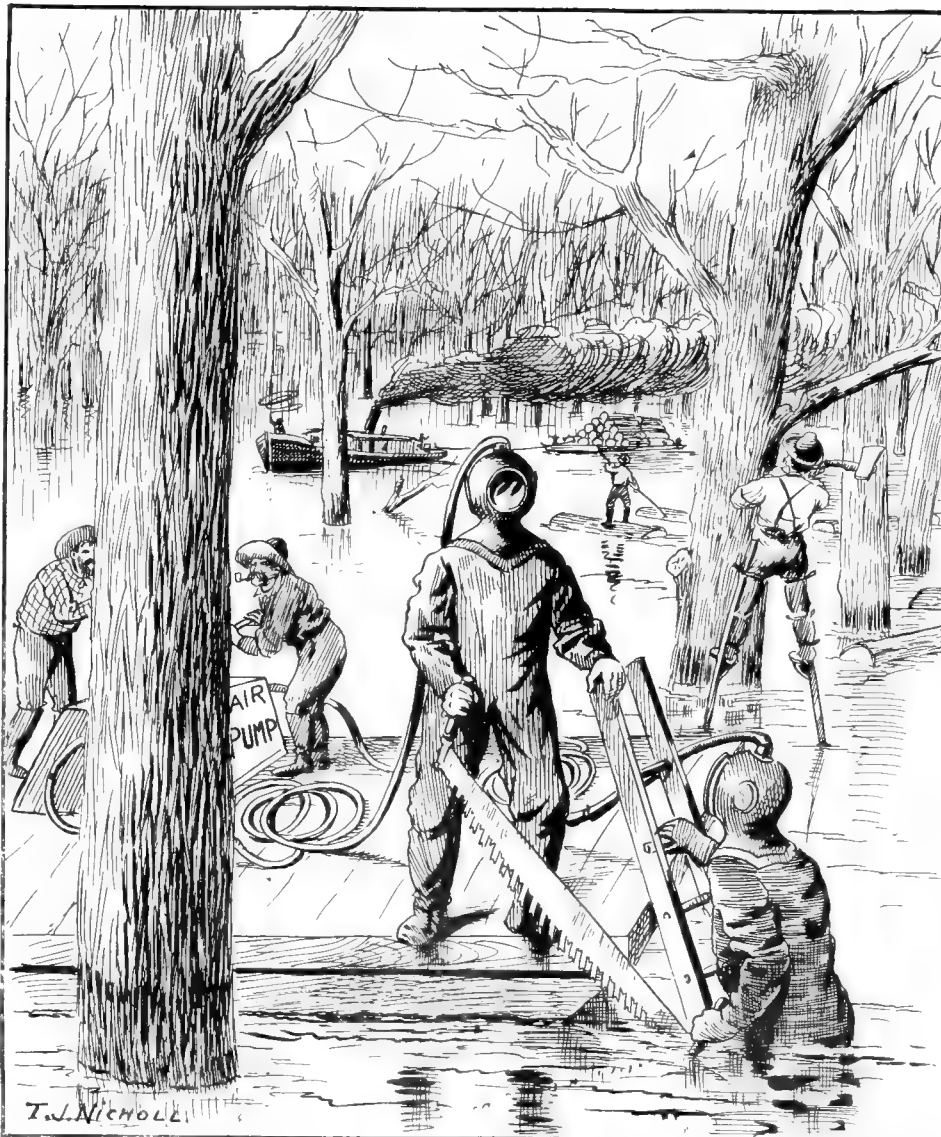
Every Time.

Find fault with your employees and it will make them faultier.

To Women.

Though we scorn and flout 'em,
We can live with but not without 'em!

JUST A SUGGESTION.



In view of the ever-recurring inundation of the timber area of the lower Mississippi Valley and the consequent interruption of logging enterprises, the Hardwood Record submits this drawing as illustrative of a possible way to carry on woods work the year through.

Capacity.

Some pint bottles can hold more than a peck o' trouble!

Making the Best of It.

Many women who appear to be contented are merely resigned.

Waiting.

Now that the wonderful Spanish heir has really arrived, we may soon expect a cablegram that he has said "Goo!"

Cunning.

A man often wins out by asking many questions and answering none.

Suspicious.

Lots of men are suspicious of others because they know themselves so well.

The Pace.

The faster a man travels the harder it is for him to pay as he goes.

Surely the Worst.

The worst failure of all is not to try.

Logical.

Some of us expect to find rest in heaven because we feel sleepy in church.

Elusive.

The slipperiest thing in the world is the man who never says no.

Later Advices.

But Winter wouldn't stay put out—
The stubborn, tough old chap.
He ousted Summer, and resumed
His seat in Spring's soft lap.

Springless Poetry.

If you should send a poem
To the editors on Spring.
Send evidence to show 'em
The existence of the thing.

Helps Some.

Little spots of powder.
Little dabs of paint.
Make a thing look pretty
When it really ain't.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-THIRD PAPER.

Chinquapin Oak.

Quercus acuminata—Sarg.

This tree has a range of growth from northern New York, along Lake Champlain and the Hudson river westward through southern Ontario, and southward into parts of Nebraska and Kansas; on its eastern boundary it extends as far south as the District of Columbia and along the upper Potomac; the growth west of the Allegheny mountains reaches into central Alabama and Mississippi, through Arkansas and the northern portion of Louisiana to the eastern part of Indian Territory and parts of Texas even to the canyons of the Guadalupe mountains, in the extreme western part of that state.

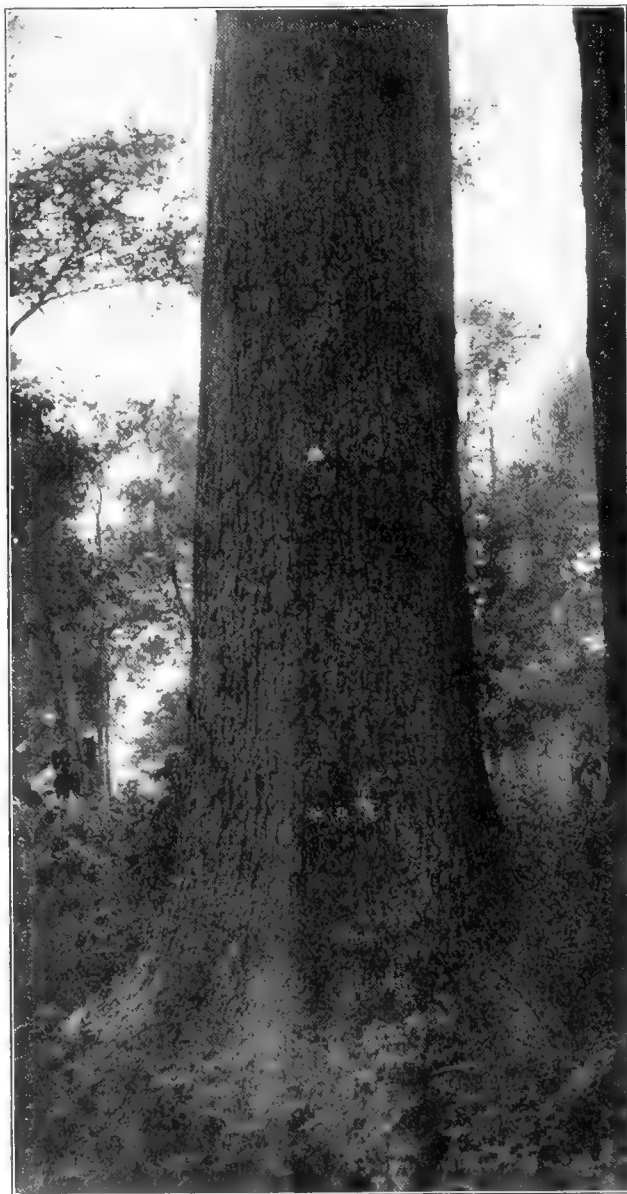
It is known as the chinquapin oak in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas; it is called chestnut oak in Connecticut, Delaware, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska; pin oak in Kansas and Arkansas; yellow oak in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Michigan; scrub oak in New York; dwarf chestnut oak in Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee; shrub oak in Nebraska; white oak in Tennessee; rock oak in Arkansas; and yellow chestnut oak in several of these localities.

This variety should not be confused with *Quercus prinus*, or the true chestnut oak, although it is commonly known in so many sections of the country by the latter name; the names yellow oak, pin oak and scrub oak are likewise applied to many varieties, so that the only way to accurately designate members of this great family is to employ their botanical name. However, this species should always be known as the chinquapin oak, which is a distinctive term, and not applied to any other variety; it is so designated in Indiana, where the tree reaches its maximum development.

The bark of this tree is light gray and is broken into thin flakes, silvery-white, sometimes slightly tinted with brown; rarely becomes half an inch thick. The branchlets are marked with pale lenticels.

The leaves of the chinquapin oak are from five to seven inches long, simple and alternate; they have a taper-pointed apex and blunt, wedgeshaped or pointed base; are sharply serrate. When unfolding they show a bright bronze-green above, tinged with pur-

ple and are covered underneath with light silvery down; at maturity they become thick and firm, showing greenish-yellow on the upper surface and silvery-white below, the pubescence remaining. The midrib is conspicuous and the veins extending outward to the points of the teeth are well-defined. In autumn the leaves turn orange and scarlet and are very showy. The leaves are narrow,



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH CHINQUAPIN OAK, INDIANA

ply two inches wide, and more nearly resemble those of the chestnut than do any other oak leaves. In their broadest forms they are also similar to those of the true chestnut oak, although the difference in the quality and color of the bark, and of the leaves *en masse*, would prevent either tree from being mistaken for the other. They are crowded at the ends of the branches and hang

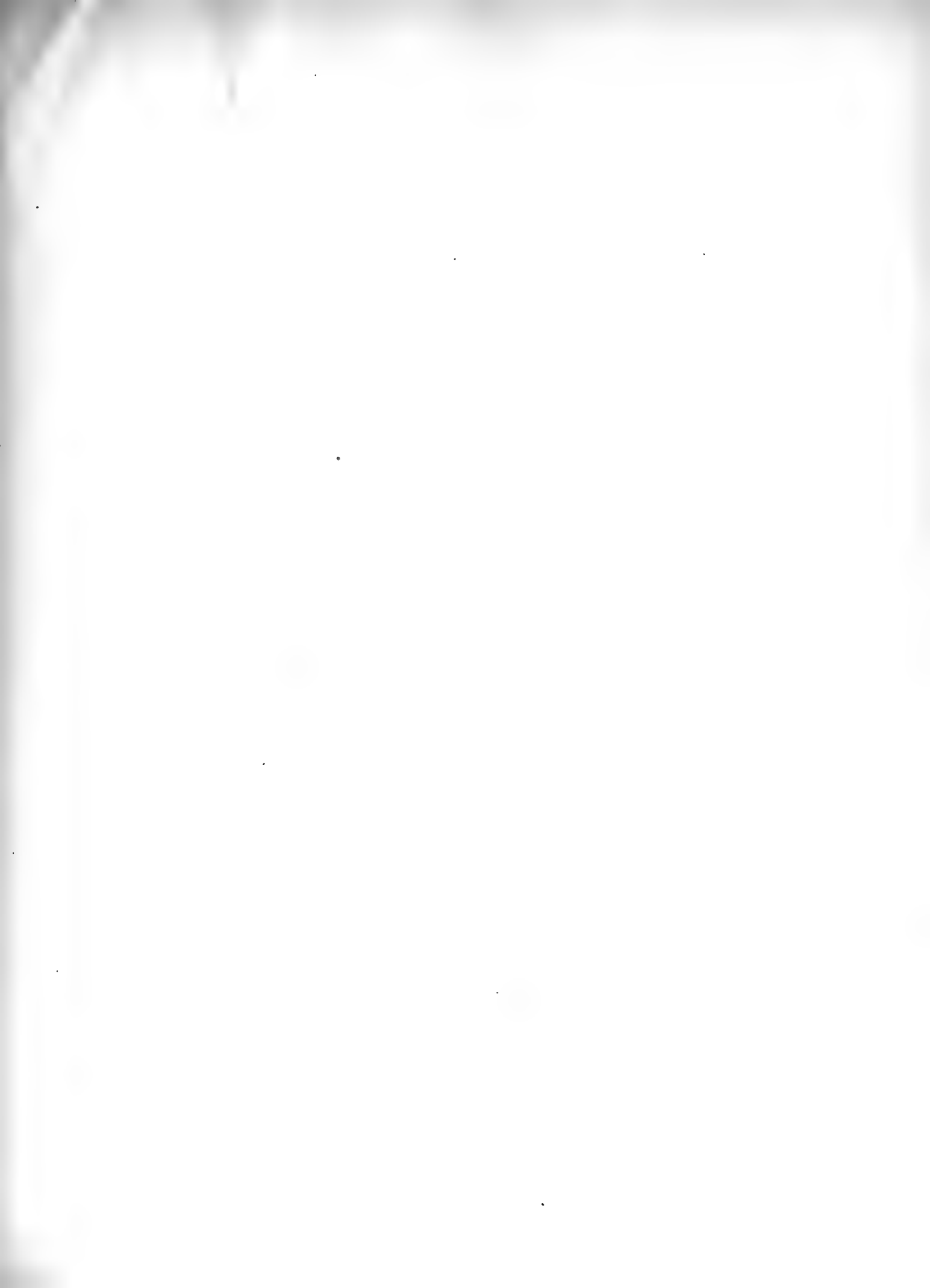
in such a manner as to show their under surfaces with every touch of breeze. This characteristic gives the chinquapin oak a peculiar effect of constantly shifting color which is one of its most attractive features and which puts the observer in mind of the trembling aspen, although the shading and coloring of the oak is much more striking.

The staminate-flowers grow in catkins from three to four inches long, having a light yellow calyx; the pistillate are sessile, or grow in short spikes, covered with thick white tomentum, and have bright red stigmas. In speaking of these flowers, Lounsbury says: "Those that have paid little or no attention to the trees, excepting perhaps to regard them as affording a gracious and wholesome shade, are invariably surprised when their interest in them is quickened, to see how exquisite are many of the blossoms with which they are hung in the spring. Then it is a revelation that the long yellow clusters, looking like bits of string, which dangle from this great oak are in reality its staminate flowers. In this way many of them grow snugly together. The pistillate blossoms are congregated in more compact clusters and, as in many monoecious trees, they are located near the tips of the lower boughs. From the topmost branches the staminate ones sway. That their respective positions are such is another illustration of Nature's theory that nothing is insignificant. When the breezes bend the tree-tops the pollen is shaken out, and its natural fall is then downward upon the pistillate ones which eagerly arrest its flight."

The fruit of this tree is a small, sessile acorn; its cup is broad, round and thin, with close scales; the nut is light brown, and is about one-third hidden by the cup; it is sweet and sometimes edible.

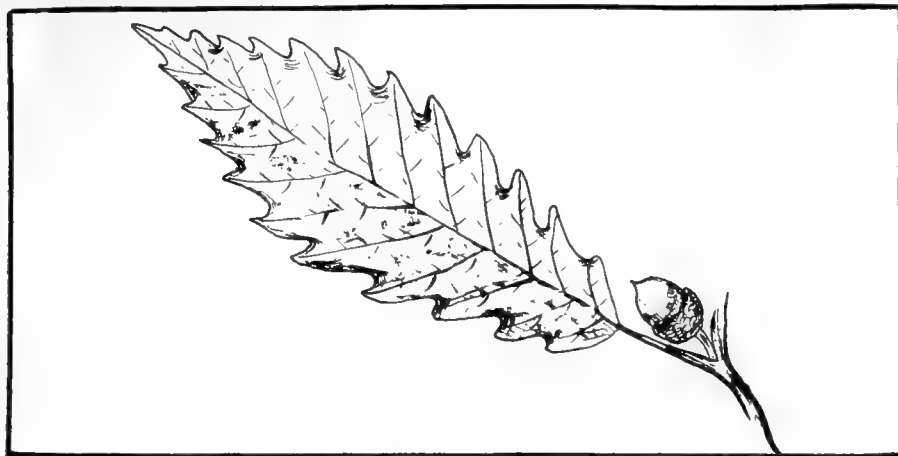
The wood of chinquapin oak is heavy, exceedingly hard, strong and close-grained; it is very durable, and is largely used in cooperage, for wheels, railway ties, fencing, etc. The sapwood is thin and light-colored; the heartwood much darker.

In general appearance this tree is tall and straight, with narrow head, reaching a height of from forty to 160 feet. It is rare and comparatively local through the Atlantic states, being usually found on limestone soil. In the Mississippi basin, along stony ridges and dry hills, and the rocky banks of rivers, it is very abundant, as it is also in the rich bottom-lands. It reaches its finest development along the lower Wabash river and its tributaries, in the south-





MAURICE M. WALL
BUFFALO, N. Y.



LEAF AND FRUIT OF CHINQUAPIN OAK.

ern parts of Illinois and Indiana. The chinquapin oak is a magnificent tree, its hardy uprightness and beautiful, ever-shifting foliage making it an ornament to any landscape.

The large halftone accompanying this sketch was made from a picture loaned by William H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLV.

Maurice Martin Wall.

(See portrait supplement.)

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies a position among the wholesale hardwood contingent of the United States which is second to none—not in point of enormity of its plant, size of output, etc., but as to its exalted reputation for correct business methods and general high character in commercial transactions. In the building up of this enviable record, Maurice M. Wall, secretary and treasurer of the company, has been most instrumental.

Mr. Wall was born at Avon, N. Y., in 1864, and is of Irish descent. He received his early education in the common schools, and with only this equipment, supplemented by his own intelligence and what knowledge he acquired through reading and observation, he entered the business world at the early age of eighteen, becoming a bookkeeper for a lumber concern in his native town. In addition to his work in the office, the young man was required to spend about half his time in the lumber yard, giving attention to receipts and outgoing shipments of lumber. This gave him excellent training in the line which he elected to follow as his life work. Mr. Wall remained with the firm for about three years, or until the business was sold out, when the owner removed to Painted Post, taking his employee with him. Two years later, in 1887, he was taken into the new firm as a partner, and it was then called Stanton, Crandall & Co.

When native timber began to grow scarce in that locality, which had previously been of considerable importance as a lumber manufacturing center, attention was directed toward Buffalo, which was fast becoming a great market. The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company was a small concern which had suffered financial reverses, and which was at that time

in charge of two eastern banks who were anxious to unload its affairs upon a competent manager. Mr. Wall was offered the position and took hold of the business with a vim and ability which soon brought it to the front rank of the city's industries. In a year he and his brother, James B., purchased the business and operated it as a firm until March, 1898, when it was incorporated and organized with James B. Wall as president, Thomas H. Wall vice president, and M. M. Wall secretary and treasurer, which are the offices still occupied by the three brothers.

The old institution made a specialty of cherry before Mr. Wall took hold of it, and he continued along the same line, although adding some other varieties of hardwoods to the stocks carried. However, his policy has always been to confine efforts to a few lines, believing that such concentration is better business and brings better results. Today the company's specialty is oak in all its varieties, and it has a sawmill located in Woodruff county, Arkansas, which is in the center of a fine oak district; it also has a yard in Memphis, where it carries a large stock of all kinds of southern hardwoods. The principal yard is at Buffalo, through which many million feet of lumber coming from the South are handled; also stock from Michigan, Wisconsin,

Pennsylvania, Canada and other points from which hardwoods are obtained.

The company has just established a new and separate department in the shape of a large plant in that city for manufacturing glued-up veneer stock. The factory is equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances known for getting out this class of work, and places the company in position to furnish goods of superior quality with promptness. The principal output is veneered tops, fronts and panels of all woods. The company is particularly well equipped for furnishing quartered oak, mahogany, figured birch and other fancy woods, cut to length, jointed and taped to required widths, ready for the glue room. The quality of glued-up veneered stock that this house is now making puts it in the market as one of the large buyers of rotary cut, sawn and sliced veneers, wormy chestnut and other hardwood lumber.

In addition to his chief interest—the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company—Mr. Wall is prominently identified with several other business enterprises, among them the Buffalo Desk & Table Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer; the Cutting Furniture Company, which he serves in like capacity; the Eureka Hardwood Lumber Company, of which he is president; he is also a director of the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company and secretary and treasurer of the Plus & Minus Desk Company.

Mr. Wall is prominent in the social as well as the business life of the city and is president of the Manufacturers' Club of Buffalo, which has a membership of over five hundred men—all leading spirits in pushing their city forward to its rightful place in the industrial world. He has been very prominent in the affairs of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and was the first inspector general of that organization. For two years he spent a large portion of his time in organizing the Inspection Bureau and it was largely through his influence that salaried inspectors were placed in charge of inspection and reinspection affairs of the association.

Personally Mr. Wall is the embodiment of good nature; he makes friends easily and holds them for all time; his sincerity and uprightness and other sterling qualities give him universal popularity. He is married and has three daughters. It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that the *HARDWOOD RECORD* takes this opportunity to pay its respects to a man so distinguished both at home and abroad.

Hickory Wheels for Motor Trucks.

Since the introduction of heavy motor vehicles for the transportation of freight, there has been considerable activity in the manufacture of wheels for these carriers. The hickory wheel for motor wagons is not built like the ordinary wheel. It has to be designed for the special service to which it is put. The wheel must be small in diameter, and quite powerfully constructed, as is

known. Different woods are used for different parts of the modern motor wheel by some manufacturers, while others employ a single wood for all parts. In the English-made wheel ash is used for the felloes, elm for the hub and oak for the rim. The French wheels, on the other hand, are made entirely of locust, and a good wheel results. Manufacturers in this country use quite a

wide variety of timbers, but find that hickory serves as well or better than any other. Hence, while we find model motor vehicle wheels exhibited as samples in all of the shops which are composed of various woods, when it comes down to utility strictly hickory predominates. This article refers briefly to the manufacture of the hickory wheel for heavy transportation vehicles which are now propelled by steam, gasoline, gas or electrical power.

The selection of the wood is made from that part of the tree below the branches, so as to avoid knots and make sure of even grain. This valuable portion of the tree is then barked and the hickory butts are made. These butts are usually about thirty inches long, this size being convenient for working. They are cut down to a size about the shape shown in Fig. 1; then comes the riving process, which calls for the insertion and driving of wood or iron splitting wedges. This work is done before the stock passes to the manufacturers of the wheels in some cases, while in others the stock is obtained in the butts, which are halved, quartered and split to the sizes required for wheel spokes. Or if hubs are to be made, the pieces are reduced only to the size required for that part of the work. For felloes, still another size is needed.

After the splitting operation is finished, the sticks have to be thoroughly aired before anything is done with them. They are piled in the open air for seasoning. After a complete exposure in this way, the pieces are piled in a heating chamber, where hot, dry air is admitted. A summer-heat exposure of thirty or more days in a chamber like that shown in Fig. 2 thoroughly dries the stock. The dryer illustrated is built with brick sides and back. The top, bottom and door are of sheet metal, coated with concrete. One of the splits is shown in Fig. 3.

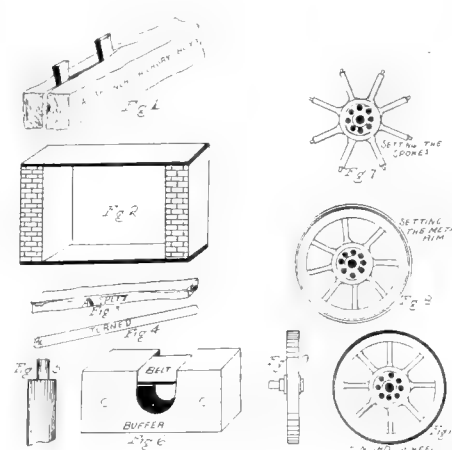
The turning process, to get the spokes to the form shown in Fig. 4, follows. The lathe is called into service for this work.

Machine model turning is employed in some shops, while in others the modeling is accomplished by hand. The rough sawed and split hickory stick is quickly rounded off into proper shape in the hands of the experienced turner. Then comes the operation of buffing, which is done by various methods. The sheet metal pattern of boxed belt buffer is now used to considerable extent. This consists of a belt running in a casing, as in Fig. 6. The operator simply holds the stick to be treated on the moving surface of the speeding belt. The revolving belt, with the usual distribution of adamas powder, will fill the pores of the wood quite thoroughly. This powdered, flint-like stuff gives the wood a smooth finish.

Further seasoning is required, however, and once more the sticks go to the drying chamber, after which the fine work is put in on the spokes. The mortiser shapes the

keystone base and throats out the neck. He trues up the ends and puts on the shoulder, as in Fig. 5. He must shape the bulky spoke so that it will look trim in the wheel, and at the same time possess the necessary strength. It will not do to shave down too closely to make the spokes look well at the expense of strength, since they are not for the light wheels of speedy automobiles, but for the slower, heavier, freight-loaded machines. Revolving discs are used to make the ends true, and insure a uniform fit.

The manufacture of hubs and felloes forms almost another story, so important are the details of their construction. The work of setting up the wheel begins at the hub, because it is necessary that the adjustments



be absolutely exact in every part, although the dies may have stamped out everything in an apparently uniform manner. There are machine-made wheels for heavy automobiles in which the setting-up work is done on the plan of putting it through with speed

and cheapness. But the best firms do the adjusting through trained men who fit each identical part in place with care and judgment. Slight turning off is done here and there, while in other places a little building up is done in order to get a perfect combination of fit and balance. Nothing is left to chance. Each part of each wheel is handled and carefully adjusted by an expert. The spokes are perfectly fitted into the hub of the motor wheel. Numbered spokes are used and pressure is applied to force each into the place created for it. A hub thus fitted is shown in Fig. 7. A band of iron is then applied to hold the spokes in place while the setting bolts are put through and fastened.

Another delicate piece of work is the fitting of the felloes to the tongues of the spokes. It must be done with great care and accuracy and in a manner to avoid any future looseness. The parts are forced together to avoid play. After the felloes are on, the whole wheel has to be trued. A skilled workman is given charge of this, and when he gets the rim right, the metal tire is placed, as in Fig. 8, being first expanded by heat, and in this condition slipped over the rim. When cooling, the rim of course contracts, and a proper fit results. In Fig. 9 is shown an end view of the finished wheel, and in Fig. 10 a side view.

The usual varnishing and striping puts the wheel in order for the market. The interiors of the hubs are usually fitted in other shops, where the metal sleeves are adjusted, the ball-bearing devices introduced, or the hub keyed or set-screwed direct to the shaft, which is arranged to revolve in journals of its own below the body of the vehicle.

Modern Hardwood and Cement Combinations.

All workers in hardwoods have noticed the increased demand for unique styles of decoration for the interior of houses. The so-called *art nouveau* decoration is becoming very popular, and the illustrations will give an idea of the character of some of this class of work. The list of hardwoods selected includes nearly all in the category. The decoration devices include panels, grilles, arches, cornices, and all kinds of household furnishings; and the scope of the work is exceedingly wide.

On a recent visit to a well-known manufacturer the writer saw samples of hardwood decorative material which had been purposely charred for the sake of giving the desired burned effect; also some pieces coated with emery and others decorated with serial rows of tacks. Oddity and originality are constantly sought. Some of the panels are outlined with floral decorations; there are roses and lilies and painted figures of Indians and of animals; there are imitations of checker boards and patterns that seem suitable for the dime museum only. Yet these oddities

are constantly called for and sell at good prices, so that manufacturers will continue to make them while the demand lasts.

Many varieties of interior and exterior decorations and fixtures are made along the lines stated to be used in connection with concrete, for there is a cement age at hand, as is well known. Cement block buildings are going up all over the world in considerable numbers. Ingenious men combine woodwork for inside and outside ornamentation with cement blocks. The design shown in Fig. 1 is a demonstration of this idea. The wood bracket lines the interior surface of the concrete wall and ceiling at intervals; on top of the cement layer is wood again.

Furthermore, there are combinations including metal, as in Fig. 2. Cement is placed in the tier shown, while the hardwood is next to it, below. Then the iron brace is placed in position. The object is to show the crude concrete and the finished wood and iron within the room. Just as the advent of finished hardwood beams became an important factor in interior building some years ago,

the combination of rough cement and smooth finished surfaces of hardwood form a feature at present. Some of the patterns are exceedingly rich, the fine finish of the wood serving to make the design very pleasing to the eye. At the same time the presence of metal, concrete or brick work increases the strength.

One is surprised at the numerous patterns in hardwood, cement, stone and metal which may be found in modern building designs. In Fig. 3 is shown another type in which hardwood is employed. The black represents

room coloring matter. The cement in the crevices between the stones, combined with panels of finished hardwood, made an unusually handsome window for the interior of a library or music room.

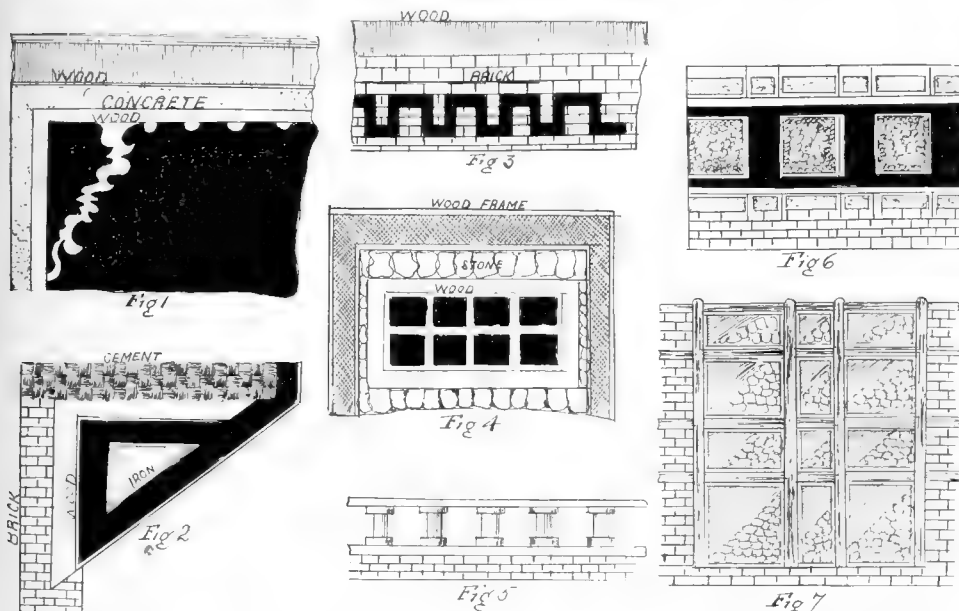
Manufacturers and designers of this line of work say they are receiving liberal orders to create novelties in the finishing of artwork for studios, arbors, dens, etc. In the latter much hardwood grille work is used; and the prevailing style calls for a half door, so that the swinging blind is now very popular.

The trees are never allowed to reach a very great age, however, for they are felled as soon as large enough for good fuel. In the autumn the superintendents go through the sections selected for the winter's operations and mark the available trees. Cutting begins in December. The woodsmen build rough huts, which they occupy during the season. As the trees are cut down they are sawed into logs perhaps five feet long and piled on carts, which take them to the nearest stream, where they are built up into great cross-wise piles to await the arrival of buyers, who usually come in October, after the wood has lain in the heat and sunshine all summer.

A firewood fair is held at Chateau Chinon the first Monday in each November, each buyer sending his axmen to brand his special mark on every log which he has purchased, that he may identify them when they arrive at destination after their long journey down stream. The water courses are usually swollen by the fall rains, although if not, water is turned into them from ponds and reservoirs which are maintained for this purpose. One of these ponds, at Settons, can, if necessary, release about 700,000,000 cubic feet of water into the river Cure. When such an operation takes place, the banks are lined with men who see that the logs start off with a clean sweep. The logs on the Cure are stopped at Clamency by a dam, and then it is that men, women and children commence work on them, handing them from the water, identifying them by the owners' marks previously placed upon them, and sorting them out for the rivermen to form into huge rafts, which are then sent forward again, to Paris. Many of these rafts contain 7,000 to 8,000 cubic feet of lumber. Under good conditions, they reach Paris, more than 150 miles away, in about twelve days.

Pine from the shores of the Bay of Biscay also reaches that city by water, since railroad transportation is much too expensive for the purpose. This lumber, however, is loaded upon small vessels, which slowly make their way along the coast to the mouth of the Seine, and thence up that stream to Paris.

The bakers and restaurant keepers consume enormous amounts of wood since they will not, as a rule, employ coal. It is estimated that they use 10,500,000 cubic feet of pine alone. The public officers of the government consume immense quantities also; the Department of Justice uses approximately 2,000 cubic feet every winter; the Department of Instruction 6,000, of the Interior 5,200, of War 10,000, of Finance 10,000. The government's supply is piled in great yards along the shores of the river Seine. Sawing is done there for both public and private consumers of the wood, the government doing its own in the courtyards of the public offices each summer, to insure a ready winter supply.



a zig-zag form of hardwood which is set into the masonry at the time of building, just as plain cement bricks are used. The hardwood bricks, so to speak, are stained to the tint required. In the selection of the material for making this line of work, thoroughly dried stock is used, so as to avoid its warping, shrinking or expanding. A design in the form shown in Fig. 4 is what the workman called a "blind window." Instead of glass in the frame there are panels of hardwood. The effect is unique. The frame supporting the wood panels is of ash and around this were cemented cobblestones. They were impregnated with green and other colors, just enough to make an attractive contrast with the cement which had been treated with ma-

Considerable work like that shown in Fig. 5 is also used. The spaces between the short posts are filled with concrete. In Fig. 6, rubble stones are used in the panels. They can be found on the beaches in various colors and are carefully assorted before being placed. When the cement dries and hardens the stones become fast.

Cement work is usually done by concrete workers, although some of the hardwood artisans do it themselves. The wooden portion of the combination shown in Fig. 7 is represented by the pieces forming the squares. At the upper left-hand corner of each square a wood block is fitted in. The other portions of the squares are packed with small stones imbedded in cement. The entire frame is fitted into a brick wall.

terially during the last twenty-five years, as statistics show; the average annual burning for the first four years of the present century for heating purposes alone was nearly 9,000,000 cubic feet, which required the stumpage on nearly 125,000 acres of woodland. The trees cut range in age from 24 to 25 years, and extensive forests in several parts of France are reserved to meet this drain. Some of the provinces are famous for their picturesque beauty, of which the great forests of beech, oak, chestnut and elm form the most attractive feature.

Firewood Consumption in France.

France, particularly the city of Paris, consumes immense quantities of timber every year for fuel. Regardless of modern heating methods, the Parisians still cling to the use of wood for cooking and heating. Coal is very scarce and high in price, and not of the best quality; moreover the French people have an eye to the beautiful, and are loth to give up the glowing log in the fireplace, which appeals to them as much more cheerful and attractive than the radiator or register.

However, consumption has decreased ma-

Annual National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association opened under the most favorable auspices on Thursday, May 23, at Atlantic City, N. J. The weather was bright and clear, though crisp for the season; nearly 300 delegates were present, representing nearly all the hardwood manufacturing and consuming sections of the United States; and the steel pier proved an ideal place for holding such a gathering.

On Thursday at 11 a. m. a reception for members and guests was held in the convention hall at the Pier, and at noon the first session was opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Stoy of Atlantic City. Following it the officers presented reports for the past year, which were comprehensive and showed the association to be flourishing in every department. The secretary reported that the membership is now nearly 600, and that the finances are in good shape.



W. H. RUSSE, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

During the day reports of standing committees were heard, and several exceedingly interesting addresses were given. Earl Palmer spoke on "Association Obligations"; B. C. Currie, Jr., on "A School of Inspection"; Robt. W. Higbie on "The Wholesaler: Why He is Necessary," and John A. Fox on "Rivers and Harbors."

The Inspection Rules Committee in their report recommended the suspension of the now famous "Buffalo agreement" and a modified set of inspection rules. Action on this report was deferred until Friday's session. Considerable friendly "electioneering" went on among members, the most favored candidates for the office of president being Maurice M. Wall of Buffalo and W. H. Russe of Memphis, now holding that office.

In the evening a smoker and entertainment for members was held at the Rudolph Grotto, while the many ladies who accompanied delegates were agreeably entertained on the Steel Pier. The work of the Committee on Arrangements was admirably systematized and the minutest details for the welfare and amusement of guests carried out.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The convention reconvened on Friday morning, and nearly the entire session was occupied by interesting and earnest discussion of inspection matters. By resolution the "Buffalo agreement"

providing that no change in inspection rules be made until December, 1908, was suspended. The Inspection Rules Committee presented numerous amendments to the rules as they now stand, and recommended their adoption, to take effect Dec. 1 next. At the afternoon meeting the report of the committee was adopted after three hours' discussion, and the presentation of many arguments for and against it. Its adoption was secured by a ratio of ninety-three to forty-five votes.

By resolution provision was made for taking up the subject of the establishment of an inspection school, as suggested in a valuable paper presented by B. C. Currie, Jr., the preceding day.

John M. Woods presented a resolution condemning the daily press for its false allegations that the National Hardwood Lumber and other associations were fostering a lumber trust; he stated concisely the prime objects of his association, and that its aim was the establishment of



O. O. AGLER, RE-ELECTED FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

uniform hardwood inspection; that it formulated no price agreements and did not attempt to curtail the lumber supply.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the survey of the proposed Appalachian forest reserves and urging congressional appropriations for their establishment; also for support in the timber census work.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Inspection Rules Committee for the strenuous work accomplished, and for the painstaking services it has rendered the association. Another expression of appreciation was extended to the Entertainment Committee, which so generously and capably provided for the entertainment of delegates and visitors.

M. M. Wall spoke in behalf of the Yale school for practical lumbering, setting forth its line of work and accomplishments, and asked for contributions. John J. Rumbarger urged members to attend the coming big Hoo-Hoo convention, and promised them a royal good time.

Some minor business was transacted, after which the election of officers was held, resulting in the following choice:

President, W. H. Russe, Memphis, Tenn.

First Vice President, O. O. Agler, Chicago.

Second Vice President, C. E. Lloyd, Jr., Philadelphia.

Third Vice President, Sam E. Barr, New York.
Treasurer, Claude Maley, Evansville, Ind.
New Directors, Theo. Fathauer, Chicago; Geo. W. Stoneman, De Valls Bluff, Ark.; F. A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.; G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. P. Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.

The next annual meeting will be held at Milwaukee, Wis.

Tree Planting in Illinois.

During a recent field season an extensive study of Illinois forest plantations was carried on by the forest service. This work covered nearly two-thirds of the state, or in all approximately 56,000 square miles. The region considered was principally north of a line drawn through the central part of the state. South of this the prairie gives way to natural forest land, and though much of it is cleared, there has been little tree planting. The results of the study are equally applicable to the southern part of the state, however, as well as to parts of Indiana, Missouri and Iowa.

All variations of soil occur in Illinois from deep black prairie loam to pure sand and these changes are frequent and often abrupt. On the whole both climate and soil conditions are favorable to tree growth, as is well illustrated by the fact that there are over a hundred native tree species in the state and a number of foreign species which have been introduced are thriving. European larch is adapted to the well-drained prairie soils and in such situations grows well. It will produce posts and poles in a short time if closely spaced; it is intolerant of many other species, however, and will not endure mixing with trees which grow as fast or faster than it does. A plantation set with larch, catalpa and white ash showed at the end of twenty-two years, but fourteen per cent of surviving larch, although seventy-one per cent of the ash trees survived and fifty-two of catalpa. Silver maple has been more extensively planted in Illinois than any other species, although its rapid growth is about the only point in its favor. It is a quick-growing shelter-belt tree and good for fuel. Ash usually does well on upland prairie soil, though moister situations are preferable. It is also principally used as a shelter-belt tree, close planted, the necessary thinnings furnishing good poles for farm use. The Osage orange grows well everywhere except in the extreme northern part, and will succeed where neither catalpa nor larch thrive. Burr oak will readily adapt itself to the prairie soils throughout the state, but its rate of growth is slow, and there is no particular inducement to plant it on agricultural land unless for wind-breaks or ornament.

Black locust was planted extensively in the early days, and for a time it thrived; the borer appeared, however, and most of the plantations were cut. The durability of posts made of this wood is well understood in Illinois, where they sell for a high price. It is not uncommon to find posts sound after twenty years' use, while they have been known to last for forty. Black locust should be planted on sandy soil, such as occurs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Its growth is rapid, and if the situation be right and proper treatment given, post size will be reached before the damage from borers is serious. The tree is as hardy as Osage orange, and will not winter-kill; when forest planting on poor land is contemplated this species should be considered. Cottonwood thrives throughout the state, and makes a good shelter-belt. It is planted largely in towns because of its rapid growth, but its habits are not such as should recommend it for a street tree. Sugar maple is one of the finest shade and ornamental species; it grows slowly but reaches great size, presents a fine appearance, and lives to an old age. It is probably the most popular tree in Illinois where these points have to be considered. The white elm is also desirable as protection and for ornament; it flourishes, as do also hemlock, arbor vitae and bald cypress, slippery elm, sycamore and white birch.

News Miscellany.

Meeting Executive Board Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

A meeting of the executive board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Saturday, May 11. Present at the meeting were: J. B. Ransom, president; W. M. Ritter, R. M. Carrier, C. M. Crawford, Clinton Crane, R. H. Vansant, Frank F. Fee and Secretary Lewis Doster.

Page proofs of the new book covering grading rules, with the changes authorized at the last annual meeting, were submitted. The secretary supplied information covering the changes in the matter of lengths and uniformity of wording. On motion it was decided that the revised proofs should be submitted to the committee before final approval.

The secretary made a report covering the location and work of the inspectors since the last meeting, which report was carefully gone over and approved. It was decided that a permanent inspector should be located in Philadelphia to take care of the work in the eastern section of the country. This decision was reached after the secretary had explained that all sections of the country were covered by traveling inspectors, but those who did the work in the East had their headquarters in the central West. The location of an inspector at Philadelphia was decided upon to enable the association to give prompt service to members located in Atlantic coast cities.

The secretary suggested the publication of a new report on market conditions and changes in values on wide poplar, poplar saps, wide cottonwood and ash. A reduction was recommended on No. 3 common white oak and on No. 2 common red oak. The secretary was instructed to issue a new list within the next few weeks, if conditions warranted.

The report of the secretary showed that the hardwood buyers' guide authorized at the last annual meeting would be received from the printers in from two to three weeks. He submitted specimen pages showing final corrections, which were approved.

A telegram was received from A. F. Specht, secretary of the Lumber Manufacturers' Joint Committee of Seattle, Wash., asking the association to join the lumber associations of the Pacific Northwest in filing a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine the reasonableness of the proposed advance in the lumber tariff from Chicago to points in the trunk line territory, effective June 1 next, and in a Federal Court injunction to stay the proposed changes until the reasonableness of the tariff was legally determined; and to bear the proportionate expense with the other associations.

Owing to the fact that the territory involved was not covered by the association, the executive board did not deem it wise to join in the movement, although expressing entire sympathy with it.

A letter from T. Jas. Fernly, secretary of the Affiliated Presidents & Secretaries' Association, was read, asking that the president and secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association join that organization to assist in furthering the advancement of a one-cent postage propaganda throughout the United States. This letter was referred to the president and secretary for action.

A further portion of the secretary's report showed that the membership of the association during the first four months of its fiscal year showed an increase of twenty-nine manufacturing members, and that he had received many applications for membership under the consumers' list, as authorized at the last annual meeting, and that he was making arrangements to

take care of that division of the organization.

On invitation of President Ransom, the members of the board adjourned for lunch as his guests, at which time representatives of the city of Nashville were introduced and urged that the secretary's office be moved to that city.

The secretary reported that reservations had been made for some of the delegates and others had arranged for their own accommodations at the Norfolk meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. He advised that S. B. Anderson had been substituted for W. A. Gilchrist as Memphis delegate.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the assistance in the work of unifying methods of measurement both in this country and in foreign markets in harmony with the work of the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association and the National Lumber Exporters' Association.

The secretary was authorized to notify the National Association of Box Manufacturers that the association was entirely in sympathy with it in the movement to work with the Census Bureau of the government for the purpose of obtaining statistics as to the annual timber supply.

After careful consideration it was decided to move the association's headquarters to Nashville at such time as the secretary could arrange to do so.

The Exploiter of Memphis.

There are newspaper correspondents and newspaper correspondents. There are some men who write for the press that have "a nose for news," and there are others who fail to recognize news value in very important happenings. There are some correspondents who depend on rewriting the usually somewhat unreliable information of the daily press for technical trade journals, and others who go and dig out the facts accurately



GEORGE W. FOOSHE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

and state them succinctly for the papers they represent. There are some correspondents who impress the public with the get-up-and-get qualities of the city they represent, while other writers leave the impression that their town is more dead than alive.

Probably as thoroughly alive a correspondent as there is in the country is George W. Fooshe of Memphis, whose portrait adorns this page. Mr. Fooshe represents not only the RECORD, but many other trade newspapers throughout the country. If one is in Boston he finds Memphis exploited; if in New York, there are columns

about Memphis in the leading commercial newspaper; the trade press is pregnant with information supplied by George W. Fooshe. Perhaps his chief value as a newspaper correspondent lies not only in his accuracy of statement but in his ability to know what to keep out of a newspaper. He never forwards scandal or hard-luck stories; his news is always clean, forceful and convincing.

Mr. Fooshe represents the leading lumber papers, as well as the cotton trade press of the country at Memphis. He has recently become allied with the new Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company of that city, and while he will take no active part in this enterprise at present, he will come in closer touch with the hardwood trade and be able to cover the news of the lumber interests of Memphis with still greater accuracy.

The city of Memphis owes Mr. Fooshe more than a debt of gratitude for the splendid work he has accomplished for years in exploiting the business interests of that energetic and great commercial center, and if the business public of Memphis did its entire duty by him it would acknowledge his services in a substantial way.

A Novel Sawmill.

A novelty in the sawmill line may be seen at Oshkosh, Wis., on the property of Buckstaff-Edwards Company; it is an electric sawmill, the second of the kind to be put in operation in that city. The other is used by the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, and both mills have been proven successful. The former company is a manufacturer of caskets, chairs, etc., and during the two weeks or more that the mill has been operated, it has "eaten up" a good-sized pile of hardwood logs, and has fulfilled expectations in its rapid disposal of timber, and in its ease of operation. Many outside millmen have visited the plant, as it is unique to see a mill running in which not a particle of steam power is employed, and where the familiar sounds of the ordinary sawmill are missing.

The birch, maple and elm used by the Buckstaff-Edwards Company are brought from the northern part of the state by rail, unloaded from the switch track in the mill yard and piled up to a height of perhaps twenty feet by the aid of electric power applied through a windlass. A car holding three or four logs is pulled up the slip, which is graded at about forty-five degrees, to a platform. The power for the car comes from an electric winch. From the platform the logs are rolled off to another platform next the carriage, on which, one at a time they are carried back and forth past the big band saw, which takes off a plank or long slab at every trip. The rolls and the conveyor, as well as the slasher and other mechanical appliances about the mill are run by a 75-horsepower electric motor. Eight men are required to operate the plant. Its capacity is 15,000 feet of lumber daily. The power is generated in the boiler engine room of the factory, where a steam engine runs the necessary dynamo. At the mill no attention is required by the motor except to start and stop it. Two men handle the logs on the slip, two ride the carriage, one acts as head sawyer, one takes the boards away from the saw, one runs the slasher and one takes the boards from the conveyor. The outfit cost about \$7,000, and is expected to effect considerable economy to the users.

New Memphis Hardwood House.

There has just been organized at Memphis, Tenn., the Neal-Dolph Lumber Company, with a paid-up capital of \$75,000. The principals of this new house are: W. H. Neal, formerly of Greenville, Miss., now residing at Memphis, president and treasurer; J. T. Strickland, Greenville, Miss., vice president and manager; Greenville, Tenn., and Wm. A. Dolph of Memphis,

general manager and secretary. The company's offices are located in the Randolph building. The corporation takes over the sawmill plant formerly owned by the Planters Lumber Company at Greenville, Miss., and at an early date

Collins Company Purchase.

The Collins Company, wholesaler of lumber at Pennsboro, W. Va., has just purchased from the Decker Lumber Company a large tract of Virginia timber near Sturgis, between Morgantown and Kingwood. The tract comprises from 2,500 to 3,000 acres of virgin timber and is one of the finest in the state. The transaction includes several miles of railroad, two sawmills, a hotel, store, and other property. Although the exact amount of money involved has not been announced, report places it at at least \$100,000. The company has taken possession of operations, with E. M. Bonner as general manager and Frank Smith as superintendent. The sales department will be conducted through the general offices of the Collins Company at Pennsboro, W. Va. Creed Collins, C. W. Sprinkle and E. M. Bonner are the principals of this well-known hardwood house.

Peruvian Hardwoods.

A recent report of the development of various industries in Peru states that that country contains a large amount of valuable hardwoods. Many years ago the government, looking toward the development of its rich lands along the Amazon river, maintained several steamers which plied between Para and Iquitos, and which brought down lumber to a planing mill which was established in the latter city. The plan was not successful, however, until 1894, when business generally became better, and it was placed on a paying basis. It is at present managed remarkably well, considering its size and the kind of machinery in use. The operator has a ten-year contract with the government at \$13 per month rental, and in return is given charge of the mill; he assumes all liabilities and receives all profits. This contract will expire in 1908. The machinery is very ancient, and consists of two vertical saws, one band saw, two circular saws and an eighty horsepower engine. The mill when pushed to the utmost can turn out 1,800 feet of lumber a day, but the usual output is about 900 feet. It is run less than half the time, because of poor labor and the difficulty in obtaining it, as well as the primitive methods used in logging. The desirable timber within easy access of Iquitos has been cut and the remaining timbers must be floated down the river. Laborers will work at lumbering only during the dry season, and then cut a very meager supply of trees growing near the water's edge; when the river rises the logs are allowed to float down the stream.

The best grades of Peruvian lumber are very heavy and will not float, so immense rafts are made from the poorer kinds, and used for carrying the better stock down to the mill. No fine work is turned out, owing to the fact that there are only limited facilities and that the demand for rough and dimension stock is in excess of supply, so that the entire output is sold at prices which would average about \$180 per thousand feet, United States money. The greater part of the timber is a kind of cedar, which is not at all durable, and which splits badly; it is not even desirable for the shooks and rough boxes into which it is made as casing for the rubber output of that section.

It is a peculiar fact that the United States, with its rapidly decreasing supply of timber, furnishes to the countries of the Amazon valley many thousand feet of lumber annually, although the latter is remarkably rich in virgin forests. It is the opinion of Consul Eberhardt of Iquitos that there is now no industry in Peru where better profits could be made than on a modern hardwood saw mill in charge of a practical lumberman, provided the problem of securing labor could be solved satisfactorily. The river for 400 miles above Iquitos is navigable the year round for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, so that it would seem possible to bring some of the handsome Peruvian hardwoods into the United States from the Amazon countries.

Annual National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

On Tuesday, May 28, at 11 a. m., the fifth annual convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will be called to order in the Auditorium on the Jamestown Exposition Grounds at Norfolk, Va. Following is the programme which will be presented:

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

Roll call of delegates from affiliated associations.

Enrollment of visiting manufacturers.

Address of welcome by Harry St. George Tucker, president of Exposition.

President's address, William Irvine.

Secretary's report, George K. Smith.

Treasurer's report, J. A. Freeman.

Appointment of committee on credentials.

Paper, "The Growing Need of Accurate Knowledge as to the Standing Timber in the United States Available for the Manufacture of Lumber," J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.

Paper, "The Lumber Cut of the United States in 1906," R. S. Kellogg, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Paper, "Yale Forest School," Henry S. Graves, director, New Haven, Conn.

Paper, "Adjustment of Lumber Fire Losses," James M. Hamill, Columbus, O.

Appointment of committees.

Cargo conference at 8 p. m.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Reports of standing committees—Transportation, C. I. Millard, chairman.

Report of Committee on Credit Indemnity, Drew Musser, chairman.

Report of Committee on Endowment of Chair of Applied Forestry and Practical Lumbering in Yale Forest School, F. E. Weyerhaeuser, chairman.

Report of new committees appointed.

New business.

Election of officers.

Appointment of standing committees.

Adjournment of convention.

Meeting of the Board of Governors.

New East-Bound Freight Rates.

The proportion of the new schedule of lumber freight rates from Chicago east, on tonnage originating in the Pacific Northwest and West, has been definitely determined upon by freight officials. The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to R. L. Clark, general western freight agent of the L. S. & M. S. railway, for the following table showing the present and the new rates:

Chicago to—	Present rate.	New rate.
Toledo	9 cents	9 cents
Detroit	9 cents	9 cents
Cleveland	10 cents	10 cents
Pittsburg	12½ cents	15 cents
Buffalo	12½ cents	15 cents
Cincinnati	10 cents	10 cents
Philadelphia	18 cents	23 cents
Baltimore	17 cents	22 cents
New York	20 cents	25 cents
Boston	22 cents	27 cents

A Doubtful Remedy.

In an oak log which was sawed up at Webb's Sawmill at Greenfield, Ind., a walnut peg, a foot long and one inch in diameter, was found, where it had been driven into the heart of the log about seventy-five years ago. At the end of the peg was wound a long coil of dark brown, silky hair, and after investigation a peculiar legend was unfolded which, in these days of easy divorces, is quite interesting.

It seems that one of the customs of pioneer times, when a man and his wife could not get along happily together, was to cut a lock of hair from the head of each and wind around a walnut pin, which was then driven into a hole bored in some thrifty oak tree. Tradition does not state whether the remedy was always effective or not.



WILLIAM A. DOLPH, NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN.

will commence the manufacture of hardwood lumber at that point. This mill is a modern single band hardwood mill, and an ample supply of logs for it is assured. The company will also be large buyers of hardwood lumber in the open market. Mr. Neal of this company was formerly president of the Planters Lumber Company. J. T. Strickland has been local manager and sawmill operator for the Chicago-Mississippi Land & Lumber Company the past year, and formerly was associated with the Planters Lumber Company. W. A. Dolph for



J. L. STRICKLAND, NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER COMPANY, GREENVILLE, MISS.

the past seventeen years has been associated with J. M. Darnell & Son Company in a confidential capacity, and has had a very wide experience in hardwood affairs. All the members of the house are particularly popular in both the producing and consuming ends of the market, and the success of the new enterprise is assured in advance.

New Self-Feed Rip Saw.

The well-known machinery manufacturing house of Chagrin Falls, Ohio—the Ober Manufacturing Company—has put out a new type of self-feed rip saw for ripping boards and plank and preparing squares for lathes and other work that is usually done on saws of this class. The machine is very rigid and is entirely of iron and steel, except the table, which is made of strips of quartersawn hardwood which are glued and doweled together. The table is hinged at one end. The saw is covered in such a manner as to fully protect the operator against injury from splinters or pieces which may fly from the saw. This saw guard is raised and lowered when ripping plank of different thicknesses by means of a hand wheel and crank. The guide is hinged to a hand lever within easy reach of the operator. A scale provides for varying widths of stock which it is desired to cut. The machine rips up to 12 inches in width. The entire machine is an admirable specimen of the product of the Ober Manufacturing Company and while it is illustrated herewith, a complete description and price can be obtained from the manufacturers.

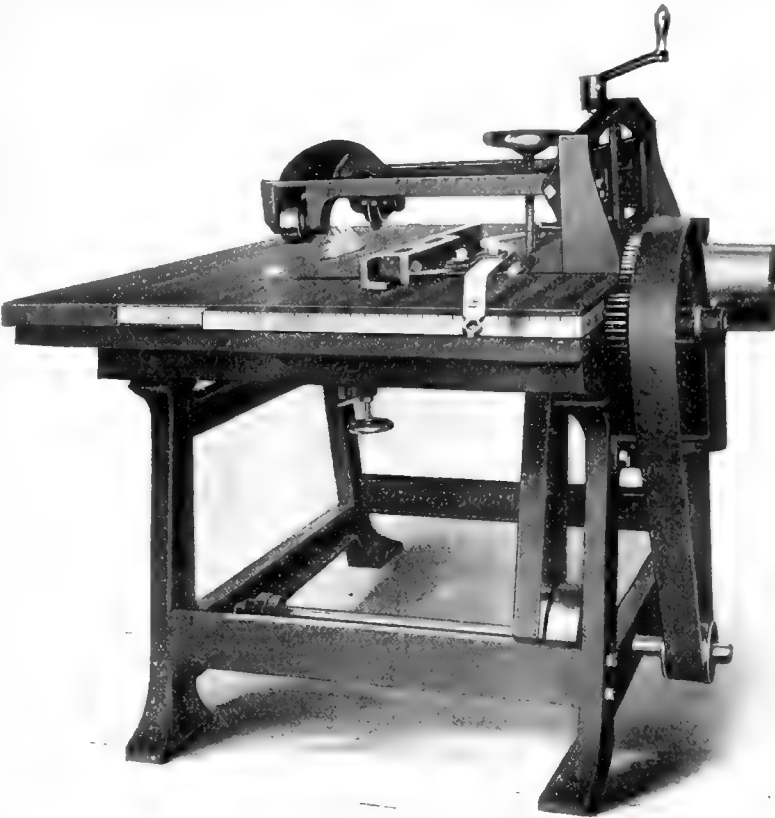
Frank Henry Goodyear.

On May 13, at the family home in Buffalo, N. Y., occurred the death of Frank H. Goodyear, caused by an attack of Bright's disease. Not only was Mr. Goodyear a man of fine character and one of the first citizens of Buffalo, but he was one of the most prominent factors in lumber and railroad circles in the country.

Mr. Goodyear was born at Groton, N. Y., March 17, 1849. He took up his residence at Buffalo in 1871, and although he began operations on a small scale, they have multiplied and grown to mammoth proportions. He early commenced to purchase hemlock and hardwood timber land in northwestern Pennsylvania, and organized one corporation after another, until he controlled directly or indirectly nearly all the available timber in that section. In 1887, with his brother, Charles W., Mr. Goodyear organized the firm of F. H. & C. W. Goodyear, which in 1902 was made the Goodyear Lumber Company. Their holdings in Pennsylvania produce an annual output of more than 200,000,000 feet of hemlock and a large quantity of hardwoods.

Aside from directing lumber interests Mr. Goodyear was the promoter of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad and was interested in several minor ones; was president of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal & Coke Company, vice president of the Buffalo & Susquehanna and modern plant is being constructed at

Iron Company, and a director in the United States Leather Company. In 1902 Mr. Goodyear and his associates commenced accumulating longleaf yellow pine in Louisiana and Mississippi, and their holdings in those states now aggregate 600,000 acres. An extensive



NEW SELF-FEED RIP SAW MANUFACTURED
BY OBER MFG. CO., CHAGRIN FALLS, O.

Bogalusa, La., which will cost \$2,500,000. The enterprise is called the Great Southern Lumber Company; Mr. Goodyear was its president.

The funeral was held on Wednesday, May 15, at the family home in Buffalo. The offices of the many Goodyear interests were closed during the day; the trains on his railroads ceased running, and work was suspended at the lumber camps, saw mills and iron plant during the hour of the funeral. Interment was at Forest Lawn.

Stephenson Captures Toga.

Lumbermen are much pleased over the selection of Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, Wis., to succeed John C. Spooner in the United States senate, thus ending the deadlock which began nearly five weeks ago. Mr. Stephenson's victory is due to some extent to another prominent Wisconsin lumberman, Lieutenant Governor R. Connor, of Marshfield, who turned to Mr. Stephenson the votes of two assemblymen who had been counted upon to support an opposing candidate. When this change of front took place the opposition moved to make his nomination unanimous.

Mr. Stephenson is an intimate friend of Senator La Follette, who has been his warm supporter during the campaign, which has been made on a platform which is exceedingly progressive, not to say radical. It has declared for thorough revision of tariff schedules, reducing duties where possible without reducing the wages of labor; giving Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate rates and service and to ascertain the true value of railway property, the cost of operation and the amount paid therefor;

legislation compelling the adoption of the best known safety appliances and strict regulation as to operation of trains; strengthening the Sherman anti-trust law and imposing necessary penalties for control of corporations; constitutional amendment for election of United States senators by popular vote; federal tax on incomes and inheritances; an effective child-labor law; legislation prohibiting sale of public lands containing coal, oil, or gas, would lease them; opposition to ship subsidy and all forms of government bounty.

Mr. Stephenson is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Wisconsin, and has made his fortune through prudent investments in timber lands. He is interested in several large lumber operations in Wisconsin and in the I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich., an immense proposition. He is seventy-eight years old; from 1866 to 1868 he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature and from 1883 to 1889 a member of Congress.

Increase in Memphis Lumber Companies.

It has become almost an axiom in Memphis that it is a cold week that does not see the organization of one or more new hardwood lumber concerns. There are well toward one hundred hardwood houses of various caliber in that city at the present time.

The HARDWOOD RECORD does not want to betray any unwise advance information, but from a memorandum card picked up by a representative in the foyer of the Gayoso Hotel a few days ago, it is probable that official announcement will soon be made of still another new corporation. The card reads:

THREE OWL LUMBER COMPANY,

Dealers in
Quartered Coconut in the Round
and

Airy Persiflage.

Specialties: Coconut Fur and Milk.
C. M. Kellogg, Pres.; Geo. C. Ehemann, V.-Pres.;
H. L. Stern, Secy. & Treas.

The present ostensible occupation of the officers of the Three Owl Lumber Company must needs be explained for the enlightenment of those unfortunate enough not to be acquainted with them. Mr. Kellogg is the active man in the hardwood house of Barksdale & Kellogg; Mr. Ehemann is the junior partner of Bennett & Witte, while Mr. Stern makes a bluff as southern buyer for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago. The out-of-work headquarters of the bunch is the Gayoso.

New Hardwood Rules for London.

It is proposed by the hardwood section of the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom to substitute a set of new rules governing hardwoods for those made effective in July, 1902. The proposal contemplates the measurement of lumber by the American board rule in accordance with the present rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association; all lumber should be tallied face measure, and all fractions of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot or more counted to the next higher figure; all fractions less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot to be counted back to the next lower figure. Standard lengths are specified as 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet, except as otherwise specified, and all lengths such as 9, 11 and 13 feet are to be measured back to the next even length, except in walnut, which shall be measured odd and even feet; no allowance to be made for defects; the width of tapering boards to be made at the narrow end.

In view of the prevailing tendency toward the modification of hardwood rules and measurement, the HARDWOOD RECORD has its suspicions that the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom will have difficulty in buying American hardwoods on the basis of the proposed measure.

Changes in Grading Rules.

At a meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, held in New Orleans May 16 changes were made in the grading rules as given below. The revised rules are now being printed and copies will be sent to all members as soon as possible.

In the fifth paragraph, under the head of "General Instructions," the word "shall" is changed to "should" in the clause "but the reverse side should, in no case, etc."

Under the head of "Standard Defects" season checks are now described as follows: "Ordinary season checks, meaning such as occur in lumber properly covered, shall not be considered a defect in any grade."

Add to standard lengths of mouldings "not exceeding five per cent of eight feet."

Under the head of "Standard Thicknesses" "all lumber shipped in the rough shall be of sufficient thickness to S2S to standard thickness as follows:"

After the worked thicknesses of ceiling add the thicknesses of panel stock, as follows:

Inch.	Inch.
3-8 panel stock S2S shall be 7-32	
1-2 panel stock S2S shall be 5-16	
5-8 panel stock S2S shall be 7-16	
3-4 panel stock S2S shall be 9-16	

The thickness of flat pickets is changed to 3-4 inch.

In the grade of first and second clear bright sap is not a defect in pieces 13 inches and wider.

In the grade of selects 4-inch stock is made a standard thickness.

In the grade of shop both No. 1 and No. 2 4-inch stock is made a standard thickness and the words "cuts and rips" are changed in all instances to "cuttings and rippings."

In the grade of selected common tank the words "wane edge" are eliminated.

In the grade of No. 2 common the wording is changed to read "This grade may be either random or specified widths 3-inch and wider, 1-inch and thicker, etc."

The grade of "C" finish now reads as follows: "All widths in this grade shall admit small sound knots, stained sap, pin worms and other defects, except shake; but none that will prevent the use of same in its full width and length as a paint grade."

"D" (or selected common) finish is changed so that 12-inch stock will be furnished and the closing words "for common finishing purposes" are changed to read "as a common paint grade."

In "C" siding the waste of 12-inch length is changed to ten per cent of the length.

The grade of "A" flooring and ceiling is changed to read as follows: "May have bright sap on one edge one-fourth of its width, otherwise must be clear."

In the grade of "C" flooring and ceiling the words "ten per cent of the length" are inserted in lieu of "twelve inches in length" both as regards waste and end split.

Miscellaneous Notes.

It has recently been reported through various channels that the Seaman, Kent Company, Ltd., a large manufacturer of kiln-dried hardwood flooring and sheeting, with factory at Meaford, Ontario, and offices at 160 Bay street, Toronto, would build a sash, door and blind factory. The company announces that it has no such intention, but that it will erect a large flooring plant at the head of the Lakes in the near future.

The first large raft of logs to be brought down the Arkansas river by the United Walnut Company passed Fort Smith recently and were watched by crowds as they passed the wharf. Three of them were several hundred feet long and were the largest hardwood rafts that have floated down the Arkansas river for

many years. Each contained many hundred logs which were being brought downstream from the large timber possessions of the company in the Canadian valley and other up-river points.

Charles R. Little, for sixteen years superintendent of the Merrill & Ring sawmill at West Duluth, Minn., committed suicide May 14, at the home of his parents, with whom he resided, by firing a bullet through his brain. Failing health is said to be the cause of his act. Mr. Little was 48 years old and had been in the lumber business at Saginaw and Duluth since a boy.

An authority writing from Santo Domingo in regard to cedar suitable for the manufacture of pencils says that there are considerable quantities of the timber there, but no successful exploration has been made except by a Virginia lumber company which owns several tracts of land yielding cedar, and has done a good deal in getting out the cedar and other woods.

The Fort Lumber Company of Little Rock, Ark., has filed a certificate with the secretary of state showing a change in name; it is now known as the Brinkley Hardwood Manufacturing Company.

An interesting dispatch from Tresbein, O., states that an old tramp wandered through that village recently planting nut trees, so that the youth of the land in years to come will not be deprived of shellbarks and walnuts. Not many years ago there was hardly a farm in the East that did not have at least one walnut tree, and all the streams had hundreds of shellbark hickories along their banks. The demand for black walnut and hickory for manufacturing have made these varieties so scarce that it will not be long before the joy of gathering the nuts will be lost to the children, so that during the last three years the old tramp has been engaged in his work of planting. He seeks out-of-the-way spots, so that the trees will have a chance to grow unmolested and untrampled. The rocky sides of hills and the edges of creeks are preferred, and he hopes that when he has become but a memory, children of other generations will thank him for his foresight and kindness.

Efforts are being made to form a combine of German toy manufacturers, including those in other woodworking lines also, to regulate selling conditions, prices and other matters pertaining to that line of trade.

The Kaukauna (Wis.) Lumber Company has purchased some black walnut logs of William Tuttle which were grown on his father's farm near that town from seed planted by his mother over fifty years ago. They had reached a diameter of from eight to ten inches and were converted into valuable lumber; such wood is now high in price and easily stands second to rosewood and mahogany.

The Bird & Wells Lumber Company of Wausaukee, Wis., has purchased another tract of standing timber in Forest county, having closed a deal with C. A. Hutchins of Beloit for a section of land heavily timbered with hemlock and hardwoods.

A dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, says that Harnosand was the scene of a riot on the 13th inst. as a result of the strike of several hundred laborers in the Sando sawmills. Twenty nonunionists and a sheriff were seriously hurt. The owner of the mills, Dr. Kemphe, who is one of the most prominent men in this line of business in Sweden, had imported laborers, and this was the cause of the clash. Order was finally restored by the Westernorland regiment.

The Diamond Match Company has purchased a large tract of timber land in California from the Sierra Lumber Company, for \$1,000,000, which will be paid in four quarterly installments during 1908.

Two sawmills are being installed in Randolph county, West Virginia, by the Roaring Creek Lumber Company, a new concern whose principals are all of Clearfield, Pa.

The Tyrell Manufacturing Company of Columbus, S. C., will soon complete and put into operation its new circular sawmill on the Scuppernon river. All varieties of lumber will be manufactured and the daily capacity will be from 20,000 to 30,000 feet.

About 20,000 acres of timber land in Thomas county, Georgia, have been purchased by the J. L. Phillips Company of Thomasville, the consideration being about \$127,000. A mill and tram road will be built, and the capacity of the mill when in active operation will be 50,000 feet. The company recently increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

According to official returns the capital stock of lumber companies organized in Mississippi from Oct. 1, 1905, to April 15, 1907, aggregated \$3,800,000. The total increase in capital stock of railroads, banks, land companies, etc., is given as \$39,638,500.

Reports from Scranton, Miss., say that the loading of steamships direct from the sawmills of Moss Point is causing a rapid increase in the maritime commerce of that port. Cargoes of 3,400,000 feet of square timber, 2,000,000 feet of hewn lumber and 1,500,000 superficial feet of timber have been loaded within the last few days by the L. N. Dantzer Lumber Company, consigned to European markets.

Barges are being loaded at Morgan City, La., sawmills to carry cross-ties to Galveston. The scarcity of railroad cars has forced mills to secure water transportation.

Fire at Lincoln, N. H., last week very nearly wiped that town out of existence. It is practically owned by J. E. Henry & Sons, known as New Hampshire's lumber kings, who have suffered great losses; 120 men, women and children were left homeless.

J. Beecher has started a sawmill at Lake-wood, Wash. The output will be about 100,000 feet of cedar per day. There is said to be sufficient timber in that vicinity to keep a mill running for years, the settlers selling the cedar as they clear the land.

There is a great shortage of stovewood and hardwood for building in Oakland and San Francisco. The hard winter has made the mountain roads practically impassable and the railroads have been so loaded with freight that they have neglected or refused to haul cordwood when the cars could be loaded with any other material. San Francisco and vicinity have drained the state of hundreds of able-bodied woodchoppers who find they can get more money doing lighter work in the metropolis than they can in the woods.

Charles M. White, a veteran lumberman of Old Town, Me., died May 14. He operated along the Penobscot for many years.

John E. Wilcombe, a lumber merchant of Hammond, La., filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court May 14. He gives his liabilities as \$1,298.57 with no assets.

Charles V. Higgins of Paris, Ky., has sold his interest in the lumber yards and manufacturing plants of the Paris Manufacturing Company to William P. Ardery and Ossian Edwards and will locate in Florida.

The large sawmill of Rose & Fisher at Bethel, O., was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The loss was only partially covered by insurance.

The Case-Fowler Lumber Company, which operates a hardwood mill at North Birmingham, Ala., and has valuable timber lands on the Tombigbee river, has disposed of its holdings to the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo, a large hardwood manufacturer.

The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company is carry-

ing on considerable experiments in northern Michigan, with a view to bringing about the reforestation of the pine barrens of that section by raising the trees from seed. An attempt is also being made to grow southern cottonwood on northern Michigan lands. It is believed this timber would be ideal for pulpwood, of which commodity the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company is a heavy consumer. A considerable quantity of cottonwood cuttings will be planted on lowlands in the vicinity of Coalwood. All these experiments are in charge of expert foresters. The company's holdings comprise nearly 1,500,000 acres, and much of the land is covered with hardwood, which the company uses in the manufacture of charcoal to supply its various furnace plants.

The Elmira Interior Hardwood Company, a new concern at Elmira, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A new company with a capital of \$10,000 has been incorporated at Ripley, Tippah county, Virginia, by J. W. Paulk, William Ruff and I. M. Paulk. It is to be known as the Mississippi Sawmill Company.

The Crosby-Bonds Lumber Company of Bookhaven, Lincoln county, Virginia, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. W. P. Bonds Jr., L. O. Crosby and others are the incorporators.

R. C. Oliver, A. C. Jones and others have incorporated the Hurricane Creek Lumber Company at Columbia, Marion county, Virginia, with a capital of \$50,000.

The Cisco Lumber Company, recently organized in Wausau, Wis., by Wausau capitalists, has closed a deal for the purchase of a large tract of timber land in Gogebic county, Mich.,

in the vicinity of Cisco Lake, whereon is over 100,000,000 feet of standing timber. While it is not definitely stated, the probabilities are that this timber will be hauled to Wausau and sawed there.

The Richwood Lumber Company of Hattiesburg, Perry county, Virginia, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. E. Causey, O. B. Perry and others.

A new stock concern, under the name of the Harris Lumber Company, has recently been organized at Junction City, Ark., with a capital stock of \$6,000, divided into sixty shares of \$100 each. The general business of the company is the manufacturing, buying and selling of lumber and the buying and selling of land and timber.

The Ohio Handle and Manufacturing Company of Jonesboro, Ark., has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of manufacturing handles, etc. The company will erect a frame building 60x100 feet. All necessary machinery has been purchased and the plant will be installed and ready for operation by June 1. N. Hetherington has been elected president and E. S. Hetherington secretary.

The Beaumont Iron Works Company of Beaumont, Tex., has begun building a large logging car factory, which will be developed into a general car factory. It is planned to install a carwheel foundry later.

The Hilton Lumber Company of New Haven, Conn., has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$20,000 and the incorporators are C. H. Hilton, J. W. Palmatier, William Aufort and E. C. Sloan.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Invitations have been received in this city for the marriage of Stephanie Suzanne Bendorf and Rudolph Sondheimer, which will occur at the Hotel Gayoso in Memphis on the evening of Tuesday, June 11.

Registered at Chicago hotels May 16 were John Cathcart of New York, A. F. Anderson of Cadillac and C. B. Dudley of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harry P. Coe of the Coe Manufacturing Company, well-known manufacturers of veneer machinery at Painesville, O., was in town May 16.

James Cowen of Schultz Brothers & Cowen, left town on May 15 for a trip through the hardwood producing sections of the Southeast. Before returning home he will attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City.

L. L. Harris of Harris & Cole Brothers, Inc., Cedar Falls, Ia., was a Chicago visitor May 15.

Secretary Doster has had another lemon handed him; the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has decided to remove its headquarters to Nashville. These constant changes of the official headquarters of this organization are getting to be a very serious matter for the young bachelor secretary. Just about the time he gets properly introduced into society and has a girl lined up to the courting stage, he is steered off to some far distant spot on the map. The fair and marriageable femininity at Nashville is hereby notified that Doster is not only an eligible but a very susceptible bachelor, and if they want him it's wise to get busy early.

The forces of J. D. Lacey & Co., leading timber dealers, are reassembling at the Chicago office, 1200 Old Colony building. Mr. Lacey and a corps of clerks have already arrived, but Victor Thrane is now in the East

and Wood Beale is at the New Orleans office. Both will be in town soon.

The Morton Dry Kiln Company of this city has just issued a handsome little catalogue profusely illustrated, setting forth the many advantages of its product and an explanation of its method of seasoning lumber, which is universally conceded to be among the very best.

Gilbert Y. Tickle of Tickle, Bell & Co., 5 St. Albans Rd., Liverpool, has been making an extended trip through the chief lumber markets of the United States, and dropped into the RECORD office May 14. Mr. Tickle is a prominent factor in the mahogany trade of the United Kingdom, and also a large buyer of American hardwoods. He will sail for home the middle of June.

G. von Platen, the well known lumber manufacturer of Boyne City, was a recent caller at the RECORD office. Mr. von Platen was en route home after an eight months' trip to the Pacific Coast.

Wagstaff-Lumber-Oshkosh is back from an extended southern trip which included the inspection of timber properties with a view to purchasing, and a little vacation sojourn at French Lick.

The RECORD acknowledges receipt of a very elaborate and attractive "ad" from the Interior Hardwood Company of Indianapolis, which consists of a wall hanger displaying to excellent advantage types of the floors which they make a specialty.

W. F. Biederman, superintendent of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation, with executive office in the Victoria building, St. Louis, is out with his seventh credit rating book, dated April, 1907. It contains the usual classified list with capital and pay ratings, of all manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, and factories

which buy lumber in carload lots. It is announced that the utmost care has been taken to make the new list as complete and accurate as possible. The information on which the capital and rating are based has been obtained from sources deemed reliable, and conservatism consistent with the facts in each case, has been exercised. Corrections, business changes, new firms, failures, etc., are taken care of by weekly correction sheets, and a trade report is issued each week which is a source of further important information to members. The book is published semi-annually and is of great value to lumbermen in their commercial transactions.

John N. Penrod of the Penrod Walnut Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., was a recent Chicago visitor.

The American Wood Working Machinery Company has removed its general offices to Rochester, N. Y., where all remittances and correspondence regarding collections and accounts should be directed in future. For prices or information regarding machinery, the nearest salesrooms should be addressed; they are at Cedar and West streets, New York; Hennen building, New Orleans; Fisher building, Chicago, and 591 Lyell avenue, Rochester.

The HARDWOOD RECORD acknowledges receipt from the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, New York, of a set of six fine photographs illustrating Lidgerwood logging systems, contained in a handsome frame 21x28 inches in size.

J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company, Pittsburg, was in town on May 11.

The Michigan Maple Company of Grand Rapids has removed its offices from the Michigan Trust building to 414 Houseman block, that city.

R. J. Clark, president of the Peninsula Bark and Lumber Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was a welcome caller at this office on May 11.

The Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., announces that Wm. P. Schmuhl, for the last twelve years buyer and inspector for the Ford & Johnson Company of Michigan City, Ind., has resigned his position with the latter concern and accepted one with the former, to take effect July 1.

The American Central Lumber Company, formerly of Anderson, Ind., has moved its office from that city to Central City, W. Va. The company manufactures and wholesales oak and hickory wagon stock in the rough and has about twenty mills in various parts of the country in operation. It is under the management of G. A. Lambert.

The Rotary File and Machine Company, Inc., 589 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is out with a neat little booklet about its band saw machines, sharpeners, setters, blades, guides and brazers, which gives in concise form considerable information about its tools, and a number of useful pointers for hardwood manufacturers.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis, whose Chicago branch at 38 S. Canal street was recently destroyed by fire, are noted for their ability to get to the front and surmount all sorts of obstacles with the utmost dispatch. Another instance of this is shown in the following communication, dated May 11: "We write to announce the fact that we have opened new headquarters in Chicago at 75-77 Market street, and while we are not doing business at the same old stand, still we are doing business right along, and lots of it."

J. W. Embree, vice president of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, has returned home from a week's trip to the company's mill at Warren, Ark.

William Wilms of the Paepcke-Leicht Lum-

ber Company is making an extended southern trip; he will visit Cairo, Memphis and other mill points at which his concern has interests.

Fred W. Black of the Fred W. Black Lumber Company has gone to Memphis on business for his house; from there he will visit other Tennessee and Mississippi points.

Boston.

The Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company of Gardiner, Mass., is contemplating the erection of an addition to its plant at Gardiner. The addition will be 440x75 feet and will be four stories and basement. Another building will be erected for the office.

Collier & Keyworth, manufacturers of go-carts, Gardiner, Mass., will build another story on their plant.

C. F. Schurster, who for over twenty years has been connected with the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company, has resigned and will give his entire time to the affairs of the Green Mountain Lumber Company.

The Hilton Lumber Company has been incorporated in New Haven, Conn., with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are C. H. Hilton, J. W. Palmatier, William Aufort, E. C. Sloan. Mr. Hilton has recently returned from Bellevue, Fla., where the mills of the company will be located. He secured an option on a large tract of land there containing oak, baywood and other hardwoods.

The coffin manufacturing plant of Miller & Burnham, Hartford, Conn., was recently destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$10,000.

Lawrence & Wiggin are making quite a specialty of mahogany veneers. Fred W. Kirch, formerly of New York, who has been in the veneer business for several years, has been engaged as salesman in this department. He is showing some fine samples of mahogany veneers.

William E. Litchfield, who has been visiting his mill in Indiana, has returned.

Among the southern visitors to this market recently have been: M. F. Amorous of Atlanta, Ga., and J. J. McDonald, Savannah, Ga.

A leading dealer in hardwoods states that a few years ago it was customary for him when opening his morning mail to first look for orders, then checks and finally shipments. Conditions have changed. Now he looks for shipments, checks and orders.

Mr. Bacon of the Davenport-Peters Company, says whitewood is still held at high prices. Manufacturers are able to market their product as fast as they have it in shipping condition. Dealers here are buying only what they need and are not anticipating wants.

The New England lumbermen will hold their seventh annual outing at Narragansett Bay, June 8. The train leaves South Station, Boston, at 10:45 a. m. for Providence, where connections will be made with the steamer Warwick. Dinner will be served at Fields Point, after which the party will proceed to Prudence Park. Howard C. Morse of Blacker & Shepard, is one of the leaders in this outing. It is hoped that the lumbermen will turn out in large numbers.

Fred S. Morse of the F. S. Morse Lumber Company, Springfield, has recently returned from a trip South.

Elmer L. Gibbs, president of the O. M. Bearse & Son Company, Chelsea, Mass., has returned from a western trip, with a very satisfactory volume of orders. It is reported that he took one order for 1,000,000 feet of mahogany.

K. W. Hobart of Hobart & Co., Boston, returned from a southern trip recently.

J. M. W. Hall, president of the Machias Lumber Company, returned last week from a trip to Maine.

New York.

Labor troubles are infesting certain sections of the metropolitan lumber district, which, while they have not as yet assumed momentous proportions, are, nevertheless, causing considerable speculation as to what the future will bring forth. In every case where trouble has arisen the places of the strikers have been immediately filled by strike breakers and nonunion help, and there has been absolutely no interference with the conduct of business on the part of the dealers affected. The New York Lumber Trade Association has the situation well in hand and is preparing to cope with trouble of any proportions should occasion require, and the fact of its absolute preparation in this respect bids fair to prevent general spreading of the trouble. As a matter of fact, the trouble is not due to any dissatisfaction on the part of the men, but is caused by the activity of walking delegates.

As the time approaches for the lumbermen's golf tournament, which will be held at the Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md., June 12 and 13, everything is reported to be progressing finely and a large number of entries have already been received. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the Lumbermen's Golf Association, of which Wm. D. Gill of Baltimore is president, and Henry Cape, 1 Madison avenue, New York, secretary. Arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the contestants at Baltimore are in charge of Mr. Gill. Any lumberman or anyone engaged in any of the allied lines of the lumber business is not only eligible but cordially invited to enter the contest.

The official report of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association's last annual convention has just been issued in its usual attractive style, containing handsome illustrations of the officials for the current year, a full list of committees, etc., together with the annual proceedings.

The Lumber Underwriters of 66 Broadway recently enlarged and renovated their quarters at that address and now have a very handsome suite of offices. They have just issued a very handsome calendar, containing a beautiful reproduction of a famous forest fire scene. Accompanying the calendar is a booklet giving some interesting and valuable pointers as to their system of insurance, the character of their policy, financial resources, etc., which they will be very glad to mail to any one interested on application.

The executive committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will hold its first regular meeting of the year at the headquarters, 66 Broadway, on May 22, at which time reports will be received covering the work thus far this year and plans will be discussed for future operations.

Mrs. Lewis Dill, wife of Lewis Dill, the distinguished Baltimore lumberman, sailed from this port on May 7 for a summer stay in Europe, and will be joined by Mr. Dill a little later.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, big Brooklyn house, was held at the company's offices on May 8, at which time officers and directors were elected. The officers are: President, Jas. Sherlock Davis; vice president, J. S. Carvalho; secretary, Bruce W. Belmore; treasurer, Charles L. Adams, Jr., and assistant secretary and treasurer, Wm. Dubocq. The Board of Directors of last year was re-elected. The retirement of N. Irving Lyon because of ill health was announced. Bruce W. Belmore, the new secretary, has been associated with the company for a number of years. The gigantic improvements which have been under way at the

company's premises during the past year or more are nearing completion, at which time the premises will represent one of the biggest and most up-to-date operations of its kind in the country.

The wholesale lumber business of John McClave of 1 Madison avenue has been incorporated under the name of the McClave Lumber Company, with a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators are S. W. McClave and John McClave of New York.

The local branch office of the Lumbermen's Credit Association of Chicago, publishers of the Red Book, has been removed from 18 Broadway to 116 Nassau street, where Manager Charles D. Chase is enjoying larger quarters for the conduct of their business.

John R. Glover of W. R. Adams & Co., Van Brunt and Bowne streets, Brooklyn, is on a business trip to Buffalo and Tonawanda markets.

G. Wetherhorn, local representative of Wetherhorn & Fischer, manufacturers of cypress sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc., of Charleston, S. C., has removed from 150 Nassau street to 146 Broadway, where he has increased facilities. The plant of the company at Charleston has undergone some improvements and additions which will increase the daily output forty per cent.

Philadelphia.

Chas. F. Felin & Co. report their mills and factory working to full capacity, orders coming in right along.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. have been busy for the last few months, and have no fault to find with conditions. Their hardwood department is doing nicely. They have a man in West Virginia looking up these woods. Their business is extending so rapidly that a good man for Pittsburg and one for New York territory is to be considered. Eli B. Hallowell of this firm and wife, are sojourning in Wernersville, Pa.

Soble Bros. report trade in excellent condition. Frank D. Folsom of this concern has been called home on account of the serious illness of his son. John J. Soble is at the mills in Honaker, Va., looking after their interests there. H. P. Minard, superintendent of the Okeeta Planing Mills Company, in which the Soble Bros. are largely interested, spent a few days at the home office in Philadelphia recently.

J. R. Williams, 909 Land Title Building, recently returned from a Canadian trip. He is very busy and reports his hardwood department in good shape. He has just made connection with the largest mill work concern in the northwest.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company is reaping good results from its hardwood department. Frederick C. Righter recently returned from a selling trip through the Pittsburg territory with a good bunch of orders. Charles K. Parry is making a tour of North and South Carolina and Georgia, visiting the mills and making some desirable connections.

The Codling Lumber Company, wholesaler of lumber at Twenty-second and Bellevue streets, Tioga, is moving its offices into the Land Title building.

M. F. Amorous, president of the Union-Pinopolis Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga., recently visited the local trade.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company reports business at the present time the best in the history of the company. In the past their banner year showed a total of about \$1,000,000 insurance; for 1907, so far, the company has written up insurance amounting to over \$800,000; this prosperity is undoubtedly due to the conscientious and careful policy of its manager.

James Ruth of Sinking Spring, Pa., a well

known lumber dealer, and first station agent of this place, died on May 3, in his seventy-sixth year.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of the Boice Lumber Company, Inc., reports business active and is more than pleased with results to date. Mr. Lloyd has been making an extensive tour among mills, their own and others, and reports conditions eminently satisfactory—no weakening at any point in values. This company has purchased considerable hardwood of late, and with the output from their mills, will be prepared to meet most any demand for months to come.

A forest fire that has been burning in President and Pine Grove townships since May 12, was recently checked, after the timber loss had reached the sum of \$75,000.

The Holloway Lumber Company reports business moving along nicely and the car service a little improved, so that it is able to get out some of the back orders.

Miller & Miller, a prosperous firm, have extended their business considerably during the past year. They have mills at Branchville and Bowman, S. C., and are arranging for the building of a railroad to connect with their mills. They also expect shortly to open a branch office in this vicinity. They report their hardwood department doing well. Frank B. Miller has recently returned from an extended tour in South Carolina and Georgia, where he has been looking up longleaf pine, in which wood they also deal extensively.

J. N. Holloway & Co. are receiving a goodly share of orders. They feel that a new impetus has been given to trading, in consequence of the more seasonable weather.

H. H. Maus & Co., Inc., report the best year's business they have ever had. Their mill is working without interruption, orders coming in right along, notwithstanding they have not been able as yet to close out all the back orders. The company has engaged F. W. Strahorn to look after the pole end of the business. Mr. Strahorn, who is well known, having been in this business on his own account for some years, is thoroughly familiar with the line.

The J. W. Difenderfer Lumber Company will shortly remove to 1314 North American Building.

J. Randall Williams & Co. are preparing for prospective good summer trading. J. Randall Williams, Jr., of this firm, is on a buying trip in South Carolina. When last heard from, he was fast developing into an expert in the piscatorial line. It comes from good authority that his record for one afternoon's catch was twenty-three trout.

Baltimore.

A meeting of Baltimore members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was called prior to the annual meeting of that organization to discuss the advisability of urging the amendment of the National grading rules and whether the Buffalo resolution of 1905 should not be rescinded with a view to securing as close an approach to unanimity throughout the United States as possible. All the Baltimore members were present with two exceptions, and the action taken was unanimous. After an extended discussion of the subject under consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, 1st. That it is the sense of the Baltimore members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association that the association in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., May 23 and 24, 1907, should take such action as is necessary to rescind the Buffalo resolution of 1905, whereby it was agreed to make no change in the grade rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for a period of three years; and that this association should make such alteration and changes in

its grade rules as will as nearly as possible promote and bring about a common and universal system of inspection of hardwood lumber throughout the entire country.

"2nd. That the chairman shall appoint a committee of three members whose duty it shall be to present to the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association through the proper channel this resolution and the further action of the Baltimore members here assembled."

The following resolution was adopted on motion of M. S. Baer:

"Resolved, That the committee of Baltimore members are empowered and instructed to meet with the committee on inspection of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and discuss with them fully the proposed changes to be offered in the association inspection rules, with a view to determining their action in behalf of the Baltimore members and to lay before the committee the desirability of the following changes:

"1st. That there should be a proper division in the grade of shipping Culls Hardwood, conforming nearly to the present system of division into No. 2 Commons and No. 3 Commons of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

"2nd. That for the inspection of poplar lumber there should be established an additional grade of "stained" saps, making a place for this class of stock under a head to itself.

"3rd. That the rules governing the measurement of hardwood lumber should be so changed as to cause measurement to be made as follows:

"In widths, fractions on the one-half foot are to be given alternately to the buyer and seller; the fractions below the one-half foot to be dropped, and all fractions above the one-half foot to be counted to the next higher figures on the board rule.

"In lengths, standard to be four to sixteen feet, counting the 'odd' as well as the 'even' feet."

This matter, for which the meeting had been especially called, having been disposed of, the cost of inspecting hardwood lumber at Baltimore was taken up. The Baltimore Lumber Exchange having adopted the national rules, M. S. Baer offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee of three members appointed by the chairman of this meeting shall be further empowered and requested to take up with the Inspection Bureau of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at some suitable time in the near future the subject of co-operation between the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Lumber Exchange of Baltimore, with a view to having the association grant proper license to the chief inspector of the Lumber Exchange of Baltimore, permitting him to issue the National Hardwood Lumber Association inspection certificate on lumber inspected under his supervision, and allowing the Lumber Exchange charges to apply."

This, it was contended, would relieve the association of the fixed expense of the salaried inspectors in this city.

Richard W. Price presided over the deliberations. The committee named to bring the matter before the Atlantic City convention was: R. E. Wood, Richard P. Baer and Richard W. Price.

Articles of incorporation were filed recently by the John C. Scherer, Jr., Manufacturing Company, which is organized to manufacture and deal in office furniture, bar fixtures and other similar products, and has an authorized capital stock of \$60,000. The incorporators named are John C. Scherer, Jr., Harry R. Ruse, Thomas T. Tongue, Frank H.

Longfellow and Daniel MacLea. Mr. Scherer is widely known in the sash, door and blind trade. Mr. MacLea is a member of the Eisenhauer & MacLea Company, dealers in hardwoods on West Falls avenue, and enjoys an excellent reputation. The company will doubtless conduct operations on a large scale.

Hardwood men here are considerably exercised over the action of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in serving notice of an increase in the freight rates of one cent per 100 pounds. The increase became effective on May 1. At the same time the minimum weight of cars was increased from 30,000 to 34,000 pounds. In other words, where a lumber shipper had formerly to pay for 30,000 pounds when he loaded a car, he will now have to pay on 4,000 pounds more, so that the increase in rates is really much more than the one cent advance indicates. Arrangements are under way to make some sort of representation on the subject to the railroad company, the advance being considered out of proportion to that on other commodities.

Among the visiting lumbermen here last week was C. E. Lloyd, vice-president of the Boyce Lumber Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Lloyd had been on a southern trip, and was enroute for home. He said that the hardwood business continued in excellent shape, with prices strong and the demand active with the possible exception of common oak, which, he thought, had eased off somewhat, though the general situation was not affected thereby. He looked for a prosperous business during the balance of the year.

A concatenation of local Hoo-Hoo has been called by Vicegerent Snark Maurice W. Wiley for the first week in June, when it is expected that a number of applicants for admission will be on hand.

B. C. Currie of the R. M. Smith Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., was in town last week and expressed himself as highly gratified over the way trade keeps up.

The Norva Land and Lumber Company of which Robert MacLean, a well-known exporter of hardwoods with offices in the Stewart building, this city, is general manager and president, is erecting a planing mill in Norfolk County, Va., along the Dismal Swamp Canal, with Walliston, Va., as the postoffice station. The company has some 23,000 acres of land there, containing large quantities of hardwoods, cypress and much gum. The latter is being worked up into staves, a stove mill and sawmill having been on the place when it was purchased. A resaw is also being put up, and the facilities of the company will be greatly enlarged when the improvements are complete. The planing mill will be in running order about the middle of June.

The Danzer Lumber Company of Hagerstown, Md., is making extensive improvements at its yards on South Potomac street, which cover an area of five acres and are being connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by means of a switch 550 feet long. This will permit cars to be shunted direct to the yards without extra handling. A smoke stack 50 feet high is being built, and dry kilns are under construction, together with exhausts to convey shavings and sawdust to the boilers. Every facility for handling lumber, heavy timber and logs is to be provided. The improvements will be completed some time in July.

Mary L. Evans, president; Eugene Murray, vice-president, and William B. Murray, secretary-treasurer, all of Washington, D. C., have incorporated the Convertible Furniture Manufacturing Company of Alexandria, Va., with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will erect a factory there.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co. recently returned from a trip South, in the course of which he visited a large number of mills.

The Herbertson Lumber Company has been incorporated at Richmond, Va., with William Herbertson, Sr., as president; M. L. Herbertson as vice-president, R. H. Herbertson as secretary, and R. K. Herbertson as treasurer. The three first-mentioned are of Pittsburg, and R. K. Herbertson is of Burkeville, Va. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$100,000.

Pittsburg.

The Willson Brothers Lumber Company reports an excellent demand for hardwoods of all kinds and says that the call for oak and sound wormy chestnut is one of the most promising features of the Pittsburg market for two years. This firm has fortified itself with large stocks and is supplying the trade throughout the East in a way that few other concerns are able to do.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company is now quartered in one of the finest suites of offices in the city, in the Union Bank building. They have nearly double the space which they had in their old quarters in the Ferguson building, but the room has been badly needed for a long time. In poplar, cottonwood and basswood the Turner Company is doing a big business.

A number of investors from Clearfield, Pa., have bought 1,000 acres of hardwood timber land on the Coal & Coke railroad in Randolph county, West Virginia, for about \$20,000. It is estimated that the tract will cut 5,000,000 feet, most of which will be marketed through the agency of W. W. Dempsey of Johnstown, Pa.; several portable mills will be installed at once.

The L. L. Satler Lumber Company is getting out a fine lot of hardwood at its big plant at Blackstone, Va. A large part of this is oak and the firm finds a good market for this lumber both on the eastern coast and in the Pittsburg district. Mr. Satler was one of the Chamber of Commerce excursionists who toured West Virginia on a business trip last week.

The big plant of J. A. Hollinger at Chambersburg, Pa., was burned a few days ago, with a total loss of \$100,000. About \$40,000 of this was covered by insurance. The fire started in the engine room of the sawmill and burned practically the entire plant of the company.

The Cotton Belt Timber and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated in Ohio by a number of capitalists of Norwalk. Its capital is \$100,000, and the members of the company are Fred H. Fox, F. C. Miller, B. N. Childs, John Laylin and H. A. Gallup.

J. E. Melvain & Co. are having a very good call for railroad ties. They report most of the West Virginia mills fairly busy and they are putting on new men at the mills where they have lumber under contract.

The big planing mill of Dimond & Borland at Oil City, Pa., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000 on May 8. The firm carried about \$7,000 insurance.

West Virginia Hoo-Hoo held a very successful meeting at Weston, May 2. Nearly thirty were initiated and over two hundred members of the order were present at the services. Among the prominent speakers were H. K. Stover of Elkins, I. N. Butler of Pickens, James H. Chapman of Sutton, John L. Altizer of Baltimore and E. S. Boggess of Clarksburg.

The Babcock Lumber and Boom Company has been incorporated at Davis, Tucker county, West Virginia, with a capital of \$500,000. The stock is all held by the Babcock Lumber interests, which have their headquarters in Pittsburg.

The Valley Bend Lumber Company, of Shaffer's Run, Randolph county, W. Va., lost its big mill last week by fire. Wilson Brothers of Toronto were the chief owners and will likely rebuild the plant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has set out more than 500,000 trees as a preliminary to its immense project of starting enough oak forests to supply it with tie timber in the future. At its new nursery at Hollidaysburg, Pa., 135 pounds of seed will be planted this year. The work is being conducted by E. A. Sterling, formerly of the United States Bureau of Forestry.

The Lycoming Lumber Company is a new concern chartered by Wm. Collum, S. V. Brown and F. C. Zercher. It will operate near Greensburg, Pa.

Pittsburg wholesalers are greatly concerned at the increase of 20 to 30 per cent in freight rates which will go into effect June 1 on all the roads of the Central Freight and Trunk Association. Hitherto the rate on lumber from Chicago to New York has been 20 cents per hundred pounds. The increase will cause a sharp advance in the price of some hardwoods that are being shipped in large quantities to the Middle West and it is expected that oak will suffer worse in this respect.

Three new lumber companies were chartered last week in western Pennsylvania. The Newell Brothers Lumber Company of Pittsburg is backed by J. A., W. A. and H. T. Newell, H. A. Miller, A. C. Leslie of Pittsburg and W. E. McMillan of Wilkinsburg, Pa. The capital is \$100,000, of which over \$40,000 has been paid in. The Fort Pitt Lumber Company of Pittsburg has a capital of \$12,500 and is promoted by H. L. Austin, George McGinnis, R. J. Hadley and T. S. Dickey of Pittsburg and C. M. Konkle of New Kensington, Pa. The other company mentioned is the Stewarten Lumber Company of Conneville, Pa., capital \$6,000. The incorporators are August Stickle, Jr., and Otto Stickle of Mill Run, Pa., and John A. Guyler of Conneville.

Lloyd, Chalfant & Peyton have bought the planing mill of Rowand & Company at Shinnston, near Morgantown, W. Va., for about \$15,000. The price includes several acres of real estate.

The Crescent Lumber Company is now located in its new quarters in the Machesney Building, and is doing an excellent business in white oak, cypress and hardwoods. Much of its trade is in lots of from 20 to 50 cars, and a good portion of its lumber goes north to the lake towns.

W. E. Terhune of the W. E. Terhune Lumber Company has been looking up the West Virginia situation the past week. He finds the hardwood business in general much better than the yellow pine trade.

The J. W. Pierce Lumber Company of Ironton, O., has been shut down by the order of the Pierce estate. It is expected that arrangements will soon be made with the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland by which the plant can be operated again.

The Sommer & Henry Lumber and Manufacturing Company has taken over the plant of Charles Ike at Canton, Ohio, and will manufacture hardwood lumber on a large scale. It has also secured several tracts of timber which will be good feeders for the big planing mill. The new officers of the company are: President, David S. Sommer; vice president and treasurer, U. R. Henry; secretary, Edward L. Smith; directors, J. M. Cozan and Anna Sommer.

The Pittsburg Pit Post Company is doing a fine business in the Pittsburg field in all kinds of mine timber. Its posts are selling for half a cent higher than a year ago and it also has a good demand for mine car stock.

The Maloy, Thompson & Moffatt Lumber

Company of Cincinnati has bought from D. F. Frazee about 500 acres of walnut timber near Lexington, Ky., for \$15,000. The firm will cut off the timber at once and market most of it in Cincinnati.

The Warren Handle Company is one of the busiest concerns in eastern Ohio. Last week it shipped another order of 200 dozen pick handles to the Panama Canal, this being one of several consignments which it has lately sold to the United States government. The company also has the entire handle business of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

The Twentieth Century Lumber Company, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by David Weiner, W. S. Snyder and G. M. Whitney of Harrisburg and Carlisle, Pa.

Timber lands in the neighborhood of Oil City, Pa., got a bad scorching last week by forest fire. Nearly the entire townships of President and Pine Grove were swept over, badly damaging an area of about ten square miles.

The Western Lumber Company of Weston, W. Va., has increased its capital to \$75,000, its president, John T. Dixon of Memphis, Tenn., having taken a large part of this last issue.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is negotiating with the Kendall Lumber Company for the purchase of the latter's line from Confluence, Pa., to Mountain Park, a distance of about twenty miles. This is a narrow gauge road, but if the B. & O. gets it, it will be made into a broad gauge for excursion purposes. The Kendalls built it several years ago to furnish an outlet for their timber operations in that district.

The Wellman Lumber Company has been incorporated at Glen Jean, Fayette County, Pa., with a capital of \$5,000. The members of the company are O. F. McCoy, L. D. Marshall, H. E. Wilson, J. R. Gunning and C. W. Osenton.

Robert Felty of Conneville, Pa., has bought from the Collins Lumber Company of Pennsboro, W. Va., a tract of hardwood lumber which it is estimated will cut 20,000,000 feet, besides some 4,000,000 pit posts. The deal includes all the machinery, tram road, logging engines, cars and other equipment of the Deckers Valley Lumber Company of Morgantown, W. Va., in which Mr. Felty is a large stockholder.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company is a new wholesale concern at 803 Bessemer building. It will have its own mills, and will handle poles, ties and piling on a large scale. Webster Keasey, president of the company, has been in the lumber business in the Pittsburg district for seventeen years. George A. Cypher, Jr., of Butler, Pa., is secretary and treasurer of the concern, and J. O. Harrison, who has been associated with Mr. Keasey for a long time, will be general manager.

The Red Lick Lumber Company of Marlinton, W. Va., has been formed with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are M. C. Watkins of Gassaway, W. Va., A. D. Williams and N. C. McNeil of Marlinton and John Peters of Ronceverte.

The Furnace Run Saw Mill & Lumber Company of Pittsburg has started a branch office at Cincinnati, with William Hunter, manager. The company is practically cut out at Johnston City, Tenn., and will handle hardwood direct from its Cincinnati office.

The Pittsburg Hardwood Floor Company reports much the best business in its history. Its city trade is picking up rapidly and of late it has been doing a fine business in the big industrial towns of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

The Kendall Lumber Company sold 200 cars of lumber and ties in two days last

week. Throughout the hardwood list it notes a very firm feeling as to prices and Secretary J. H. Henderson says that both oak and chestnut are going up slowly. The company's mill at Crellin, Md., is now cutting 100,000 feet a day.

General Manager J. N. Woollett of the American Lumber and Manufacturing Company recently took an order for 1,000,000 feet of oak to be exported from Mississippi and Arkansas for car lumber. He also bought 5,000,000 feet of cottonwood to be cut in Texas and Indian Territory, a large part of which will be brought up the Mississippi for distribution in the central West.

Buffalo.

The Hoo-Hoo Concatenation held by Vice-governor F. J. Blumenstein May 11 was the principal event of the month. The attendance was large and a class of ten kittens was admitted to membership as follows: Edwin S. Lott of Chestnut & Slaght; William F. Stuhlmiller of the Stuhlmiller Mantel Works; Cris M. Moyer of the American Seating Company; Jacob F. Hirschmiller of Palen & Burns; Arthur T. Wilcox, with G. Elias & Bro.; Frank M. Betts of the Eastern Lumber Company, Tonawanda; Sylvester B. Bond of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company; James H. Walsh, with F. W. Vetter; Frank W. McGregor of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company and James L. Stewart, inspector for the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

A. Miller keeps two or three good hustling buyers in the oak and other hardwood districts south, looking after stock and so is easily able to carry a full stock in yard, in spite of active sales.

The Buffalo yard of Scatcherd & Son still depends on hardwoods, mainly from Pennsylvania, as the cut of the Memphis mills is all needed to meet the general eastern and foreign demand.

Beyer, Knox & Co. find that their new mill headquarters at Pascola, Mo., is to be a fortunate venture, as they are selling too much oak and other southwestern hardwoods not to have a special supply somewhere.

T. Sullivan & Co. are now for the first time lately able to put some Washington fir into stock here. A lot of 2½-inch, a size always hard to get, is going into pile just now.

G. Elias & Bro. are getting in lumber liberally by lake and as they handle all sorts of lumber it is quite in their line to get a cargo from Lake Ontario, as they did a few days ago.

Members of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company have organized the Bison City Table Company, with \$50,000 paid up capital. R. F. Kreinheder is president, A. W. Kreinheder, vice president; O. W. Kreinheder, treasurer and manager, and Charles Benfold, secretary. The factory is already in full operation.

F. W. Vetter is still adding to his yard stock since going into business on his own account. He now carries a full assortment of general hardwood sorts and is enjoying all his former trade.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has two barges coming down from the upper lakes with hardwood stock, all of which will be needed to keep up the yard stock, as everything is moving fast.

Manager James of the Empire Lumber Company is back from a long trip through the South and Southwest, stirring up his mill and shipping forces. He is able to report plenty of cars, which is exceptionally favorable.

Oak, ash and poplar are being added to the yard stock of O. E. Yeager from his Kentucky headquarters. Cars in that direction

are not as plenty as they ought to be, but are made to answer.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are moving an increased amount of cherry and are always able to show an increased stock of oak in yard, which comes from cherry territory and sells along with it nicely.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company still finds the Memphis district a rain center, but is able to get stock enough from its various mills to meet all demands.

Detroit.

Joseph H. Berry, the genius behind the greatest varnish manufactory in the world, died in Detroit, May 22. He had been ill only seven weeks. He was 68 years of age.

Mr. Berry was chairman of Berry Brothers, Ltd., of Detroit, large varnish manufacturers. He was also president of the Dwight Lumber Company, large handlers of hardwood; president of the Detroit Heating and Lighting Company and the Berry Car Wheel Foundry Company at Buffalo, N. Y. He was interested in the press steel, barrel, lumber and picture frame trades, in iron furnaces in the northern peninsula, in the sugar business, in real estate, was a promoter of the new \$2,500,000 belt line in Detroit, which is now in progress of construction.

William C. Brownlee of the Brownlee & Kelly Lumber Company, hardwood wholesalers of Detroit, is spending a week at the company's mill in northern Georgia. The company has just received a large cargo of basswood.

There is now a very serious strike at the Detroit plant of the American Car and Foundry Company among the forces in the steel department. Police are necessary to keep order.

A new warehouse is being erected for the Detroit Lumber Company.

The \$2,500,000 new Cleveland "D. & C." boat which was to have gone into commission this month was burned at her dock at the foot of Orleans street last week. A large amount of beautiful interior hardwood finish was destroyed at a big loss to the Detroit Shipbuilding Company.

There is a big strike among the shipbuilders of the American Shipbuilding Company at the Great Lakes branch at Ecorse. Outside workmen are being imported.

The spring shipments by boat to Detroit are very light owing to the fact that the spring stock is not entirely dry, and fall stock has been pretty well cleaned up. Basswood is reported very scarce. Every wholesaler is busy, there being no let up in building here.

Saginaw Valley.

The Superior Iron and Chemical Company has been organized at Detroit with a capitalization of \$7,500,000. Joseph H. Berry of Berry Bros., Detroit, is said to hold \$6,000,000 of the stock. This company has charcoal and iron plants at Ashland, Manistique, Newberry, Chocoma, Elk Rapids, and Boyne City. All of these plants manufacture charcoal from hardwood and charcoal iron from the charcoal. They also manufacture chemicals from the wood by-products. Efforts are being made to secure a large plant of that character at Bay City. There is one chemical plant in operation which manufactures wood alcohol and other by-products, the plant being operated by the Dupont Powder Company of Philadelphia. The alcohol from the wood is converted into use in the manufacture of gunpowder. There is no location in the world so advantageous for the location of a plant of this character as Bay City. Eight sawmills, nearly all of which are operated the year through, are engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber and there is thus a constant

accumulation of hardwood refuse available. Moreover, tributary to Bay City are immense forests of the best hardwood timber in the world, and it has rail and water transportation for the raw material and the manufactured product.

S. L. Eastman has purchased the interest of Ross & Wentworth of Bay City in 10,000,000 feet of standing timber in Ogemaw County. A spur track will be extended into it by the Detroit & Mackinac railroad and the timber will be taken off. A portable band mill will be put up on the ground to manufacture the timber. A large portion of the timber is beech, maple and birch. The lumber will be handled by Mr. Eastman in his business, the maple going into flooring. Beech lumber of good quality is being put into flooring here and it gives satisfaction as it finishes nicely. This timber has advanced to \$18 for No. 1 common, and there is a good call for it.

The Saginaw Manufacturing Company, which puts out washboards, wood split pulleys and other hardwood novelties, is enlarging its plant materially to permit of the expansion of its business. The concern is doing a prosperous business. The Palmerton Woodenware Company and the Bousfield Wooden Works Company are two of the largest establishments of their kind in the United States. They use a number of million feet of basswood and also large quantities of other hardwoods every month. Over at Ithaca, Mich., is a plant operated by Armour & Co., which produces butter tubs and other novelties. All of these institutions are doing a fine business and are operated with full crews.

A. McKay is erecting a portable mill on the French Siding, near West Branch, with which he will cut up 1,000,000 feet of logs.

The Batchelor Timber Company at West Branch has erected a heading mill and other improvements. The mill is cutting about 60,000 feet of hardwood lumber daily.

The new Strable Flooring plant at Saginaw is having a fine run of business considering the short time it has been in operation. The company is booking orders ahead and the officials feel well satisfied with conditions.

At Whitestone Point, near Au Gres on Saginaw Bay, Samuel Umphrey is operating a small sawmill which is cutting 12,000 feet a day. Up in that section a number of small mills are in operation.

Good progress is being made on the new mill of Keyes & Warboys at Tower, and it will soon be ready for business.

The Pinkerton sawmill, near Onaway, is ready for business and has an ample stock of logs.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company's mill is running day and night and cutting some fine stock. The maple goes to S. L. Eastman. Mr. Bigelow says that practically their entire cut for the season has been sold.

Bay City parties are negotiating for a large body of hardwood timber north of the city to come here to be manufactured.

Grand Rapids.

Among the new Michigan corporations are the following: Cisco Lake Lumber Company, Wausau, Wis., and Ontonagon, \$200,000; Southland Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, \$20,000.

The Baines-Mosier Cabinet Company of Allegan has increased its capital stock from \$4,000 to \$13,000.

Louis D. Rich has resigned his position as cashier of the R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company, Manistee, taking effect June 1, and will give his entire attention to his lumber interests in the South.

Officers of the newly formed Portage Lake Lumber Company of Hancock are: President,

James J. Byers; vice-president, James W. Cleaves; secretary and treasurer, William J. McKenna. A mill has been built at West Hancock and will be operated this summer.

The Grand Trunk railroad has expended three-quarters of a million dollars on the erection of a new depot and freight house and is extending its tracks into the downtown district of Grand Rapids. Business men are arranging for a celebration in connection with the opening of the new station June 15.

The Wilson Manufacturing Company of Port Huron, manufacturer of saws, is the only concern of that city to make an exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-centennial. The Wilson company started operations at South Park five years ago with five men. The force has been increased to 125 men and the output added to tenfold.

All Michigan railroads have made a change in classification of railroad ties which materially increases the shipping rates to points within the state. Every road needs the ties originating along its own line and is averse to moving the same. Some roads refuse to move ties to outside points, which is indicative of the scarcity of timber.

The Grand River boat line is carrying large cargoes of freight, including furniture and manufactured products, and the directors of the new transportation line, who include some of the leading business men and manufacturers of the city, state that proper support of the venture will assure the ultimate operation of an independent boat line to Chicago, whereby traffic arrangements with lake lines to and from the East may be made and the eastern freight rates reduced. The rates to western points are from 5 to 10 per cent below the tariffs over the electric or steam lines.

More than 2,000 trees and shrubs were set out this spring on the school grounds at Ironwood, by direction of the board of education.

The Superior Manufacturing Company of Muskegon has closed a contract with the board of education of New York city for \$14,700 worth of opera chairs and school seats.

The Muskegon factory of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has recently begun the manufacture of cues, and 100 men are employed in this department. When the billiard table department is in operation, which will be in about four months, 250 men will be added to the force.

Cleveland.

J. H. Benedict of Detroit, representing the Duncan Bay Manufacturing Company, stopped off here a few days on his way to Cincinnati, where he will buy machinery for their sawmill at Cheboygan.

The Sawmill Company of Chase City, Va., was incorporated recently with \$20,000 capital stock. W. P. Porter of East Jordan, Mich., president; Harry Sherman of Collingwood, O., vice president; C. H. Foote of this city, treasurer, and A. M. Foote of this city, secretary. The four officers, together with Burt Pero, comprise the Board of Directors. The company will manufacture hardwoods and North Carolina pine. The main office will be at Cleveland.

The car situation in Kentucky and West Virginia is easing up somewhat. Manufacturers and dealers report shipments going forward more satisfactorily than for some time.

R. H. Vansant of Ashland, Ky., was a caller among the hardwood trade here last week.

W. L. McManus, who is a large manufacturer of hardwoods at Petoskey, Mich., called on the trade here May 18.

W. A. Cool of W. A. Cool & Son returned recently from the Chamber of Commerce trip

into Indiana. He reports a fine trip and trade conditions good. Mr. Cool left May 19 for the firm's West Virginia mill.

Trade conditions continue good. The better grades of poplar and oak are moving rapidly. Dealers having dry stock to offer report ready sale. Most manufacturers in this territory state they are well filled up with orders.

Indianapolis.

The will of Charles Zabel, formerly connected with the Cabinet Makers' Union, one of the large manufacturing concerns of the city, has been offered for probate in a local court. His widow is left a life interest in all personal and real estate, amounting to about \$20,000.

An increase in capital stock from \$36,000 to \$60,000 has been announced by the South Bend Healy Box Company of South Bend. A. M. Russell is president and Frank B. Clayton, secretary.

Changes necessary to make the plant a standard fire risk are being made by the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company of this city at its hardwood mill in Mangham, La. Among the improvements is a 20,000-gallon water tank which supplies 6-inch water mains laid completely around the plant. New machinery is being installed and the company believes it will have one of the finest hardwood mills in the country when improvements are completed. The company is also installing a retail yard in connection with its wholesale plant in Cairo, Ill.

A company has been organized at New Albany to manufacture veneer. It will have a capital stock of \$100,000. The plant will be located on a part of the De Pauw glass factory tract, and will be complete in every respect. Those interested in the company are N. T. De Pauw, W. A. McLean, C. W. Inman, E. V. Knight, Conrad Fleischer, Thomas McCulloch and Basil Doerhoefer. This will make the third veneer plant in New Albany.

An increase in capital stock has been made by the Hohe Planing Mill of Muncie, according to its secretary, Irvin L. Morrison. The increase is from \$15,000 to \$20,000, the additional stock to be used in extending the company's business.

One of the newest lumber concerns in southern Indiana is the George D. Seitz Lumber Company at Haubstadt, which is just entering the field where hardwoods are most plentiful. Articles of incorporation were filed last month, showing a capitalization of \$15,000 and stating that directors had been elected as follows: George D. Seitz, Grover M. Cleveland, John F. Ringer, Amy G. Tenbarger and Sophia F. Riffert.

Balke & Krauss of this city have purchased some old buildings and ground on West Market street. The buildings are being razed to make way for additional switching facilities, the city council having granted permission for the laying of the tracks.

An important change in Indiana manufacturing circles was noted last week when the Barcus Manufacturing Company of Wabash purchased the abandoned plant of the American School Furniture Company in that city for less than \$25,000. The Barcus Company will move from its present quarters and with a large addition built to the school furniture plant, will manufacture wagon stock, automobile bodies and operate a foundry.

Miss Marie Jungclaus, daughter of W. P. Jungclaus, a well-known local lumberman, was married one night last week to Samuel L. Pattison of Memphis, Tenn. The couple, after a wedding trip, will make their home in Memphis.

Frank E. Patrick, Henry Kasperlain and Cora Patrick have organized the Seymour Chair Company at Seymour, and will manufacture all grades and designs of chairs. They have \$15,000 capital stock and have incorporated.

Auburn is fast becoming one of the best hardwood markets in the state, due to the constantly increasing business of manufacturing carriages, buggies, wagons and automobiles. The city now ranks third in Indiana in the vehicle industry and is only rivaled by South Bend and Indianapolis. In South Bend one-third of the vehicles made in Indiana are turned out.

The Capitol Lumber Company is enjoying such an extensive business that it has been obliged to open a fourth yard in this city. The new yard is located on English avenue in a fast-growing part of the city, where there is a great demand for all grades of lumber.

The M. R. Gardner Company of Wabash has been incorporated and will soon begin manufacturing furniture and other cabinet work in that city. Its capital stock is \$25,000, invested by Della B. Rolland and Morland Gardner, who are also named as the directors of the new concern. Wabash is becoming one of the greatest furniture manufacturing centers in Indiana.

Steps for the permanent organization of an association representing the various shippers' organizations in Indiana will be taken at a meeting to be held in the Board of Trade building in this city on the evening of May 27. With all shipping interests of Indiana combined, it is believed that considerable influence can be exercised in bettering shipping conditions and pushing desirable legislation. At the same time every effort will be made to keep existing laws on the subject intact. A meeting was held some time ago, when the organization was put on a temporary basis with John W. McCardle as temporary president and J. V. Zartman as temporary secretary. A committee is drafting by-laws and constitution which will be offered at the coming meeting.

Extensive planting is being conducted at the reservation of the State Forestry Board near Henryville, and includes the following: white oak and hickory on eight acres of clay upland; red oak, burr oak and large shellbark hickory on seven acres of bottom land, 600 feet elevation; American chestnut, on five acres of upland clay at 700 feet elevation; black walnut and American chestnut on three acres of upland porous clay at 700 feet elevation; American chestnut on three acres of upland clay at 570 feet elevation and mixed oaks and hickory on five acres of upland clay at 620 feet elevation.

Asheville, N. C.

There has been little change in the hardwood situation in western North Carolina during the past thirty days. Prices still remain firm with a demand equal to if not greater than the supply. The hardwood men are able to fill orders with some promptness, as the railroads are giving better service than for months past. With a dry season in the mountains a good supply of hardwood will be cut and made ready for shipment.

A number of important deals in timber lands are pending in this section, but as yet none of importance have been consummated. Should some of the deals now pending go through several large tracts of splendid timber will be opened up.

The ten-mile flume from the mountains in Jackson county to Dillsboro is rapidly nearing completion. Less than three miles of it remain to be constructed. The flume will be put in operation by midsummer, when large

boundaries of timber land will be opened and transportation of lumber and logs to railroad points made possible.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The Smoky Mountain Land and Lumber Company of Monroe county, Tennessee, last week sold to the Babcock Lumber Company of the same county a tract of approximately 43,000 acres of timber land, lying in the eastern part of Monroe county. The consideration is said to have exceeded \$300,000. The land is said to be well wooded and easily accessible. It is understood that the purchasers will develop the property as soon as possible.

Irving Whaley, vicegerent of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hop for east Tennessee and well known in local lumber circles, has resigned his position with the Tug River Lumber Company in this city, and gone to Giles county, Virginia, where he has purchased an interest in the East River Lumber Company and will have charge of the company's mills at Tamrosh.

F. G. Griffin, European representative of J. A. Wilkinson of this city, was a visitor in Bristol last week as the guest of Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. Griffin has been with Mr. Wilkinson, with headquarters at London, for the past three years. He has gone to Mobile, Ala., and other southern points to look after lumber interests.

H. M. Hoskins of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company, has become interested with C. M. Ryburn, also of this city, in the Little Creek Lumber Company, in Pulaski county, Virginia. This company, of which Mr. Hoskins is vice president, has leased eight miles of railroad in Pulaski county, leading to a 20,000-acre tract of timber land which it owns and is preparing for extensive development. The company will install a big band mill at once.

The H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company is engaged in putting in circular mills on its timber property eight miles north of Bristol.

Among the visitors on the local market last week were James Faulkner, Faulkner Lumber Company, Damascus, Va.; R. G. Rogers, Tennessee Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Sutherland, Tenn.; T. H. Carrier, Adventure Lumber Company, Butler, Tenn.; Paul W. Fleck, Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company, Philadelphia; J. H. Smith, J. J. and A. H. Jones, Philadelphia, and C. T. Aust, New York.

The Tug River Lumber Company of this city is erecting a big band mill at Horton's Summit, Scott county, Virginia, and has purchased an additional 3,000-acre tract of land in that county.

O. C. Armitage and others of Greeneville, Tenn., are preparing to erect a big furniture manufacturing plant at that place.

J. W. Stiles of the Kingsport Lumber Company was here from Johnson City last week. Mr. Stiles' company is operating a band mill and a circular mill at Caretta, McDowell county, West Virginia, and is receiving about a million and a half feet of lumber per month from this operation.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to North and South Carolina. He visited his company's mills in these states while away.

L. C. Capps, formerly with the J. Walter Wright Lumber Company of Mountain City, Tenn., has come to Bristol to enter the business with a local concern.

George E. Davis & Co. of this city has purchased a tract of timber land in Virginia and is getting ready for extensive operation.

The plant of the Empire Chair Company at Elizabethton, Tenn., was destroyed by fire May 20, entailing a loss of \$75,000 and throwing 125 men out of employment. The plant

was insured for \$25,000. It is understood that it will be rebuilt, though General Manager E. M. Carrier is absent from Elizabethton. It was erected two years ago.

Cincinnati.

The Wiborg & Hanna Company of North Fairmount has donated to the Improvement Association of that suburb a considerable amount of lumber to be used in protecting the trees just planted. There were 550 of them and a large quantity of lumber will be needed to make the necessary protection. The Improvement Association is working untiringly to push the viaduct at Hopple street. When this is completed it will be a great convenience for the suburb and will also serve well the big lumber industry located there.

"It seems that prosperity was never so universal as at the present time," said Thomas J. Moffett, the re-elected president of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club. "The demand for lumber throughout the United States is unusually heavy, and England, France, Germany, Australia, South America and other countries are also enjoying an extraordinary business, which may be taken to indicate that general trade conditions are splendid. And the prospect is for a continuance of the prosperous situation. The demand has been so heavy that stocks are very low and, although a vast amount of lumber is being produced, it is taken up so rapidly that there is no opportunity to accumulate stocks. Prices have an upward tendency. Conditions in the East are fine, and the South and West likewise are busy, absorbing rapidly the lumber that is produced. Cincinnati is the biggest hardwood lumber center in the world and naturally gets her share of the large business that is now being transacted."

James Albert Green recently spoke before the Carriage Makers' Club on Panama, and was complimented by the various local papers for his efforts, both in a literary way and in his illustrations. The annual outing of the club will be held June 15, and will consist of a steamboat ride to New Richmond, luncheon to be served on board.

The Bell Belting and Supply Company of Cincinnati, was incorporated lately with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Oliver G. Bailey, James G. Fenwick, Michael Roehrer, Thomas J. Bell and Abner Thorp, Jr.

John McGrath of the Eberhard Carriage and Buggy Supply Company, who has been located in this territory for many years, has been transferred to Cleveland, where he and his family will make their future home.

At the meeting of the Furniture Exchange, held last week, Colonel Henry Uchman presided, owing to the indisposition of President William J. Sextro, who is mourning the loss of his father, the late Joseph G. Sextro, pioneer furniture manufacturer and promoter of the first furniture exposition ever held in America. Eulogies on the life of the late member, Joseph G. Sextro, were pronounced by many of his associates. The committee on outing reported that Highland Grove had been secured for Saturday, June 8. The regular baseball game between manufacturers and supply men will be held in the morning, and in the afternoon the dealers and manufacturers will meet. Bowling prizes will also be offered.

The Jacoby Lumber Company of Dayton, O., is the name of a new company incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Peter Kuntz, Peter Kuntz, Jr., John A. Payne, Dennis Dwyer, Hugh E. Wall and John Kuntz.

E. F. Dulweber of John Dulweber & Co. is much improved after having undergone a surgical operation. Mr. Dulweber has suffered from stomach trouble for some time and it is

hoped he will now be entirely free from this annoyance.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company is rapidly recuperating from an attack of typhoid fever. He is still confined to his home, but expects to be out again within a few days.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has returned from a successful business trip in the South. He stayed in Cincinnati only a few days and then left for Burnside, Ky., where the company runs a large sawmill. He expects to return to the Queen City in a week.

George Ehemann of Bennett & Witte will be married next month to Miss Lillie E. Morris of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Ehemann has charge of the Memphis office of the company, and is very popular in the trade.

St. Louis.

The Moore Company has moved its offices to suite 1717 in the new Lumbermen's Building.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Lumber Exchange was held on May 10. Only routine business was transacted.

Among recent visitors to this market were the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, United States Forester, and R. S. Kellogg, also of the Forest Service.

Clarence Boyle of the Heath-Witbeck Company, Chicago, is making a trip to the company's mills in Arkansas, and stopped off in this city for a short time.

J. C. Magness, of J. L. Phillips & Co., Thomasville, Ga., was a recent St. Louis visitor. Mr. Magness' concern is a great factor in the car and railroad equipment business, and handles the cut of a number of saw mills in all parts of the country, representing an output of about 10,000,000 feet per month.

A number of prominent lumber and machinery men have been in St. Louis within the past two weeks; among them R. M. Merrill and H. G. Buckner, in charge of Mississippi and Alabama interests of the International Hardwood Lumber Company of this city; Samuel Disston of Henry Disston's Sons, Philadelphia; J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis; A. R. Vinnedge of the A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Company, Chicago.

Building operations for April compare unfavorably with those of the same month last year, possibly owing to the fact that the latter was the banner month in number of permits issued in the history of this city. The totals for the two were \$4,159,715 and \$2,560,447.

The Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company has secured the services of G. M. Bailey, who resigned his position as inspector with the St. Louis Lumber Exchange.

The Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company is making more or less of a specialty of red gum, which they are pushing to the front as much as possible; their yards are well stocked, and they report that they are in a position to take care of a good trade.

Nashville.

The Board of Trade and the lumber interests of Nashville are much pleased with the success of the special committee which went to Cincinnati and secured for this city the headquarters of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. It was pointed out that Nashville is the natural and actual center of hardwood activity. While other hardwood sections has been cut out, the territory tributary to Nashville is just being developed, especially North Alabama, North Georgia, etc.

Lewis Foster, the genial secretary of the association, will come to Nashville the early

part of June and will take offices in the new Stahlman skyscraper, Nashville's largest and handsomest building.

Several of the most prominent lumber firms in this city have manifested a keen interest in the trial of two men in the criminal court of Davidson county on the charge of committing acts of vandalism on Cumberland river, consisting of the theft of rope with which rafts were tied and the cutting loose of rafts, causing lumbermen much damage and loss. For years Nashville lumbermen have been held up by a gang of river pirates who charged them with catching lumber that had "broken loose," for bankage, etc., and they have found it cheaper to pay than to refuse. Catching the offenders, however, has been the difficult part. Recently they got the "dead wood" on one defendant, J. D. Miller, and several of the local companies combined in a prosecution, chief among them being John B. Ransom & Co., Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, Davidson-Benedict Company, Prewitt, Spurr Manufacturing Company and the Southern Lumber and Box Company. Miller received a sentence of three years in the penitentiary and three sentences of three months each on the county road. Miller and his accomplice were charged with having cut loose five rafts containing some 1,800 valuable logs.

Walter E. Knox, general manager of the Nashville Terminal Company, announces that he has secured for Nashville another big lumber concern, one that will handle 1,000 cars of lumber annually. The plant is now negotiating for a site on the lines of the terminal company and the matter will be closed up in a few days. A specialty will be made of handling hardwood. The company will have plenty of capital back of it.

The properties of the Powell Lumber and Mining Company at Crossville, Tenn., have been sold to H. M. Alexander of the Coleman Lumber and Mining Company with headquarters at Williamsport, Pa. The purchase price was \$77,000. The purchasing company now owns about 12,000 acres of timber land in Cumberland county and estimates the timber on it at about 60,000,000 feet. Quite a boom is reported in the lumber business at Crossville.

The Journey & McCombs Slat Factory, destroyed by fire recently, is again in operation. The new factory is much larger than its predecessor.

The Davidson-Benedict Company has decided to move its plant at Cedar Hill, Tenn., on the Washington estate, to a point near Monterey, where the company also has large undeveloped holdings.

J. H. Baskette, former general manager of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company, is winding up his Nashville interests preparatory to his departure to take charge of a big wood-enware factory at Helena, Ark.

Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien have recently added a cross-tie department to their business and are cutting a good supply of them at their Nashville mill. Love, Boyd & Co. continue to do a big business in this line. This firm is probably the pioneer in that business in Nashville. They have recently sold to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company several hundred thousand ties at this point.

Much activity is reported in the counties bordering on the Tennessee river in this state. In Wayne, Hardin, Perry and Decatur a number of important land and timber sales are reported and St. Louis and Chicago tie concerns have made heavy purchases in that section.

The Jones & Woodfolk Lumber Company is a new concern organized at Lexington, Tenn., by Chicago, Louisville and Lexington capital. Will J. Jones of Chicago was made president, J. A. Woodfolk of Louisville, vice

president, and Thomas E. Graper of Lexington general manager.

A big timber deal is reported from Sparta, Tenn., on the McMinnville branch of the N. C. & St. L. The consideration for the timber properties in the Second and Tenth districts of White county is said to be \$45,000. The property was bought from J. W. McClure, agent for the Eastland heirs, by J. T. Anderson, O. H. Anderson, John M. Welch, J. A. Wilson and J. R. Tubbs.

W. B. Bynum and Guy Alexander of Gleason, Tenn., have purchased a large tract of oak timber in northern Alabama and will erect two or three stave mills there in the near future.

Memphis.

Recent heavy rains throughout this territory have further interfered with logging and milling operations. There is a pronounced scarcity of timber and this is proving a serious handicap. The past five days have been clear, but the ground is so wet that very little progress is being made in the woods and it may be some days before much can be accomplished in getting out timber. Most of the smaller mills are out of business altogether, while some of the larger have been forced to suspend operations for the time being.

The Darnell-Love Lumber Company has filed application for an amendment to its charter to increase the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$250,000. R. J. Darnell, A. M. Love, R. J. Wiggs and other officials signed the application. The company was established five years ago at Leland, Miss. It has been operating a big band mill at that place and is now installing another one there. This, together with large purchases of timber lands and the building of a standard gauge railroad, is the reason for the increase in capitalization. The Darnell-Love Lumber Company is affiliated with R. J. Darnell, Inc., Mr. Darnell being president of both corporations.

R. J. Darnell, Inc., is now completing its new double band sawmill and veneer plant in South Memphis. The new machinery will soon be ready for operation. The management expects to have everything running by July 1.

The Crittenden Railway Company, which began some months ago the building of a standard gauge railroad from Earl to Heth, Ark., has completed the main line as well as the branch to Parkin, Ark., where the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company has extensive milling interests, and everything is now in readiness for the operation of trains. The road furnishes a connecting link between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific at Heth and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern at Earl, thus giving lumber interests at the terminals and at intermediate points the use of both roads without having to depend altogether on a single line. F. E. Stonebraker, general manager for the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company in the South, is president and general manager of this road.

A number of gentlemen prominently interested in the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company were in Memphis a few days ago, including Col. LaFayette Lamb, president of that corporation, who makes his headquarters at Clinton, Iowa, and J. M. Studebaker of the Studebaker Wagon Company, South Bend, Ind. Col. Lamb came down on his houseboat and with him were a number of friends. It is understood that while Mr. Studebaker was here he looked over the field very carefully and picked up a good lot of wagon stock.

There was a called meeting of the Lumbermen's Club at the Hotel Gayoso, May 11, at which the report of the River and Rail Committee, covering the conference recently held here between that committee and high officials of the railroads entering this city, was

formally presented. The report was read by A. L. Foster, one of the members of the committee and himself an old railroad man. It stated that the committee had considered means of preventing a recurrence of the unfavorable conditions which have recently prevailed rather than present relief, the feeling of the members being that relief would come through a reduction in the volume of traffic. It further stated that, in the opinion of the committee, the railroads were doing all they could, not only for immediate relief, but for the prevention of a recurrence of the trouble. The report contained a lengthy quotation from a prominent railroad official, to the effect that the railroads were in the transportation business; that their revenue was derived from handling this business and that, since this was the case, they were doing all they could to solve the problems confronting shippers; that the railroads had submitted the various features of the traffic problem to the most experienced committee of railroad men obtainable; that the recommendations of this committee would be submitted to the American Railway Association, which would not adopt them unless they were practical, and that the main question right now is "What can shippers do to help the railroads?"

The report states that statistics were cited, showing that a large percentage of equipment is being held at important junction points because the delivering lines are unable to effect immediate delivery, receivers being unable to find storage room or being slow in unloading cars after delivery has been effected; that thousands of cars are being held at the various seaports, awaiting the convenience of ocean carriers; that many of the railroads of the smaller class have found it cheaper to borrow cars than to build them, with the result that the stronger lines connecting with the weaker systems have, against their most earnest protest, been deprived of a large portion of their equipment. In this connection the committee expresses the belief that the raising of the per diem rate from 25 to 50 cents per car will have the effect of making it cheaper for the weaker lines to build their cars than to borrow them and points out that they have already placed orders for enough equipment to materially relieve the situation.

At this meeting two important papers on phases of the transportation problem were heard. One was prepared by C. D. Hendrickson and read by Secretary John W. McClure. In this the writer made a plea for justice on the part of the public, the legislatures and shippers toward those railroads which are striving honestly to improve the disastrous conditions of the past and to prevent their recurrence in the future. The other was from Elliott Lang, formerly secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association and now connected with R. J. Darnell, Inc. The main feature of his paper was the necessity for relying on the national laws for the correction of transportation evils, his contention being that the states, which are trying to correct evils by legislation, have no power to enforce their enactments where interstate commerce is concerned.

Much interest has been lent to the 14-foot channel from the lakes to the gulf by the presence in this city a few days ago of the Inland Waterways Commission, of which Congressman Burton is chairman. This official delivered an address in which he expressed the belief that the plan was feasible, but in which he further declared that, before it was realized, it would be necessary to create additional public interest therein.

It is announced in the press dispatches from Washington that President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to come down with the commission on its trip to Memphis

next fall. He is in sympathy with the movement, and it is believed he will incorporate important recommendations in regard thereto in a future message to Congress.

Lumbermen here generally concede that, if there is to be complete relief from the traffic conditions which recur every year during the period of heaviest freight movement, it will come through the improvement of the waterways and the landing of the heavier and more bulky traffic thereon. For this reason they are taking deep interest in the movement.

C. C. Lataner of Montpelier, O., has become interested in the General Lumber Company, which has offices in the Randolph building, this city. It is understood that he has become equally interested with Messrs. Bailey and Bookmiller, the other two stockholders therein.

The Ostermann Manufacturing Company is about ready to begin the operation of the branch plant in this city which is to manufacture car stock to be used in the plant of the company at West Pullman, Ill. E. H. Ward is to be manager of the local interests of the company.

H. Katz, of the American Land, Stave and Timber Company, with offices in the Tennessee Trust building, has sailed for Europe, where he will spend some time looking after the interests of his firm. Fred B. Zupke, one of the vice presidents of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, is also another of the local lumber contingent who recently left for Europe.

The consolidation of the offices and office forces of the two concerns which recently combined in the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company has not yet been completed and it will require some time before it will be effected. Enlargement of the offices of the old I. M. Darnell & Son Company was necessary and this work is not yet finished. The company, however, hopes to have everything in readiness soon for operation from a single office.

J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, left here some days ago for St. Louis, Chicago and New York. From the latter point he will go to Atlantic City to attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. The company is in receipt of advices from the manager of its Berclair (Miss.) mill to the effect that the recent rains will enable the floating out of 500,000 feet of cypress. As a consequence the company is now making preparations for resuming operations there.

The Kimball-Lacy Lumber Company of Arkansas City is authority for the statement that it is getting out a large quantity of cottonwood timber on this rise in the Arkansas river, its float being estimated at about 1,000,000 feet.

George H. Foote, local manager for the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, with headquarters in the Tennessee Trust building, has recently returned from St. Louis and other points north.

W. H. Greble of the Three States Lumber Company is another local lumberman who has recently made an extended trip to northern and western markets.

The Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company has filed application for a charter with a capital stock of \$50,000. It will be ready for business June 1. Yards and offices will be at North Second street and the Illinois Central road. F. B. Robertson is president; S. B. Anderson, vice president; George W. Fooshe, secretary, and C. J. Tully, treasurer. Privilege of manufacturing and of handling hardwood lumber at wholesale is conferred by the charter.

The Marked Tree Lumber Company, with

a capital stock of \$750,000, the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, with capital stock of \$25,000, and the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, with capital stock of \$25,000, have complied with the new corporation laws of Arkansas by filing their articles of incorporation. A. C. Lange is named as state agent for all three companies and the principal places of business as designated are Marked Tree and Blytheville. Two of these companies have local offices in Memphis.

New Orleans.

The New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association has joined hands with the Public Belt Railroad Commission in an effort to have the Board of Port Commissioners of New Orleans construct at some place along the river front of this city, a big wharf which will be used exclusively for handling of export lumber. This matter was broached by J. H. Hinton, president of the Exporters' Association at a recent meeting of the Belt Commission and has attracted considerable attention here. At present the lumber exporting industry gets comparatively little consideration along the New Orleans wharves with the result that this port does not export anywhere near the amount of lumber it should handle. The agitation over this question, however, will in all probability result in a change that will divert to and through New Orleans sixty per cent of the southern lumber manufactured for foreign shipment. The matter will at once be taken up with the dock board and an effort will be made to have that board build a \$200,000 wharf to be devoted entirely to lumber shipments. It is understood that the members of the board are in favor of building such a structure and will do so just as soon as they can get the necessary funds.

W. A. Powell, former head of the W. A. Powell Lumber Company, a big exporting firm which is now in the hands of a receiver, was in one of the inferior criminal courts here last week on the charge of embezzling cargoes of lumber and staves valued at something over \$12,000. The first charge was preferred by the German-American National Bank and the second by the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, both of which institutions alleged that they had advanced money on shipments and had never received the bills of lading. In the case of the German-American National it was alleged that a shipment of French claret staves had been embezzled, while the Hibernia Bank charged that Powell had embezzled a cargo of lumber valued at something over \$10,000. The accused was committed to the Criminal District Court under bond of \$10,000. He will be tried there on the two charges of embezzlement. In its recent report to the United States Circuit Court, the Commercial-Germania Savings Bank and Trust Company, receiver for Powell's Company, estimated that the firm's liabilities would exceed the assets by \$200,000 or more.

The Wright-Blodgett Company, Ltd. of Saginaw, Mich., has just transferred to the Gulf Lumber Company of Louisiana an 80,000 acre tract of land in Vernon, Rapides and Calcasieu parishes, this state, the consideration being \$4,197,454, of which amount something over \$1,000,000 was paid in cash.

The Lecompte Lumber Company has been succeeded by the Oberlin Lumber Company, which has an authorized capitalization of \$50,000. The officers are: G. W. Gaimie, president; N. C. Waggoner, vice-president and general manager; K. M. Gaimie, secretary and treasurer.

Advices from Mississippi state that the lumber exporters of Gulfport have been having all kinds of trouble with their shipments of late as a result of the heavy rains which have

caused washouts all along the lines of the railroads leading into the Mississippi lumber exporting center. The Gulf & Ship Island, one of the principal lumber hauling roads, was tied up practically all of last week by the several washouts. From last Tuesday to last Sunday it was unable to move a train and it was not known when the service would be straightened out. The Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City also suffered from washouts, but the freshets along its line were not quite as serious as those which tied-up the G. & S. I.

Though the interior demand on hardwoods continues good, the foreign market is not as steady as it has been and exports from this section have fallen off. The end of the crop season is enabling lumbermen to handle their interior business in better shape, however, and they are keeping that trade in good condition. Not a great deal of difficulty is being experienced in getting cars at present and a large amount of the output of the Louisiana hardwood mills is going into the interior and is being handled very well.

Minneapolis.

The Minnesota metropolis will contend for the honor of entertaining the National Hardwood Lumber Association in 1908. The proposition was put forward May 20 at the monthly meeting of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, and was received with unanimous favor. A. E. Peterson of St. Paul was the propounder of the idea, and that is enough to show that the Twin Cities are better friends than they used to be. D. F. Clark and A. H. Barnard, who are the only Twin City men to attend the Atlantic City gathering, will present the invitation.

The meeting of May 20 was of special interest in the discussion of grades. D. F. Clark, who is a member of the Grading Rules Committee of the National Association, explained the changes in rules which the committee decided to submit to the Atlantic City gathering, and they were freely discussed. Frank H. Long, one of the official inspectors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was present and took part in the discussion. Mr. Long is looking over the ground here, and if there is work enough to keep him busy, expects to locate permanently in Minneapolis.

Complaints against the overcharges of the Minnesota Transfer officials were taken up by the state railroad and warehouse commission at a public hearing May 21. It frequently happens that lumbermen send word as to the disposition of a car, that the transfer company employees disregard the order and set the car out on the team track, and then hold the shipper for switching charges for their own mistake. Complaints of this kind have been so numerous that the state commission set a time to take them up and notified the complainants. Several hardwood men appeared in the hearing.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the Minneapolis wholesalers, has been on a trip in Illinois looking over their retail yards at Erie and other points.

Loren H. Pope of St. Louis, representing the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, was here a few days ago calling on line yard buyers and factory managers with an attractive line of hardwoods to offer.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company says they are having no trouble to dispose of the new cut on long contracts to be filled during the fall and winter. They have a good supply of logs and will have a fine line at the mill of the Ruby Lumber Company, Ruby, Wis.

F. M. Bartelme of the F. M. Bartelme Lum-

ber Company says he has all the business on hand that he can take care of during the next month, and has found a ready market for everything on his stock sheets.

Toledo.

In order to prevent a long drawn out fight and to protect members of National Associations from being harassed by any evidence that might be given, the Toledo lumber dealers, recently indicted for violation of the Valentine anti-trust law, entered their pleas of guilty and are now awaiting sentence.

No intimation is given of what the sentence may be and it lies with the judge to fine them any amount between \$50 and \$1,000 or sentence them from six months to one year in the workhouse, or both. This action on the part of the lumbermen caused no little surprise as it was commonly supposed that a long and bitter fight would ensue. Attorney Barton Smith represented the lumbermen. In addressing the court he said that he feared that the indicted men as members of the Credit Bureau might be found technically guilty of violating the Valentine law. He said that neither he nor they felt that they were morally guilty or guilty in the spirit of the law itself, but that there was likelihood that they could be found guilty on a technicality. For this reason he said he did not care to plunge his clients into a long and hard fight and that he would therefore enter pleas of guilty and ask the mercy of the court in passing sentence.

As a result of all this disturbance business has "gone to the bad." There is nothing doing compared with what should be doing at this time of the year, and with the weather against builders prospects are for a very poor season. Record cold weather has been the rule during May, and this has had its effect on prospective builders. But the big drawback is the idea of narrow-sighted persons that since these lumbermen have been indicted the price of lumber is to be cut in two and that because of the indictment of the brick men and the plumbers other supplies will soon be given away for the asking. Many who are planning to build simply as an investment have deferred in hope of lower prices.

Another fact that is bothering lumbermen at this time is the announcement of the railroads that there is to be an increase in freight rates. This is particularly important in this section because the official announcement has already been made from Michigan points. The new ruling is the change in classification. This means a raise from five per cent to ten per cent in the rates. The railroads announce through their agents here that the raise is to enable them to increase their revenue, which they will have to do in order to meet their increase in wages and the increased cost of materials with which to keep up their roads. Lumbermen are going to fight the action of the roads. They will probably enter a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission alleging that the new rate is unfair and unreasonable and not warranted. Just what the exact move will be cannot be stated as nothing can be done until the rate becomes effective and the roads try to operate under it.

The sawmill and planing mill owned by Jacob A. Petty at Sycamore, O., was wrecked by the explosion of the boiler a few days ago, and Charles Ludwig, an employee, was fatally hurt.

Sampson Bice, vice president of the West Side Lumber Company of Dayton, Ohio, died last week, aged 70 years, as the result of an operation.

The Baney Washing Machine factory is moving into the Burger Foundry building at Delphos, Ohio.

The Dorr Street Lumber Company of To-

ledo, Ohio, has been incorporated for \$20,000 by C. G. Brigham, W. M. Hamilton and others. Mr. Brigham is president and general manager. Mr. Hamilton is secretary-treasurer.

The Bowers & Conke Lumber Company of Massillon, Ohio, have dissolved partnership.

At the annual meeting of the West Wood Turning Company at Fremont, O., last week, a six per cent dividend was declared. E. B. Smith, president; A. E. Culbert, vice president; C. C. Bowlus, secretary-treasurer and general manager, were all re-elected. It was practically decided to erect an addition to the plant, costing in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

The majority of the creditors having at last consented to accept 30 cents on the dollar, the bankruptcy case of Bruner & Sons, owners of the stove factory at Tiffin, is in a fair way to be settled. W. K. Noble of Fort Wayne has deposited in a Tiffin bank the sum of \$21,200 to secure the proportional payments, and as soon as the settlement is confirmed by the district court at Cleveland the old firm will begin operations on a new basis.

Wauseon is to have a new handle factory and sawmill. The plant will be built and operated by J. M. Cleveland and others of Indianapolis. It will be located near the junction of the Wabash railroad and the Detroit, Toledo and Iron road.

Charlotte, N. C.

Fire, which originated in one of the dry kilns of the Goldsboro Lumber Company at Dover a few days ago destroyed three of the company's kilns and 110,000 feet of lumber, entailing a heavy loss.

The Clarkton Planing Mill Company of Clarkton has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. O. L. Clark is the principal stockholder.

The New Hope Lumber Company, recently incorporated, will erect a two-story building, costing \$12,000. It will have an average daily capacity of 25,000 feet of pine, oak, gum and hickory.

The Moss Planing Mill at Washington, N. C., has been chartered with a capitalization of \$125,000. B. G. Moss, H. N. Blount and W. T. Condon are the incorporators.

The Avant Woodworking Company of Charlotte is beginning business, with W. A. Avant, manager, and C. A. Eastman, designer. Chairs and tables will be manufactured.

A mass meeting of the North Carolina Case Workers' Association, composed of furniture manufacturers, was held a few days ago at Greensboro, N. C. The matters discussed and acted upon are said to have been relative to the demoralized condition of the furniture market, although the sessions were executive, for which reason no more details of the convention are available. It is known, however, that for some months the manufacturers of the state were concerned about the condition of the market.

The Hardwood Novelty Company of Durham, to manufacture hardwood novelties, bank furniture and fixtures of all kinds, has been organized with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. Eight prominent citizens of Durham are behind the movement.

The Swansboro Lumber Company of Swansboro has been chartered and will begin business within a few days with a capital stock of \$250,000. T. H. Pritchard is the principal holder of stock.

The Newton-Purdle Lumber Company of Elizabethton has been organized with a capital of \$40,000 by F. A. Addington and others.

The Red Lyon Lumber Company of Bur-gaw is chartered with a capital of \$100,000, most of which is held by W. F. Baughman of Pennsylvania.

The Carolina Flumes Company is a new industry just starting business at Franklin.

It has a capital of \$40,000 and will operate flumes for timber.

The Sprucement Lumber Company of Waynesville has been authorized by the secretary of state to operate with a stock of \$30,000.

The Globe Mantel and Cabinet Company has established at High Point, N. C., and is beginning a thriving business. The company occupies the plant of the High Point Hardwood Company, which has moved to the Standard Furniture Company's old factory. This last named company has erected a new plant which it now occupies.

Wausau, Wis.

The Bird & Wells Lumber Company of Wausaukee has purchased of C. A. Hutchins a large tract of timber land contiguous to other timber the company is cutting in Forest county. The timber, which is largely birch and maple, will be hauled by rail to the company's mill in Wausaukee.

The north section of the Escanaba Manufacturing Company's plant at Escanaba was destroyed by fire recently, entailing a loss of \$75,000, covered by insurance. The fire was caused by an overheated dry kiln. The company will rebuild on a larger scale.

The Stange-Ellis Lumber Company, incorporated last fall, has commenced the work of erecting its plant in Grand Rapids. The main factory building will be 96x100 feet in dimensions, and the power house 56x66 feet, the latter to enclose a 400 horse power engine. A sawmill will also be erected. The company will manufacture sash, doors, interior hardwood finish, fixtures, etc.

In Milwaukee recently the Newbold Land and Lumber Company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$9,000. The officers are L. Peshong, president; J. L. La Boule, vice president; Henry Wubker, secretary; Carl Krueger, treasurer. The general office of the company will be located in Rhinelander, and a sawmill will be operated on Wm. Doyle lake in Oneida county. The present holdings of the company are about 1,000 acres of good hardwood lands, with options on about as much more.

An addition to the veneer mill and installation of more power are improvements being made by the Morgan Company of Oshkosh. The cost will be about \$15,000. The addition to the veneer mill will add 20,000 square feet of floor space. It will be of brick and steel construction, three stories high.

Two sawmills, operated entirely by electricity, have been built in Oshkosh, one by the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company and the other by the Buckstaff-Edwards Company. The latter mill was built recently and has been an object of much curiosity among lumbermen. It has a capacity of cutting 15,000 feet daily. The company manufactures chairs, furniture, caskets, etc. Only eight men are required to operate the mill.

Two measures have been brought into the assembly chamber of the Wisconsin legislature which will engage the attention of lumbermen generally. One was a set of resolutions, unanimously passed, memorializing congress to remove the tariff on lumber. The other is a resolution adopted providing for an investigation of the operations of alleged lumber and cement trusts in Wisconsin. The former resolution comes from a lumber state, and one which is overwhelmingly republican. It therefore, in a measure, places Wisconsin republicans in the position of demanding the removal of the tariff on one of their chief products. Both of these measures have received prominence because of the high prices charged in the state for building materials. There is a very strong feeling among farmers that building materials are costing too much

and that the time has come when there should be a cheapening of those articles. It was this feeling which led to the adoption in the assembly of the resolutions mentioned. It is believed that this feeling also will secure the adoption in the senate of the lumber and cement investigation resolution.

Ashland, Ky.

Most of the timber that recently came out of Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers is rafted and the river bank on both sides from Iron-ton, O., to Huntington is crowded with logs, most of which are of superior quality. Nearly all the mills in this section have enough logs to keep them sawing until the first of next year; usually these mills have to shut down at least three months in the year, but, owing to the unprecedented runs of timber, will saw steadily.

Jeff Tacket and James Sowards of Pikeville are associated in the construction of the railway and other big undertakings for the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, at Jane, near the breaks of the Big Sandy.

The Acton Piano Company has had a representative looking over ground with a view to locating the company's works in this section. Catlettsburg will probably be selected as the site for the factory.

W. T. Hubbard of Toledo, O., was a recent visitor in the Ashland markets. He bought a big bill of lumber from the Giles-Wright Company.

W. A. Cool of Cleveland and W. W. Reilly of Buffalo, N. Y., were here recently.

There is prospect of two large sawmills being erected at Kenova, W. Va.

The R. G. Page Lumber Company has recently bought a tract of timber land containing several thousand acres, in the Big Sandy valley, near Paintsville. The tract will yield 20,000,000 feet of extra fine poplar, oak and walnut lumber. A narrow gauge road and a big band mill will be built at once.

John W. Kitchen has gone to Asheville, N. C., on business for Vansant, Kitcher & Co. R. H. Vansant and son Harold have been spending a few days in Elliott county, visiting relatives.

W. H. Dawkins of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is in Parkersburg and W. E. Berger of the same firm is in Logan, W. Va.

The spoke works of the Breece Manufacturing Company at Garrison, Ky., were totally destroyed by fire at a loss of \$5,000. Ground is being cleared to rebuild at once.

Mr. Evan Walker, a prominent lumberman of Pikeville, and Miss Josephine Francis of the same city were recently married in Pikeville, and left for a visit to the groom's home in Philadelphia.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the plant of the Pike Lumber Company near Pikeville, Ky., on May 20. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

On account of the rapid increase in business, the Fearon Lumber Company of Iron-ton has been obliged to put on a night crew at its mill.

The main offices of the W. R. Vansant Lumber Company will be removed from this city to Rush, Carter county, Kentucky, near to where the company is opening up a large tract of virgin forest. Mr. Vansant will remove his family to the scene of his new operations, as will also James Hayes.

Morehead, Ky.

The Clearfield Lumber Company has received a new Climax engine to be used in hauling logs. It now has two engines and one log loader on its new railroad.

S. M. Bradley has commenced work on

another large boundary of timber, principally oak, and is experiencing great difficulty in getting men and teams.

There is really no improvement in the car situation here. It is still difficult to get cars.

W. J. Rice of Jackson, Miss., is here to attend the hearing of the case of the Winton Lumber and Manufacturing Company, bankrupts, at Mt. Sterling, Ky., on May 23. Sev-

eral attorneys here and at Ashland are interested in this case.

We notice a very singular thing in freight rates at Ashland. The C. & O. charge 2 cents more per hundred on all freight out of Ashland than other roads charge to same point. This goes to show the C. & O. does not want business, and it is needless to say they are not getting the business from Ashland.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

In the Chicago district trade in hardwoods is only fair. There is no particular snap in the market and in some instances lumber is being urged upon buyers. Of course, a good call remains for oak, ash and all varieties of wagon stock, wide poplar and cottonwood. There is a fair demand for maple and basswood. Undeniably, the furniture people are disappointed in the volume of current sales, and this constitutes a large element of the local buying trade. A lessening demand is being felt by the jobbers. Owing to the shortage of stock at sources of supply, prices are being well maintained and the volume of trade as it is, is above normal.

Boston.

The market for hardwoods is firm. Wholesalers continue to complain of a great delay in shipments from mill points, although the trouble from this source is not as bad as it was. The demand is moderately active. One of the leading wholesalers says he prefers to get notice of shipments having been made at present rather than new orders, although the latter are welcome. Some of the interior finish mills have been handicapped by a labor strike and as a result have not been large buyers. Furniture manufacturers are busy and are in the market for fair sized lots from week to week. A good demand for veneer of all kinds is reported. It is stated that since the marked advance in lumber took place more veneer has been used than previously. The yards in this vicinity are carrying fair sized stocks of hardwoods, and owing to the extremely high prices they are buying in moderate way only.

Plain oak is in moderate call. It is reported that some sales have been made at lower figures than this, but where this has been so, it is found that the lumber does not come from the best sections of the country. Quartered oak is very firm with a fair call. One inch stock is held at \$85 to \$87. Considerably more interest is reported in black walnut than for several months. Offerings of this are not large and prices are very firmly held. Many believe that walnut is coming back into favor as wood for furniture. The call for maple flooring is moderate only. White-wood continues very firm with offerings of desirable dry stock small. Many of the southern mills have very little dry lumber on hand. It is reported that they have two customers for every lot ready for shipment. Cypress is in quiet call with prices well maintained.

New York.

The current volume of trade in hardwoods in the metropolitan district continues good in pretty much all branches. Notwithstanding the high prices which have prevailed for some months, the yard dealers, with a full appreciation of the situation at mill points in the matter of supplies, have laid in good stocks, and a majority of the yards are today in possession of some very choice assortments of

stock and are all looking to a good volume of summer and fall business. For this reason the demand in the wholesale market from the yard dealers has eased off considerably of late except perhaps in choice or fancy car loads, for which there seems to be a specially good call. Also for glue-up table and furniture stock. This latter character of business is constantly increasing and is a very profitable line of business for those wholesale houses handling it where they have proper facilities for supplying the wants in this line. Notwithstanding this easing off in the demand among the yards, the furniture, cabinet makers and in fact the general manufacturing trade, both in the city and surrounding territory, are very active and are supplying a good volume of buying orders to the wholesale trade.

Stocks of good lumber continue to be scarce, although there are some slight increases in offerings in certain lines due undoubtedly to the fact that the season is approaching when the new cut begins to be available for market. There is, however, no easing off in the matter of prices, which continue very stiff and high all along the line. It has really been remarkable the prices which have obtained this year for good hardwood lumber and which have seemed to have no effect on the volume of demand, and it has indeed been a rich harvest for those houses who had foresight enough to lay in a good stock before the rise.

Plain oak, ash, birch, chestnut and poplar seem to be mostly in call in the lumber line, with oak ship timber and heavy coarse hardwoods for construction work likewise moving freely in those channels. Beech is also in large call for boarding and planking and temporary construction work, and the trade therein is developing greatly as each season arrives. The whole hardwood situation in this section of the country is certainly on a very sound basis and the general opinion of the trade is that there will be a good and firm market for the balance of the year.

Philadelphia.

Although general activity is noticeable in hardwood circles, some members of the trade still report a slight dullness. This is attributed mainly to the belief that there is likely to be a drop in values, consequently some diffidence is felt in buying certain woods. The better posted dealers and consumers, however, realize that the bad weather recently experienced in southern producing sections will prevent accumulation of stock, which condition must keep values up, hence they do not hesitate to transact business on the prevailing schedule of prices. Fair supplies of logs have come in at mill districts, and a good deal of lumber is being turned out, but it is sold way ahead.

Although reports show that the western furniture manufacturers are slacking up, there has been no indication so far of a let-up in the activity of the factories in eastern Pennsylvania. The sash and door men continue prosperous, and are rushing things. Indoor

finishing works keep up a hum, and rail and trolley building promise steady consumption of material during the summer months. Building will be extensive, now that the strike among the bricklayers, stonemasons and granite cutters has been called off. The veneer and cigar box men work day and night, and the box factories keep fairly busy. The railroad service is reported but slightly better; whatever improvement there is has been spasmodic, and not to be relied upon for any length of time.

Among the hardwoods, ash, poplar, chestnut and basswood lead, but are scarce. Oak is more plentiful and values hold steady. Gum keeps firm. Quartered white oak holds its own, cherry is moving fairly well and maple, both lumber and flooring, receives a good call. Dry stocks of all hardwoods are scarce, and there is no prospect of improvement in this direction for some time to come. Veneer and cigar box lumber values are high and very scarce.

Baltimore.

Such changes as have taken place in the hardwood situation here are of no moment. With the exception of the common grades of oak, which, according to the statements of some dealers and manufacturers, have eased off slightly, the whole range of prices is firm, and the demand promises to remain sufficiently active all the summer to keep the price list strong. Stocks are in brisk demand. Apparently the requirements of the trade are as large as ever. If some of the big corporations have deferred, for a time, improvements that would have called for the use of great quantities of lumber such improvements cannot be long postponed for the reason that the facilities to be supplied are urgently needed. This holds good especially of the railroads, which show a disposition to hold back improvements, but their equipment is undeniably far behind the demands of traffic and some provision must be made before long.

The export business is sufficiently brisk to call for liberal shipments, and the movement is large enough to hold out the prospect of a complete acceptance of the conditions which American shippers insist upon especially with regard to inspection and measurement. Stocks abroad are low enough to encourage purchases and no unfavorable factors have developed. Oak, ash and walnut are in good request on the other side and the forwardings are large accordingly, while poplar also retains its activity, though the returns are said by some shippers to be lower on this wood relatively than are realized in the domestic market. The destruction of the new B. & O. pier here will be felt as a serious inconvenience by the exporters, especially as months must elapse before the work of rebuilding is well under way. The availability of the improvement which was badly needed, has been deferred by the collapse for perhaps a year. Stocks in the hands of local dealers are relatively low at the present time and all the hardwoods are in good shape.

Pittsburg.

There has been little change in the hardwood situation in Pittsburg since May 1. Hardwood wholesalers say that it is hard to get dry stock fast enough to meet demands.

The building situation in greater Pittsburg is the most unhappy feature of the market at present. In spite of the fact that there are no strikes of consequence on hand, building lags and the local yards are accordingly buying very little lumber. This affects the hardwood men less than wholesalers of hemlock and the pines, but they are beginning to feel it a little. Their trade is held up very well thus far by the inquiries from manufacturers

in the eastern and central states and also by the increased demand of late from the railroads and big industrial concerns. These latter are beginning to place orders that were held up indefinitely early in the spring when the railroad investigations were at their height. It is quite possible now that this business will come forward right along and help very materially to relieve the usual summer dullness.

Oak is by far the best seller. The rapidity with which good oak lumber is being snatched up is shown by the fact that most of the hardwood wholesalers are sending out their buyers to pick up choice tracts of oak timber whenever they can find them. Many such purchases have been made lately and at a uniform advance over prices that were paid six or eight months ago. A few firms are buying very extensively in the Southwest and have worked up a splendid market in cottonwood and southern oak for export trade. A large amount of this lumber is also being shipped up the Mississippi for delivery in the big manufacturing centers of the middle west.

Chestnut is another wood that has a very strong hold on local buyers at present. Prices range little higher than a month ago and the stocks are being picked over so carefully that even mill culls are in good demand. The minor hardwoods are selling well all through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, as well as in the seaboard cities of the Atlantic Coast where Pittsburg firms have a very strong footing in the wholesale market.

Buffalo.

If there is any change in the hardwood lumber situation here it is in the line of better business, but as that was good enough all along there is not much need of close calculation along that line. There is not quite as much complaint of stock shortage as there was, though poplar is not coming in any faster than it is going out and there seems to be no hope of a full assortment again of either chestnut or ash. Dealers are getting fugitive lots of all these woods, but nobody is able to furnish a wood that will meet all demands.

It looks now as though the three scarce woods would before long take the position in the trade that sycamore has already taken. It is so hard to get that the consumer does not ask for it to any extent and when a dealer gets a lot of it he finds that it sells very slowly. Poplar, chestnut and ash are quite easily grown, however, and when this country wakes up to the necessity of cultivating timber they will return to general use.

There is plenty of plain-sawed oak at present, some of the yards receiving liberal amounts of it and all finding that an assortment is quite possible. Some dealers report that birch is a trifle dull of late, though it is pretty generally doing well. It has been a great help to the oak situation.

Maple is coming forward as a much-needed wood, especially as it can be so easily used in place of ash. With maple, Washington fir and yellow pine to substitute for ash the gap is pretty well filled as a rule.

Dealers find that there is more call for basswood and elm and are looking for it with some success, but they are not pushing gum or cottonwood in this market. If they have any at their southwestern mills they find a better market for them there than to ship them here.

Saginaw Valley.

The car shortage is believed to be practically a thing of the past. Shippers do not complain and freight agents say they are getting cars right along now. This will

greatly facilitate the movement of lumber products. The market is in good form. There isn't much dry lumber available in the market and prices are firm. Lumber that can be converted into box material is in active demands. Dry stock moves off rapidly and some firms are disposing of green lumber as it comes from the saw. Trade, in fact, all round is healthy, with indications that it will hold out strong during the year.

Indianapolis.

There has been considerable betterment in the car situation during the last fortnight. With lighter grain movement and the long-shoremen's strike in New York, which is delaying export trade, more cars are available for lumber traffic. Railroads operating in the state are also receiving an unusual amount of new equipment and the effect is noticeable. Without doubt the car situation is better than it has been in a long time and shippers have little complaint to make.

Building is increasing. In April building fell off more than \$120,000 as compared with April, 1906.

The demand for all grades of hardwood is brisk with a specially heavy demand for all kinds of oak. Building activity is exceptionally heavy and the supply of hardwoods will probably be less plentiful from now on. All factories that use hardwoods are crowded with orders, the output only depending upon shipping and warehouse facilities.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

"The lumber business in this section is in fine shape," said M. N. Offutt, of the Tug River Lumber Company and Boice, Burns & Offutt, to the Hardwood Record representative. "The mills are nearly all running regularly. The car supply is ample and the demand for stock in excess of the supply. Prices are good, and while some do not appear to be appreciative of present conditions, I am eminently satisfied."

The yards are pretty well filled, despite the fact that lumber has been moving rapidly during the past fortnight. The car supply is much better and the lumbermen all report that they are having no trouble in this respect at present.

Cincinnati.

The demand for all grades of hardwood lumber in this market has, if anything, showed improvement over that of the previous two weeks. This fact is emphasized by the increase in the price of both poplar and gum. The advance in poplar has been contemplated for some time, but gum was not expected to take a jump. Both woods have advanced from \$1 to \$2 per thousand feet, but despite this fact the demand has not let up any. Both items find ready sale at the increased prices, and consumers are willing to pay the price asked if they can secure immediate shipment. The car situation has eased up, and dealers are doing a larger business. The demand for oak, both white and quartered, is at its best and while the values have not advanced, dealers are securing top prices quoted for it. Building material of all kinds is in active request. Large improvements are being made in the suburbs, and the construction of cottages along the river banks for summer residences. Cypress and mahogany are being rapidly absorbed and prices are generally firm. The market has had a firm tone for some time and from present indications will continue on that basis throughout the year.

St. Louis.

Buyers of hardwoods continue to put off purchases except for stock that they need for

immediate use, evidently still hugging the delusion that the price schedule will shortly be lowered. This will not take place, and furthermore, it is not only possible but probable that consumers who wait very much longer before getting in their supplies will be seriously hampered by the usual fall car shortage when it comes time for delivery. All concerns are making strong efforts to replenish their yard stocks during this temporary lull in demand, but although the car supply has improved, the few weeks of pleasant weather experienced a month or more ago were not the forerunners of a good logging season, as they appeared to be, and were followed by extremely heavy rains, which still continue, making the woods and all low land almost impassable. In fact, many mills in Missouri and Arkansas, as well as in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi, have suspended operations. Even those large plants which are well equipped with logging roads have suffered from continued interruptions to work caused by floods and washouts. The general situation does not show any radical change over that of a fortnight ago.

Nashville.

A general advance in prices was noted in the local lumber market last week. Poplar and ash were advanced, following a slight lowering in prices on dry stocks the week previous. Poplar continues to be a top-notch in price and this wood along with ash is getting dearer all the time. Many of the local lumbermen, however, are making good money on poplar, as a large amount of it cut in this vicinity is owned or controlled by Nashville concerns. A slightly increased demand is noted for plain and quartered oak. An upward tendency is noted in walnut, beech and chestnut. These woods have experienced advances from time to time during the past winter and early spring. The river has had a good tide on for some time and many logs have reached the market. The mills are all working full blast and on every hand there are indications of prosperity. The supply of railroad ties and poles is reported short owing to the fact that the farmers are busy getting their crops planted and have not had time to cut poles and ties. Top prices are being paid here for these items.

Memphis.

The hardwood situation here continues quite healthy. The demand readily absorbs all the dry stock available for immediate shipment and there is therefore no pressure to sell. In some instances it is reported that prices are being shaded on the high grade gum, but there is nothing to indicate any special weakness in that item. Low grade gum is in excellent request and full prices are being paid therefor. Ash, cottonwood, poplar, cypress and all grades and descriptions of oak are in excellent request and prices are about as high as they have been at any time this season. Buyers are perhaps not quite as persistent as they were a short time ago, owing to the arrival of delayed shipments, but there is no difficulty in disposing of well-sawed, well-handled lumber at satisfactory values. The export situation is

hardly as healthy. Several exporters state that they are in receipt of advices indicating the presence of considerable consigned stock on the other side, which is interfering somewhat with firm offers. The recent interference with production, growing out of the unfavorable logging and milling conditions, will, it is believed, result in a well maintained market for some time because assuring the continuance of the recent strained relations between supply and demand. The car situation is quite satisfactory.

Minneapolis.

Conditions are rather quiet all along the line at present. The dealers are devoting most of their energies to taking care of old orders, and cleaning up their business before starting in with the new year's cut. This line of activity will probably prevail until perhaps the end of June. Manufacturers in some lines claim they are doing a lighter business than last year, and conditions just at this time in the Northwest seem to warrant their statements. They are picking up dry hardwood when it is offered, however, and not haggling about the price, though they are slow to contract ahead for new stock at present prices. The sash and door factories are keeping well stocked on birch, oak and maple, as the building movement is heavy and calls for large quantities of hardwood finish.

The railroad demand has fallen off, and purchasing agents are sending out stories about retrenchment. They look a good deal like attempts to bear the market, however. The retail yards are not active in the market for any kind of lumber just now, and the outside demand for hardwoods is rather slow. There is plenty, however, considering the low state of dry hardwood lumber, and the orders that dribble in are enough to pick the yards clean by July 1. Birch is running low and other northern woods are practically out of the market unless shipped green. Southern stock is coming more freely now, and about all the oak being received in the northwest is coming from southern mills. They are reporting a better car situation, but their stocks as a rule are very limited and likely to be closed out earlier than usual.

Toledo.

The demand is generally fair and as a consequence there is no marked difference in prices in the local hardwood market. There seems to be more effort to force buying than for some time, due largely to the failure of the building boom that was anticipated earlier in the season.

The car situation is only fair. For the last two or three weeks things have been going along smoothly but this does not seem to be lasting. If a change comes and the demand grows unexpectedly as it should there is liable to be a big cry for material and prices may respond.

Poplar is about the only wood that has shown any material change during the week. The better grades are stiffer than ever but the lower grades are being offered to local consumers at off prices. The prices are still high enough, but they are some weaker than they have been for several weeks. Delivery, however, is not guaranteed.

Liverpool.

Chaloner's wood circular for May announces that arrivals from North American ports during April have been considerably less than the corresponding month last year. There have been no arrivals of oak logs the past month, but deliveries have been fair; prices remain unchanged, stocks are very light. The consumption of elm has been nominal and

the stock is still sufficient. Ash has been coming in in quantities which have kept the stock large enough. Walnut logs of prime quality and good size are in request, and for desirable shipments full prices would be obtained; boards and planks of this wood are in steady call at fair prices, according to quality and specification. There is a moderate demand for seasoned satin walnut boards of good quality, but logs are not wanted. Whitewood logs of good dimensions are bringing good prices, as are also boards and planks. Of birch logs there has been a fair import, and consumption has been good the past month; the stock is heavy and prices are still steady and unchanged; planks have been moderately imported and deliveries fair. Prime quality hickory logs sell at good prices. The market in African mahogany is in a very strong position, the demand being exceedingly active, and full values rule for medium to large logs in sound or fairly sound condition. Stocks are light and shipments will be well received. This is practically true of Cuban, Mexican and Central American mahogany also. Stocks in all varieties of this wood are much depleted.

London.

There is a fair amount of business doing, but it may be fairly said that it is of a forced nature. During the past fortnight close upon 400 carloads of lumber have arrived per the steamers from New Orleans and Newport News. These vessels have mostly oak lumber of various grades. Another steamer is shortly due from New Orleans and carries about 350 cars of lumber.

Now, whilst it must be admitted that quite one-third of these cars have arrived under firm contracts the balance of say 500 cars have to be sold, and on a market that is exceedingly dull owing to the slack state of the cabinet and building trades here. Buyers are taking this opportunity whilst these stocks are being forced upon the markets to point out that there is an end at last to the high prices that have been ruling for some time. Be that as it may, why this quantity of lumber has been slumped upon the market so suddenly is a puzzle. Either prices are falling in the states and shippers are only too glad to ship goods against drafts, chancing the prices that these goods will realize when sold, after the heavy dock charges have accrued upon them; or this is the direct result of the recent visit to the states of a representative of one of the firms of brokers here who sell on commission and urge shippers to send them lumber on consignment, a practice which has been so often strongly written against in this paper, and can only mean a great loss to parties concerned, as the London market cannot absorb this quantity for some months.

Plain oak, there is a good demand for "dry" parcels of which the market is in need, but most of the parcels recently arrived do not fulfill this requirement. Quartered oak is in slightly better demand for boards and planks, and the demand for moulding strips of this wood is much greater than the supply.

In satin walnut there is still a good demand for No. 1 common, but prime grades are neglected. In walnut, the arrivals have been light, but sufficient for the demand, and supplies certainly seem to be regulated according to the market requirements.

All grades of whitewood are in good request at fair prices, and unless heavy consignments are made, prices bid fair to be maintained all the summer.

Several large parcels of poor ash logs have arrived recently which are difficult to sell.

Some very fine parcels of hickory logs have recently been seen on the quay, which have changed hands at good prices.

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

AT COST

IS AN UNCOMMON TERM AS APPLIED TO INSURANCE

But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line.

There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.

No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

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In machine room on piano cases and have charge of about 50 men. Good proposition to married men willing to locate in small town near Chicago. Address

"X. Y. Z.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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In chair factory at Gardner, Mass. Man to run 12 dry kilns, who has had experience in the handling of hardwood dimension lumber for drying. State wages and experience. Address

"E 25," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—HARDWOOD INSPECTOR.

Wanted—A young man not over 25 years, experienced at measuring and grading Hardwood lumber, especially Poplar and Oak. A good position to a good, reliable man.

C. J. FRANK, Logansport, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

300,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Quartered Oak, all grades.
100,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Walnut, all grades.
Also Oak and Walnut logs.
THE FREIBERG LBR. CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

In sizes of from 1 1/2"x1 1/2" 36" to 2"x2 1/2" —39", tough, good wood, white or red. Send for specifications.

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WANTED—SHORT HICKORY SQUARES

In carload lots: All White Grade: 1 1/2"x 1 1/2"x26" and 14" to 42". In Red and White: 1 1/2"x1 1/2"x26" and 30" to 42"; also 1 1/4"x1 1/4"x 66". Address

VAN DEVENTER MFG. CO., LTD.,
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WANTED—CAR STOCK.

Inspected and cash at mill.

J. GUTHRIDGE,
934 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

5 cars each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut. Quote f. o. b. Cincinnati.
DUHLMEIER BROTHERS, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED.

Walnut logs 11" and up in diameter, Oak logs 24" and up and Hickory logs 14" and up — all good quality. Address

H. V. HARTZELL, Greenville, Ohio.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

QUARTERED RED OR WHITE OAK.
1x4x11, 16 1/2, 19 & 20, 1x3 1/2x11, 16 1/2 & 19, 1x3x14, 1x2 1/4x14—for delivery at Mound City, Ill.

QUARTERED OAK CHAIR BACKS.
2 1/2 to 6" wide, 15 and 17" long, for delivery at Port Washington, Wis.

THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO.,
Port Washington, Wis.

WANTED.

4/4" Chestnut, all grades.

4/4" Log Run Buckeye.

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Address Lumber Department,

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A few carloads 4/4 and 8/4 Northern White Basswood dressed two sides. Quote price delivered on New York rate of freight.

H. J. ROSEVELT,

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2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.

200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.

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All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract.

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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.

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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

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Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"-9 or 18", also 16' kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. b. mill.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber lands in fee simple, 2,500 acres, S E Missouri on St. Francis river. Good railroad transportation. Finest grade Oak, Gum, Tupelo, Cypress and Hickory. Money maker to work or hold; 1,000 acres more may be secured.

R. FOREMAN, St. Francis, Ark.

FOR SALE.

A new saw mill in operation cutting 30 to 35 M ft. of hardwood lumber per day—with an abundance of choice Oak and Poplar logs and timber on hand, and with a supply of hardwood timber to draw from that will last for years and can be bought at right prices. Address

"Box K," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED.

To contract with some experienced sawmill man, with complete band-mill outfit, to saw from ten to fifteen million feet Poplar and Oak timber.

R. G. PAGE LUMBER COMPANY,
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With at least 25 to 50 M capital can obtain timber from an Eastern Tennessee hardwood tract 6,000 acres and stumpage based per thousand feet, pay when dry and shipped. Write for further particulars. A good chance for good timber and will warrant investigation. Address

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For sale. Located in Michigan and now in active operation. This plant is modern in every respect and making money. Will sell or take stock in new company. Owners have large interests elsewhere demanding personal attention. Address

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The advertiser, a large corporation, contemplates starting a first-class Box and Veneer plant in the South, and desires to associate with a first-class, practical man to take full local charge. Man must have had successful experience in similar work, be of unquestioned character, and be able to invest from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars in the business. The business will require a capital of one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The advertiser has ample capital to finance it, but desires investment indicated on part of manager for business reasons, which will be apparent to the right man. Give in confidence full information in replying. Address

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MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address

Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

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CLASSIFIED LINER

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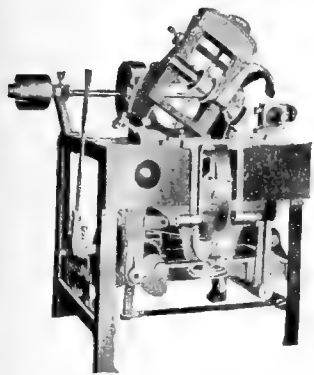
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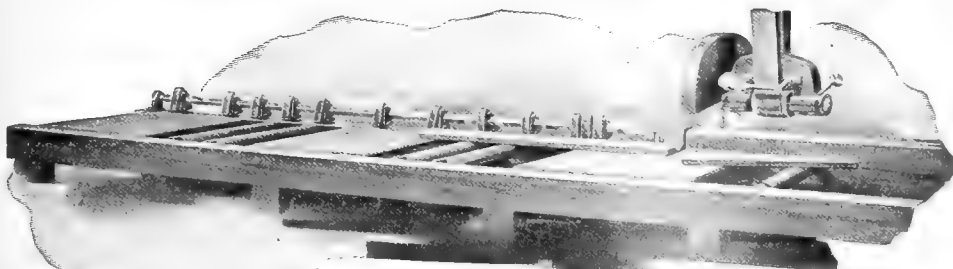
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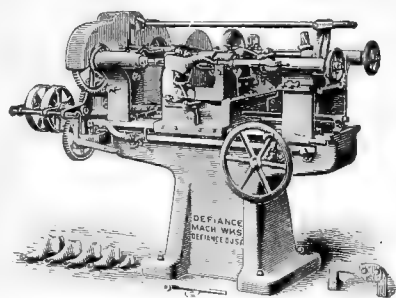
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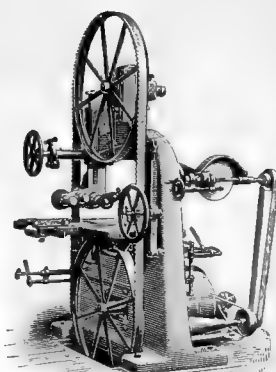
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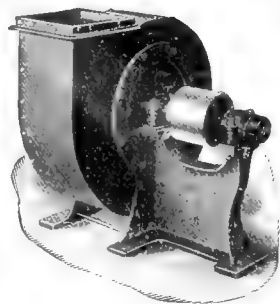
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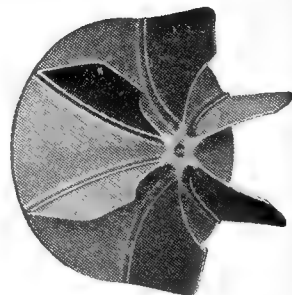
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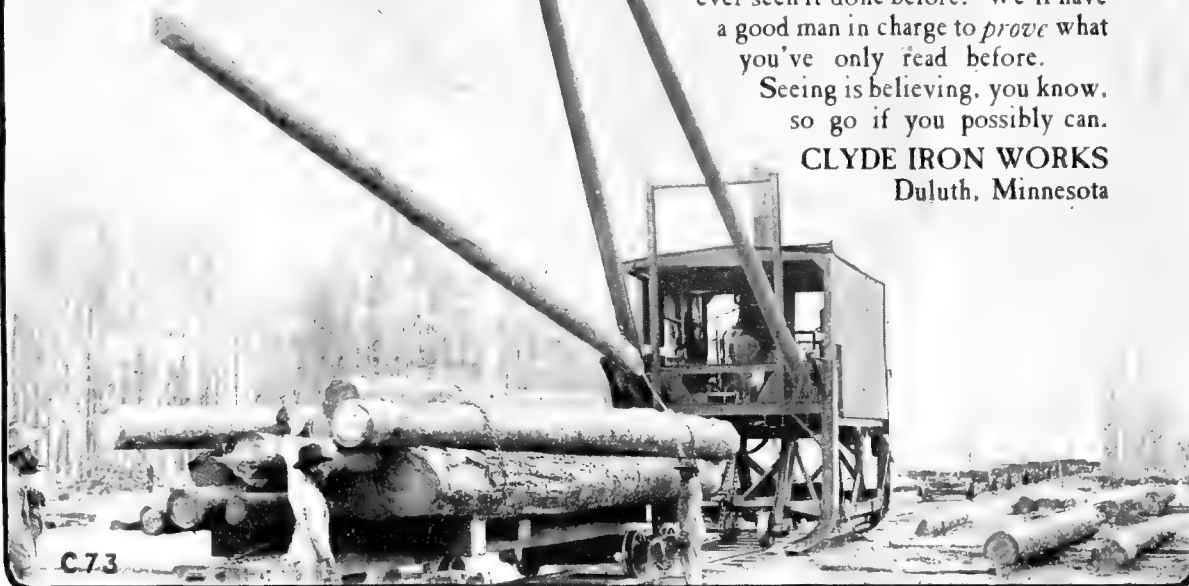
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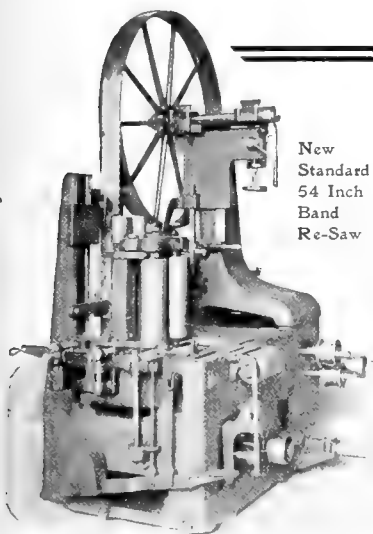
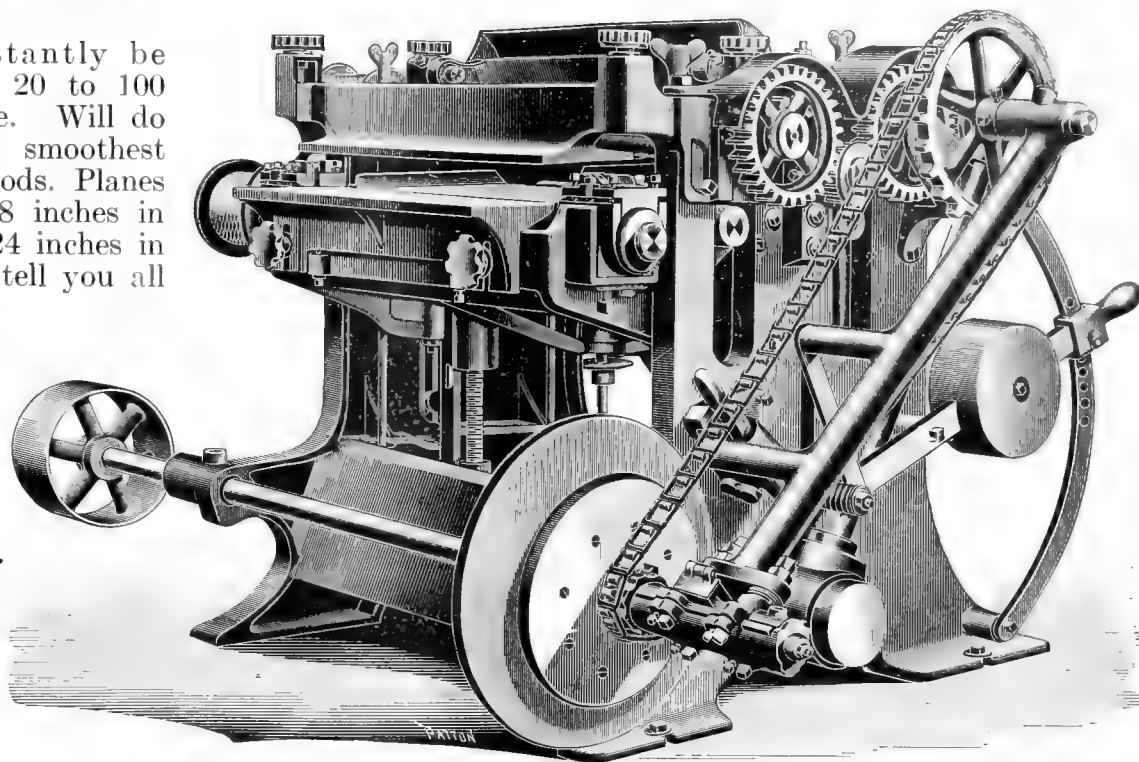
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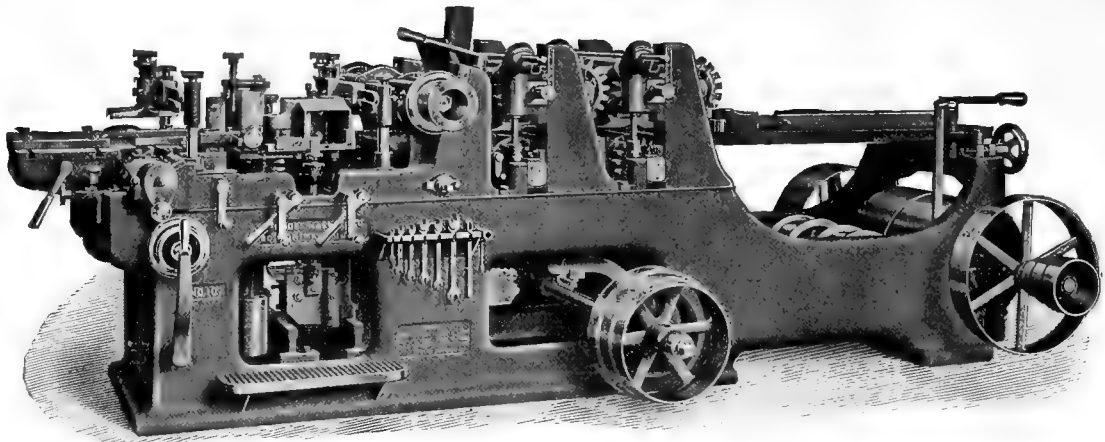
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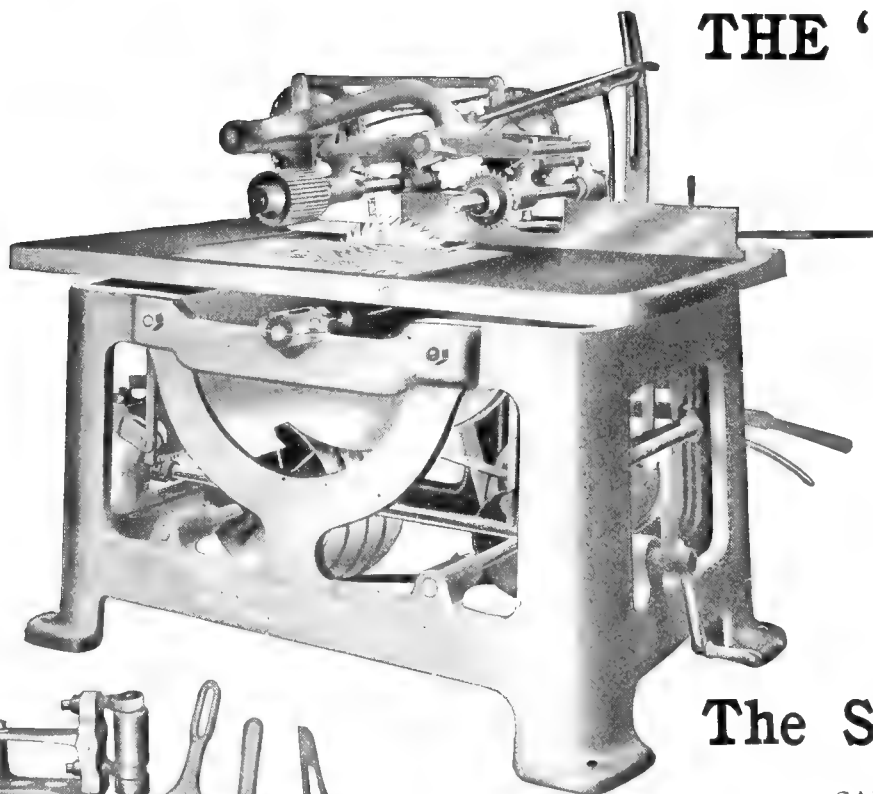


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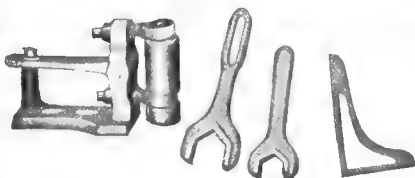
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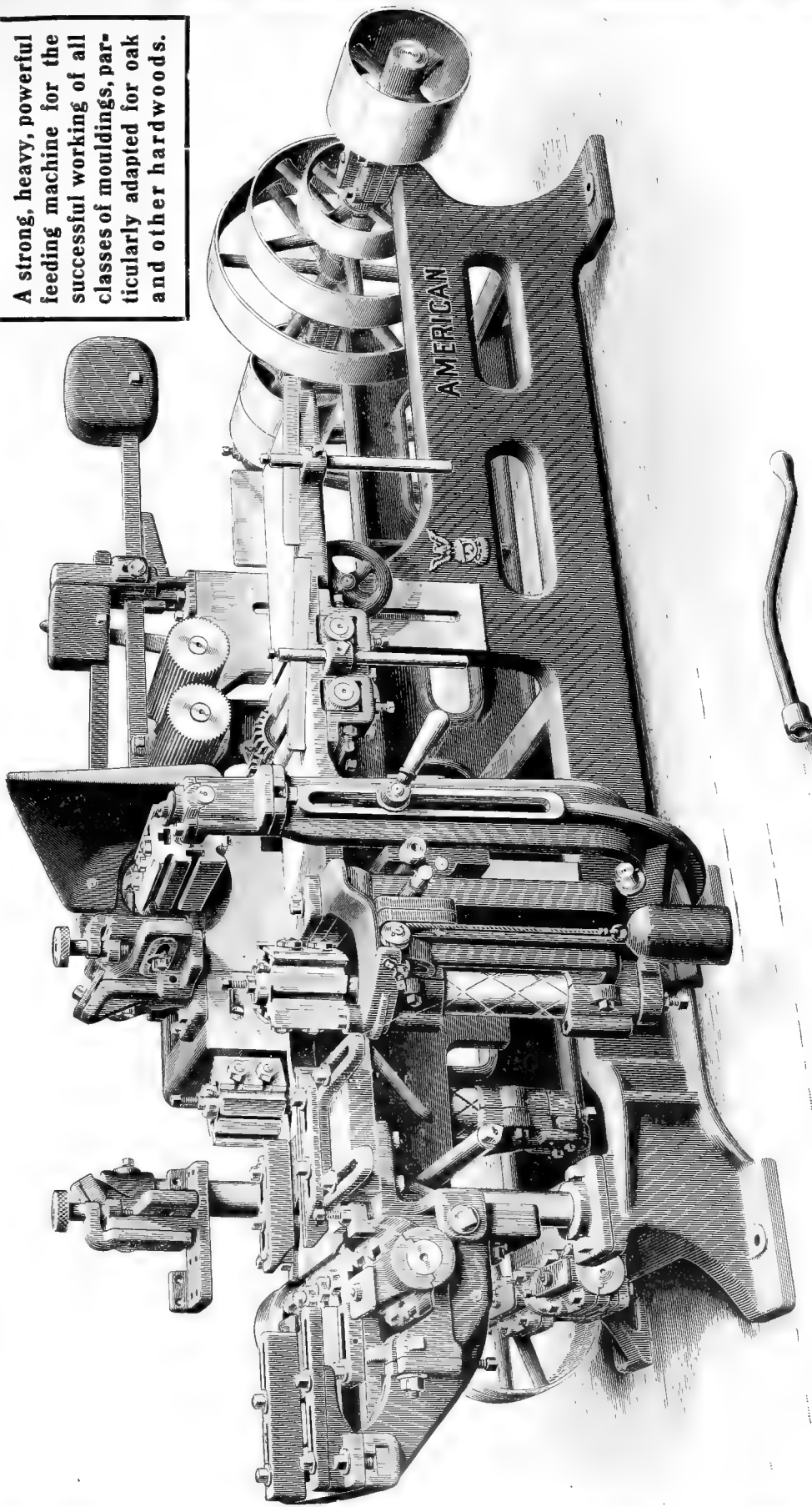
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20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars 6/4x8 in. and up 1st & 2nd Cottonwood
One " 7/8x8 " " "
Two " 5/4x12 " " "
Two " 4/4 " " Plain Red Oak

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

RUSSEL WHEEL AND FOUNDRY CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WE BUILD

Logging Cars

AND

Logging Machinery

Your Correspondence Solicited



ALLOW US TO POINT OUT
THE ADVANTAGES OF
OUR EQUIPMENT



TELL US YOUR WANTS
AND GET OUR PRICES

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

STEELE & HIBBARD LUMBER CO.

North Broadway and Dock Streets

Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

1212-13-14 Times Building
ST. LOUIS

MANUFACTURERS

Shipments of Plain and Quartered Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
Lumber direct from our own mills in straight or mixed carloads.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are
constantly in the market to purchase
large blocks of stock for cash. Are
also the largest manufacturers of
the famous St. Francis
Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy
Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping
point when amounts justify.

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

in the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.) ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

International Telloe Manufacturing Co.
INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

WAGON FELLOES AND WAGON STOCK

Send your requirements and receive price.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " "	1 Car
6 4	Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	No. 1	1,500 Feet
12 4	" 2	1,000 Feet
4/4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us.

COTTONWOOD WANTED

We want to buy one to five million feet of
log run cottonwood. We will send our in-
spector to take the stock up at the mill and
pay cash for it as shipped.

ASH WANTED

300M feet 6-4, 8-4, 14-4 and 16-4 No. 1
Common and 1st and 2nds for immediate
shipment, or to be cut and shipped when dry.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

OAK FLOORING

PLAIN AND QUARTERED
RED AND WHITE

Ample stock, insuring quick service.
Mixed cars with hardwoods or worked poplar.
Can't we have your inquiries?

Linehan Lumber Co.

2423 Farmer's Bank Bldg.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4 1/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4 1/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| 2 FAS or Firsts and | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Seconds | ④ No. 4 Common |
| S Saps | |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and
Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO.

191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or

LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y

1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

THIS CUT SHOWS

The No. 11 Ober Lathe

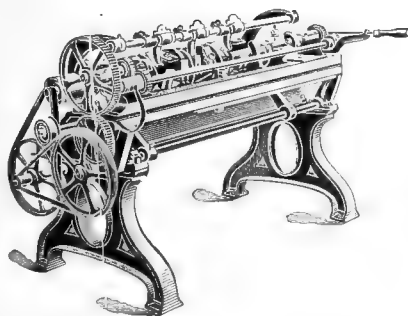
For turning Axe, Adze, Pick, Sledge, Hammer and Hatchet Handles, Spokes, Whiffletrees, Gun Stocks, Shoe Lasts, etc., etc. It is very simple, strong and durable, requires but very little power and is very easily and quickly changed from one kind of work to another.

We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and Variety Work, Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc.

Complete catalogue and price list free.

The Ober Manufacturing Co.

28 BELL STREET, CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO, U. S. A.



WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS ON THE FOLLOWING:

RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common and Better
150,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common and Better
125,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common and Better
100,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Common and Better

PLAIN BIRCH. 100,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Clear.

HEMLOCK. 200,000 ft. 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock. 100,000 ft. 2x6 and wider No. 3 Hemlock.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
11,460 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft. 1½, 1½ and 2 inch Curly Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.
19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop.

Your orders and Inquiries solicited

Write us for prices on hemlock.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Michigan Logging Wheels



Have made them 25 years, and know how. Easy and cheap way of logging. **S. C. OVERPACK** MANISTEE MICHIGAN

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millum Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logum Butternut
50M feet 2 inch Logum Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millum Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

North Western Lumber Company

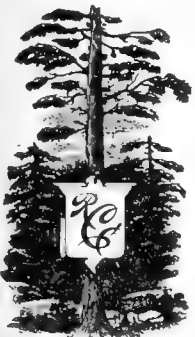
MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

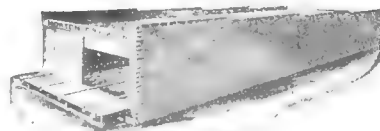
This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.

The Morton Dry Kiln

MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording
Ther-
mometers.
Transfer
Cars.



Trucks.
Canvas
Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER

As exemplified in our Catalogue and on application

MORTON DRY KILN CO., Chicago, Ills.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☞ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☞ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Low Price on five cars 23" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.
Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
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W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

THOMPSON :: :: MICHIGAN

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

You read this==others
will, too. They would
read your ad. Try it.



MICHIGAN



FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.**OUR SLOW METHOD** Of Air Seasoning
and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORINGEnables us to offer you an excellent and superior product
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.**Wholesale Hardwood Lumber**Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

**"Chief Brand"
Maple Flooring**Will commend itself to you and your trade on
its merits alone. † Comprises all the features
desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest,
most approved machinery methods and best
skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to
your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and
will appreciate your inquiries.**Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.**

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

**National Maple
AND
Birch Flooring**

and all kinds of Michigan hardwood lumber

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
ON 80M FEET 8 4 TAMARACK AND
20M FEET 4 4 TAMARACK.MAIN OFFICE:
205-209 MICHIGAN TRUST
BUILDING.



CINCINNATI



THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK YELLOW PINE COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS -

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

... THE ... CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

ROY
LUMBER
CO.



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:

1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:

Sixth Street, below Harriet

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

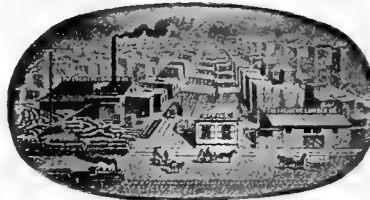
WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades,
Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

May Stock List

12,000	ft. 1	in. No. 2 Common Walnut	
50,000	" 2	" Common and Better Plain White Oak	
50,000	" 6-4	" " " " Red	"
50,000	" 5-4	" " " " " "	"
100,000	" 4-4	" " " " " "	"
15,000	" 6-4 and 8-4	Cherry Culls	
100,000	" 4-4	No. 2 Common and Better Red Gum	
10,000	" 4-4	1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak	
10,000	" 4-4	1st and 2nd Ash	
100,000	" 5-4 to 2 in.	Shop and Better Cypress	

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

C. I. Hoyt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar,
Ash and Chestnut

Offer a few cars 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Oak to move quick

PEKIN, INDIANA

J. V. Stimson

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MANUFACTURED

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.

Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK.
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Ashland, Kentucky

Company

Three States Lumber Co.

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100,000 feet 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

100,000 feet 13" to 17" Box Boards Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
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Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
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POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
DRY Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

LUMBER CO.

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
{ Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY
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Throw Away Your Money

BY STICKING TO OLD LINE COMPANIES

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40 Cars 4-4 Birch Log Run.

10 Cars 4-4 Quartered Red Oak, No. 1 Common.

10 Cars 4-4 Chestnut, No. 2 Common.

10 Cars 4-4 Oak, No. 2 Common.

A stock of Southern White Pine, 1", 1½", 1½" and 2", mostly No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 barn.

We are operating a tract of timber land containing considerable Holly and Persimmon. We can ship W. Virginia spruce sizes and boards, either rough or dressed, via any railroad.

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Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK. 55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd. 25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com. QUARTERED RED OAK. 19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.	14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com. PLAIN WHITE OAK. 80,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.	50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com. QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2½" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 40,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.	ASH. 9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com. POPLAR. 12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.	12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1½" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 3,000' 1½" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
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All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut. Your inquiries will be appreciated. Prompt delivery guaranteed

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CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

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Bevel Siding, Drop Siding, as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand Prices are Yours for the Asking

500,000 FEET

GUM

1st and 2nds

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Daily Capacity: 80,000 feet. Sales Offices: Louisville, Ky.

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Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber
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Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER, but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchell's Make

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Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac, Mich., May, 1907

4/4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better	13M feet
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4/4 Cherry, No. 3 Common	5M "
4/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds	20M "
10/4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds	3M "
4/4 Red Oak, No. 2 Common and Better	40M "
4/4 No. 3 Common Maple and Beech	60M "

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We can furnish limited quantities of inch 1sts and 2nds or Clear Maple lumber selected to widths or lengths or both. The lumber is our own manufacture and air seasoned.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Mitchell Brothers Co.

CADILLAC, MICH.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

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Cut 12 months
- 5/4 Maple 1st and 2nds
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- 6/4 Maple 10 in. and over wide, 1st and 2nd with small per cent
No. 1 Common

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

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Northern Michigan

Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our **Soft Gray Elm** to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.
This stock runs 10 in. and wider, and 50% or more 19 inches and wider.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



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(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



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Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
 Quartered Red End Matched
 Plain White Polished
 Plain Red Bored

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(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

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DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER CO.**MEMPHIS, TENN.**

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 10 Cars 1 1/4 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
 10 Cars 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
 10 Cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
 10 Cars 1 in. Shop Cypress.

10 Cars 1 in. Pecky Cypress.
 10 Cars 2 in. Pecky Cypress.
 10 Cars 2 in. Dimension Cypress.
 20 Cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
 20 Cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Cottonwood.

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak;
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and
wider
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak

3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

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Quotations
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Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

MAY STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.
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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
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MAIN OFFICES:
GIRARD TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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MICHIGAN WHITE PINE
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Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

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BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
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Inspection at point of
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The West Florida Hardwood Co.

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Ash
Hickory

Red and White Oak
Yellow Cottonwood

Red Gum
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BALTIMORE E. E. PRICE BUYER AND
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Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured
lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS
AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK

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Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

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Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak,
Quartered Oak and Cypress.

147 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

312 Arcade Building,
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WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

WE are long on 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut. Send us your in-
quiries. Let us quote you on Plain or Quartered White and
Red Oak. Look us up.

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Sales Agents: Long Pole Lumber Co., Case-Fowler Lumber Co.

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Specialties:
Quartered White
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Choice Indiana White Oak

A GOOD STOCK, PROMPT SHIPMENTS,

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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Photograph of Mahogany Tree,
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WE IMPORT THE LOGS FROM OUR OWN CAMPS,
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Lumber and Veneers

Dimension Stock a Specialty

BRANCHES:

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WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS AND SPRUCE

THE BEST LUMBER

3 Band Mills

Daily Capacity
500,000 Feet

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Oak
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CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

JOHN T. DIXON

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We are not **Wizards** in making new grades to fit a price.
No tricks in our methods of making shipments. The
straight grades are good enough for us.

If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK, ASH, CHESTNUT or OAK, MAPLE and YELLOW PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our ability to please you.

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 BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

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HARDWOODS

We are
In the Market for Choice Stock
WRITE US

No. 1 Madison Ave.,
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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its
excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the
only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

McIlvain's Lumber Notes

CEDAR, CYPRESS AND REDWOOD SHINGLES

430,000 No. 1 Cedar and Cypress Shingles—Hand made—
Heart Split—5 x 20—6 x 20—7 x 24. Finest you ever saw.
470,000 No. 1—16 inch—Sawed—Redwood Shingles.
Send for samples and prices. Want to move them quickly.

Oak—Red and White—Plain and Quartered—3,000,000
feet in stock. Two million feet of this oak of all kinds is dry
stock. Balance is part dry. Thicknesses, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 inches. All
grades. Bill sizes cut to order. Send in your requisitions.

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WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

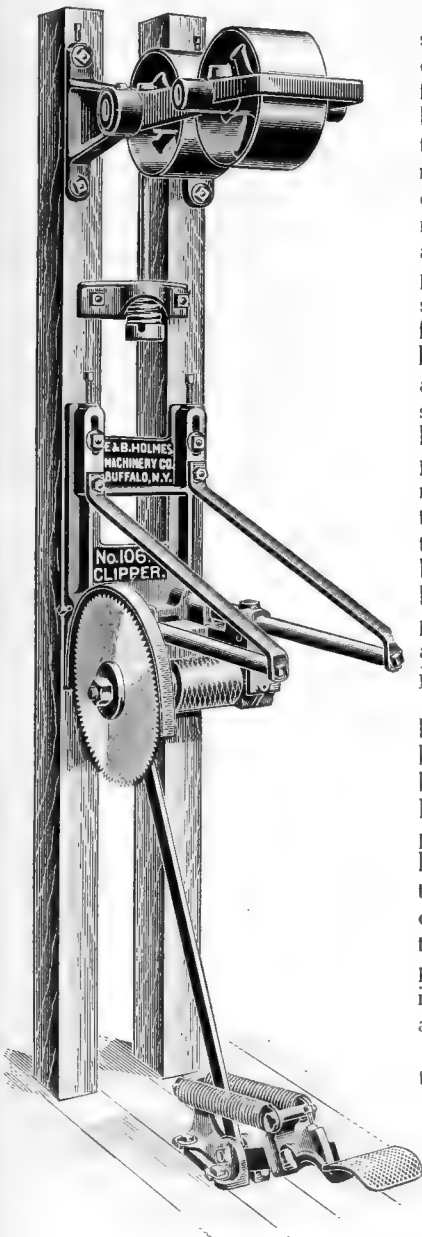
PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY,
MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, &C. OUR PLANING
MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

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Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

HOLMES' "CLIPPER" CUT-OFF SAW



This machine is designed to trim the ends of maple flooring and for cutting off stock in box and furniture factories. It is the most rapid and accurate machine for the purpose now on the market and is extremely simple and durable. The saw carriage is brought forward by a foot lever and returned by an equalized extension spring on the foot lever. The saw is completely covered, thus making it perfectly safe to operate. The slotted frame carrying the braced slide rods can be bolted either to posts or to the wall, and it is vertically adjustable.

The automatic belt binder is placed directly above the saw arbor on adjustable post hangers and the belt passing over both pulleys is kept uniformly tight at all times. If desired, a regular countershaft with T. & L. pulleys can be furnished instead of the automatic binder.

The machine for trimming maple flooring will cut up to 5 in. wide, and the machine for box and furniture factories will cut up to 12 in. wide.

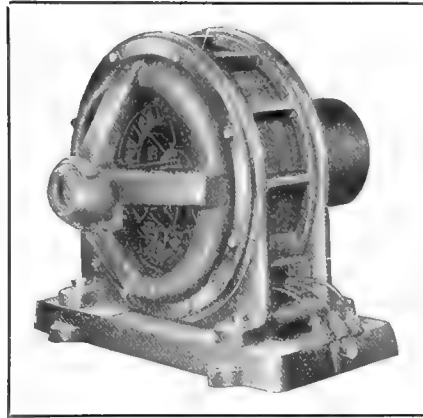
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**E. & B. Holmes
Machinery Company**

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

General Electric Company

Flexible Power



INDUCTION MOTOR

In all sawmill work the power required varies with the kind of timber handled and according to its condition when passing through the mill. In a day's work heavy logs follow on the heels of smaller ones, partially seasoned timber is mixed with green and the work is constantly changing.

These conditions can be met only with a motor of ample over-load capacity and the simplest possible construction—qualities which are featured in the General Electric Induction Motors for sawmill work. Upon demand these motors will supply 200 per cent to 300 per cent of their normal output.

One Man Said:—

"The 100 h. p. (GE) Induction Motor driving our 9-foot sawmill shows absolutely no drop in speed no matter what load the sawyer puts on it, and can hum thro' a 30 in. birch at as good a clip as it can thro' a poplar log."

He has more to say in booklet 4470-H.
Send for it.

1347

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

Sales Offices in all Large Cities.

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

Just to Remind You

That we are manufacturers of the celebrated

Wolverine Brand Maple Flooring

"There is none better."

Bored, polished, end and edge matched, lays with every joint even. Largest sales in the history of maple flooring. May we have your order?

BLISS & VAN AUKEN
SAGINAW W. S., MICH.

WE ARE OFFERING

TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

CLARK L. POOLE & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. BARKOLL & CO., Bankers

First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

"Ideal" Steel Burn- ished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
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THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

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VENEER MEETING.

Semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21. First session 10 o'clock a. m.

General Market Conditions.

The hardwood trade the country over is not particularly active, as will be noted by market reports from all the chief consuming centers, in this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD. Happily stocks of dry lumber are sold up closely in every producing section, and therefore it happens that with the diminishing insistence for hardwood lumber, there is no shading of values save in rare exceptions. These seem to be in firsts and seconds and sap gum, which within the last few days have been offered at considerably less than past quotations, and West Virginia oak is being quoted at from \$1 to \$2 off in the eastern markets.

In the great area of hardwood production in the Southwest, prevailing weather conditions are still very bad. There has been an endless flood of rain and the mills have not yet been able to run more than half the time on account of inability to secure logs. There is a little accumulation of stock in some rare cases, but generally speaking every foot of reasonably dry lumber is being shipped out as fast as cars can be secured. In the North basswood and black ash are practically out of the market and the stocks of maple and birch are pretty low. Poplar today stands at the very head of the list in demand, and with short stocks and heavy call, prices are tending upwards rather than otherwise. Cottonwood and oak are reasonably close seconds in demand.

In the news columns will be found an analysis of building operations for May which is a surprise, as they show a slight gain in the aggregate over that month a year ago. Some cities seem to be booming in this respect, while others show a tremendous falling off. It is thought that local conditions govern these marked changes.

The furniture trade the country over is not up to expectations; neither is the interior trim business, hardwood door making, agricultural implement and wagon trade. All these usually large buyers are holding off on purchases, having the very prevalent idea that they will be able to buy hardwoods at lower prices later in the season.

Veneer and panel makers still seem to have all the business they can carry, but prices remain unsatisfactory and comparatively few plants are making any considerable amount of money. The hardwood flooring people with their accumulation of orders and a fair current demand are having all they can do. Apparently a vast quantity of hardwood flooring is going into old buildings to replace worn-out yellow pine and other softwood floors. The demand for the rest of the season looks very promising. The call for mahogany, cherry and walnut seems to be growing, as the furniture and electric trades are increasing their use of these woods.

On the whole, the hardwood situation shows marked strength by reason of the paucity of present and prospective stocks, and it can scarcely be predicted that there will be any diminution of consequence in prices during 1907.

A School of Inspection.

Perhaps the most notable paper presented at the Atlantic City meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was the one suggesting a school of inspection for training young men, especially amateurs, into a correct knowledge of the way in which hardwood lumber should be graded to accord with standard rules.

In the past, associations and individuals have selected inspectors who have been educated in a hit-or-miss sort of way and their interpretation of rules has varied in accordance with the environment under which they worked. It has been a rare thing for two inspectors to get anywhere near each other when it came to matters of reinspection, and the result has been equally unsatisfactory to both seller and buyer. Old-time inspectors who have been educated to do the work in a certain way are very loath to amend their ideas of grades, even when a printed page of specific rules is before them. It is the boast of more than one that he has not changed his grading methods for a quarter of a century, but does the same under National or Manufacturers' rules that he did before either were promulgated. This has been the serious difficulty encountered by association managers of grading systems.

The plan of taking young men, preferably common school graduates, who are desirous of fitting themselves for employment that will pay a very handsome salary is admirable. It is proposed to establish several of these schools throughout the United States, so as to cover experience with all varieties of timber, and by transferring classes from one point to another, let each individual gain a comprehensive knowledge of all hardwoods and thus enable him to inspect lumber of every kind, no matter where he finds it. It has been suggested that the Biltmore estate in North Carolina would be one admirable location for one school, on account of the great variety of woods encountered there. It is suggested that a second school might be established at Cadillac, Mich., as this point offers fine residence facilities and hardwoods are manufactured there under the best possible conditions; moreover, it is a point at which all

varieties of northern woods are encountered. A third school should be maintained in Memphis, for like reasons.

It may be said that the essential, professed value of inspection is to establish the worth of lumber. Up to this time an inspection certificate simply recites the sizes and grades. While this is absolutely essential, it fails in a marked degree to set forth all the facts in the case that go to make up the value of lumber. These students should be taught beyond actual measurement and the nomination of a grade, to be able to analyze the physics of the wood which they inspect. On the certificate of inspection should be stated the quality of the wood itself; in the case of oak, whether it is soft and workable, or tough and stringy. Students should be taught to take into consideration the sawing of the lumber as well as the seasoning. These two features tend to determine value, in a marked degree. In fact, if young men are to be scientifically trained in the inspection of lumber, they should be started at the tree and have a course through the woods, sawmill and lumber yard, previous to undertaking actual grading *per se*. It is to be hoped that the committee having this matter in charge will carry out this scheme of education in inspection to its logical conclusion, and that there may be permanent schools maintained under competent tutelage, until the necessary thousands of lumber inspectors become fully competent to carry on this work scientifically and intelligently.

Atlantic City Meeting.

The recent meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association held at Atlantic City, the full proceedings of which appear in this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, was marked by very important legislation. The so-called Buffalo agreement, a resolution providing that no change be made in inspection rules until December, 1908, was suspended, and many modifications were made in the grading rules, to take effect December next. These rules were the result of the most exhaustive and careful deliberation on the part of the Inspection Rules Committee in conference with delegates from the hardwood associations of Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, and while the standard of quality is lowered in many instances, it was deemed wise to thus amend the rules to conform with current trade practices covering the inspection of hardwood lumber. The grade of firsts and seconds remains practically unchanged, save that the minimum widths admitted are narrower. New grades of selects and finish lumber are incorporated between firsts and seconds and No. 1 common. These changes were not made without long and patient consideration by the delegates and serious debate on the subject. The majority in favor of the amendments was more than two to one. The new rules correspond closely to those of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association in that resultant grade products from the application of either set will be practically the same.

In spite of past fiascos in reaching a joint agreement with the Manufacturers' Association on the subject of grades, it is now certainly up to this association to again make overtures toward having the wording of the various rules for hardwood grades of both associations synonymous and for the eventual establishment of a joint bureau of inspection which shall be competent, impartial, intelligent and unhampered by any political influence from either body.

This is the insistent and crying demand of the hardwood trade at large in all its divisions—manufacturers, jobbers and consumers alike. The slight breaches today can easily be bridged over. Let conciliation and compromise go on until the desideratum is obtained.

Annual Statistics of Forest Products.

The great value of accurate statistics as a factor in assisting to regulate production to the best advantage and to estimate prospective values should be more carefully considered by progressive lumber manufacturers. Information of this character, when accurate and complete, reflects the true situation unerringly. It is therefore highly essential that these statistics be made public at the earliest possible moment, otherwise much of their value is lost. The United States government has for years made itself responsible for crop statistics, and last year with the coöperation of the National Lum-

ber Manufacturers' Association undertook the work of collating statistics covering forest products. The average lumber manufacturer supported the movement heartily, but still the work did not possess the value it should have done, owing to the indifference of the few who failed to supply individual reports, thus rendering the figures incomplete. The Forest Service has now entered into coöperation with the Bureau of the Census, which has a large force of trained statisticians, and if it can secure the coöperation to which it is entitled, the lumber-manufacturing public will be doing itself a great service in assisting to this end. The bureau announces that state totals will be published as soon as any individual state report is complete. It is to be hoped that every hardwood manufacturer will take the little time necessary to supply the information asked for.

The Veneer Meeting.

Agreeable to the announcement at the head of the editorial columns of this issue of the *RECORD*, the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago on June 20 and 21. The first session will be called at 10 a. m. The meeting promises to be very interesting, as a carefully prepared report by the grading committee on the proposed amendment of rules on all kinds of woods will be presented. A series of papers will be read by experienced operators on topics of particular interest to the trade.

It is designed to make this a good old-fashioned "experience meeting," in which every problem pertaining to the trade will be thoroughly threshed out. In view of the present rather unsatisfactory condition of the veneer industry it is anticipated that the meeting will call out a larger number of veneer manufacturers than has ever before been present.

Government's Forest Reserve Policy.

A meeting to be known as the Public Lands Convention has been called at Denver June 18, 19 and 20. This meeting is the result of crystallized effort that is being made to discourage the forest reserve policy of President Roosevelt and the United States government. This policy is keeping many lumber, mining and coal companies from appropriating as much of the timber and mineral lands of the public domain as they would like. There has been a steady attempt for months past to array cattlemen and lumbermen against the forest reserve plan, on the plea that it cuts them out of timber and grazing rights and locks up the public land from "legitimate" use.

The fallacy of this reasoning is specious and apparent. This country has wasted billions of dollars in its senseless depredation of the forest, and the time has arrived for scientific conservation. There is nothing in the law governing forest reserves that prevents any land suitable for agricultural purposes from being taken over by legitimate settlers, and it is hoped that hereafter lumbermen, mining men and cattlemen alike will be obliged to pay for the lands, timber and minerals which they utilize for their own profit.

The government's theory of forest reserves is a simple one. It proposes to do merely what the German and other European nations have done for generations. The forestry plan provides for cutting a reasonable quantity of mature or hyper-mature timber, under such systems as will preserve the young and immature trees. The system will promote and assist in the redevelopment of forest area and provide against the future needs of the nation. Lumbering methods, especially in the mountainous districts, have been extravagant to the verge of criminality; but a small portion of the timber has been converted into lumber and the remainder has been wantonly burned. Lumbermen, by their careless methods, have not only burned the unfelled timber, but also the humus or top stratum of decomposed vegetation, which is not only indispensable to the regrowth of a forest, but also has resulted in the washing away of every mountain side thus depredated, so that no vegetation of any sort can be reproduced. By a wise system of lumbering on conservative lines, it is possible to have both lumber and forests, and in a nutshell this is what the forestry policy is meant to accomplish.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Take Your Choice.

You may climb to the top of the tree,
But your perch will not help you a bit.
If you fall you will very soon see
There is no way of dodging a hit.
For the world lies in wait with a brick
Or a stone twisted up in a sock.
If it isn't a knock it's a kick;
If it isn't a kick it's a knock.

If you're down you'll be feeling a boot
To your person with vigor applied;
If you're up you'll hear the loud hoot
And the jab will get into your hide.
You may think you are skillful and quick,
But you'd far better brace for the shock.
If it isn't a knock it's a kick;
If it isn't a kick it's a knock.

It's a kick for the fellows who lose;
It's a knock for the others who win.
You may do just whatever you choose,
But you'll need a good thickness of skin.
I can tell you which one I will pick;
I'll succeed and then let the world mock.
If it isn't a knock it's a kick;
If it isn't a kick it's a knock.

Sure Enough.

The teacher had grown eloquent picturing the glories of Heaven, and finally asked, "What kind of boys go to Heaven?" A lively little four-year-old flourished his fist. "You may answer," said the teacher. "Dead ones!" shouted the little fellow at the top of his lungs.

A Child's Definition.

"A lie is an abomination in the sight of the Lord, but an ever-present help in time of trouble!"

A Difference.

A man will stand for a wife's going through his fortune—but not his pockets.

Usually.

A howling swell—the side-show "barker."

Wait in Vain.

Men who spend all their lives in looking for a real opening are pretty sure not to find it till they strike a hole in the ground.

Falls Down.

A fellow never fully realizes the limitations of his vocabulary until he tries to describe a woman's dress.

REQUIESCAT IN PACEM.



The solitary grave beside the sad sea waves.

Easy.

Many a failure in business is making money writing advice to young men.

As Many Do.

To get back one's youth one has only to repeat one's follies.

Too Many Yet.

After all there are but few people in the world that we can help with safety.

Big Winnings, Too.

A crackerjack at skin games—the beauty doctor!

Mostly Otherwise.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy—or otherwise.

Variable.

In some men ambition is a veritable "brain storm"; in others it is an intermittent fever.

One Way.

A man who can induce the world to take him at his own valuation is sure to be successful.

Two of a Kind.

Don't be too hard on the nagging woman; she's not a bit more disagreeable than the bragging man!

I Wonder.

I wonder if the robin that has found himself a mate
Sits down as soon as she is his to gravely meditate?
I wonder if the lady bird upon some other limb
Has charms that set him yearning, since she cannot be for him?

I wonder if the lioness is never satisfied
With any den her tawny lord is able to provide?
I wonder if she secretly, as soon as she is mated,
Begins to think she might have done much better had she waited?

I wonder if 'tis only man that, being loved, is prone
To think some other lovelier than she who is his own?
I wonder if the woman lives who, knowing she's adored
By him whose name she has to bear, is ne'er a little bored?

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-FOURTH PAPER.

White Cedar.

Chamaecyparis sphacroidea—Spach.
Chamaecyparis thyoides—Britt.

The white cedar frequents cold swamps often inundated during several months of the year, its range of growth commencing with southern Maine on the north and extending southward along the coast to northern Florida; westward to the Pearl River valley in Mississippi; it is comparatively rare east of Boston and west of Mobile Bay.

The botanical term applied to this species—*thyoides*—is from two Greek words, meaning “resemblance” and “arbor vitae,” to which the tree is sometimes likened. It is called white cedar in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; in Delaware it is known as swamp cedar and post cedar, while in Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia it is popularly called juniper.

The leaves of white cedar are closely appressed or spreading at the apex; on the back they are glandular or punctate; in color dull greenish-blue, becoming brown during the winter in northern climes; they die down during the second season, and are afterward persistent for many years. While the leaves of this tree resemble those of arbor vitae, their general effect is more brownish, the latter being much greener, and the leaf spray is less broad and flat than that of arbor vitae, as well as less heavy and coarse.

The staminate flowers are composed of five or six pairs of stamens, which are dark brown below the middle and nearly black toward the apex; they are very abundant. The pistillate flowers are subglobose, and have ovate spreading light-colored scales and black ovules; they are greenish and much fewer in number than the staminate flowers. The tree blooms in April.

The fruit is a tiny, woody, spherical cone, often not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter; its few scales open at a wide angle with the axis of the cone. The fruit grows sessile on a short, leafy branch, and is light green, covered with a glaucous bloom when matured, then becoming bluish-purple and exceedingly glaucous, eventually turning dark brown. One or two seeds grow under each fertile scale of the cone, about an eighth of an inch in length, and winged.

The wood of white cedar is soft, light,

weak, brittle, close-grained, and slightly fragrant. It is very durable in contact with the soil, and is easily worked. The heartwood is a pinkish or darker brown; the sapwood thin and much lighter colored; the annual layers are very distinct. The wood of white cedar is used in boat and canoe building, for shingles, fencing, cooperage, woodenware and railroad ties; it is also fre-

in open fan-shaped sprays; their reddish, thin bark separates into small feathery scales. White cedar is an important ornamental evergreen tree, and is cultivated widely; however, it will not grow far from coast land.

The illustration accompanying this article was made in one of the clumps of juniper, popularly known as “greens” in the North Carolina timber holdings of the John L.

Roper Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va. This company is the largest holder in the world of this valuable stumpage.

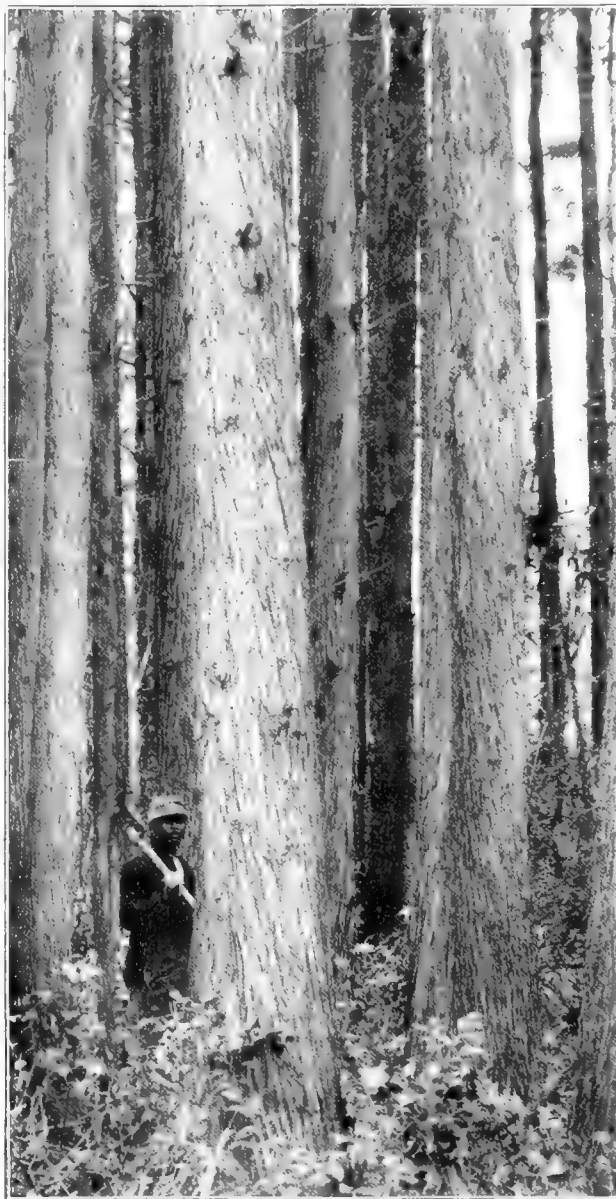
The swamp water in which juniper grows is locally regarded as very healthful, and many barrels of it are shipped to outlying sections, where it is drunk for its alleged medicinal qualities.

Varieties of Cedar.

The original true cedar, the species to which the name properly belongs, is the cedar of Lebanon, which seems to have been imported into England more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Its introduction into that country has been attributed to John Evelyn, from the fact that he wrote of raising it “from the seeds and berries.” This very fact, however, would tend to show that such an idea is erroneous, and that the growth was doubtless one of the junipers, and not the true Lebanon wood. The many foreign “cedars” include the Cape, the Japan, and Queensland, and numerous varieties of cypress and juniper.

England still contains many fine specimens of this famous tree, one of which is in the garden of the old palace at Enfield. It was planted at the time of the Great Plague, in 1665, and measures eighteen feet in girth. The most noted cedars were the four planted in 1683, in the famous physic-garden at Chelsea, belonging to the Society of Apothecaries. They were eventually cut or broken down, the last disappearing in 1904. The society had a beautiful chair made from one of the large branches. The wood of Lebanon cedar is wonderful in its time-re-

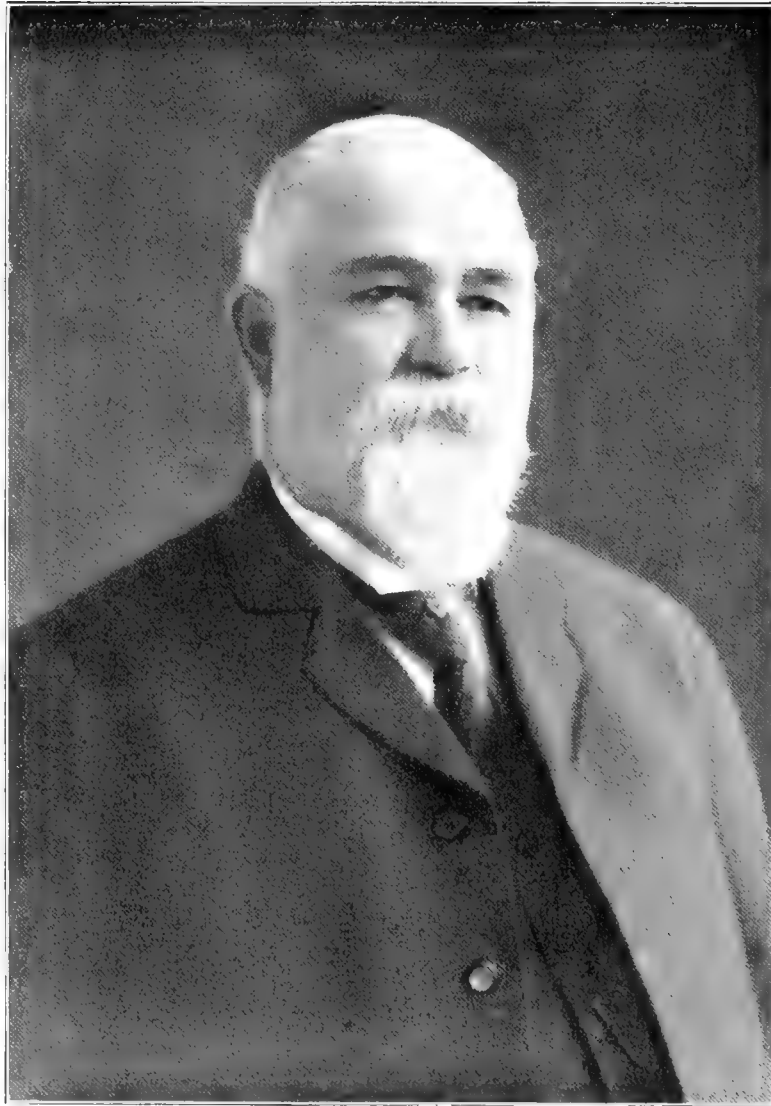
sisting qualities. Egyptian boats made of it, which were recently found buried near the banks of the Nile and which, according to excellent authorities, must be between four and five thousand years old, were in a good state of preservation. The desert sand had covered them completely, which of course served as a protection to them and considerably prolonged their existence.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH WHITE CEDAR, NORTH CAROLINA.

quently employed for interior trim in dwellings. The weight of a cubic foot of seasoned wood is about twenty-three pounds.

The white cedar grows from seventy to eighty feet high, with a tall trunk usually about two to three feet in diameter. Its slender, horizontal branches form a narrow, spire like head and give it a generally graceful appearance, with its branchlets disposed



ELIHU A. BECKLEY

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLVI.

Elihu A. Beckley.

(See portrait supplement.)

Elihu A. Beckley, whose portrait the *HARDWOOD RECORD* is proud to present as supplement to this issue, was born at Orange, Conn., May 20, 1845, of parents descended from some of the earliest English settlers of that state. He attended various public and private schools in New Haven, and finished his education with a complete business college course.

Mr. Beckley made his entry into the lumber business at the early age of twenty, when he was taken into the employ of his older brother, the late William A. Beckley, who had started a retail lumber yard in New Haven about 1860. After a year or two the younger man was admitted to partnership, and this arrangement continued until 1889;

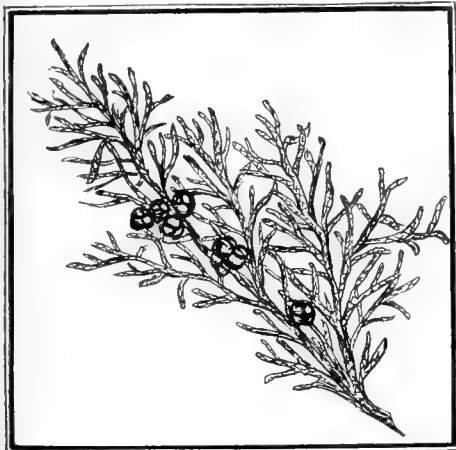
also his excellent judgment in selecting the younger men associated with him in the management of his vast business enterprises.

The Crosby & Beckley Company still maintains its head office at New Haven, and has a western office and distributing yard at Columbus, O., with a New York branch at No. 1 Madison avenue. Its officers are E. A. Beckley, president; W. E. Douglass, vice president; R. L. Walkley, treasurer, and O. E. Beckley, secretary. The company also operates several sawmills in West Virginia, cutting poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwoods; it is a large owner of timber properties in that state, and conducts a hardwood yard at Evansville, Ind., doing a general wholesale business. Affiliated with the same interests the Douglass & Walkley Company owns stumpage and operates a band mill at Drew, Miss., with W. E. Douglass as president; also the Holly Lumber Company, of which R. L. Walkley is president, owns

large timber boundaries and a band saw mill at Pickens, W. Va., both companies operating their own logging railroads with complete up to date equipment.

Mr. Beckley is interested and active in association affairs, and is at present a member of the Board of Arbitration of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and a loyal supporter of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. He has never been particularly active in politics, but has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Congregational Church, and is also identified with several clubs of the quieter sort.

In 1866 Mr. Beckley was married to Elizabeth J. Bartlett of Dorset, Vt.; they have three sons and one daughter. Mr. Beckley is a man of quiet tastes and domestic habits, finding his greatest enjoyment and recreation in his home, which is a beautiful structure on one of New Haven's fine avenues, and in the society of his little family and a circle of close friends.



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF WHITE CEDAR.

by constant and conscientious attention to his duties, and by dint of energy and ambition, he helped develop the business from a very small beginning to one of the largest in its line in Connecticut.

Feeling eventually that there was a broader field in the wholesale line and having in the meantime formed an intimate friendship with the late F. E. Crosby of Rome, O., a pioneer in the hardwood lumber business, Mr. Beckley decided to accept an offer from Mr. Crosby to become his partner and handle the selling end of his trade in the East. Such an arrangement was effected and The Crosby & Beckley Company was incorporated, with its principal office at New Haven under the management of Mr. Beckley. Since the death of Mr. Crosby, which occurred in 1893, Mr. Beckley has been the head of this great company, and the business has grown and flourished to such an extent that it stands today among the most prominent hardwood concerns of the United States. This prosperity indicates not only the ability of its prime mover as an executive and his remarkable grasp on commercial affairs, but

Hardwood carpets differ from hardwood floors in that the floor has rafters, flooring boards, joints and finishes to be considered. The hardwood floor is permanent, while the carpet is not a fixture; it is not a part of the building, but is separate from it and can be moved from place to place, unless the joints are of such nature that the sections are too large for practicable transportation. The hardwood floor is used in all countries, whereas the hardwood carpet is not very conspicuous except in certain lands. This sort of carpet may be seen in daily service very often in tropical countries, where conditions are such that fabrics are not sanitary. Hardwood mats and carpets prevail to considerable extent in Cuba, the Philippines and China. Probably the most crude type of covering is obtained by the use of blocks or cubes cut out for purposes of laying, like bricks. Often these blocks are stained. Then they are inlaid and dove-tailed and frequently set with ornaments or engraved, until one wonders what one is walking upon.

The accompanying cuts show some of the processes of manufacturing hardwood floor coverings. The first work involved consists in preparing the stock. Some of the carpets are made by intersecting small pieces of wood, shaped to fit neatly and uniformly. Others are constructed by forming parallel sections of different kinds of pieces. Cubes and oblongs are worked in, and angles described; ovals and circles are not overlooked, nor is engraving and work in which pieces of colored glass and sea shell are employed for purposes of ornamentation, or to set off some showy figure. Birds, horses, fish and even the human figure are often

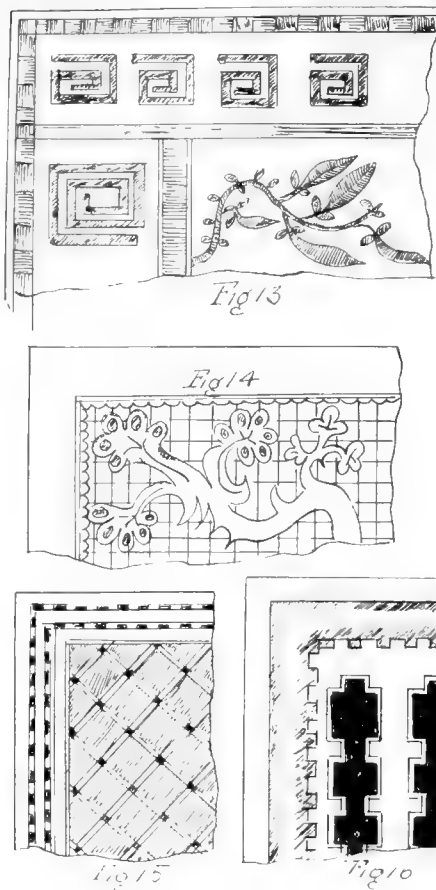
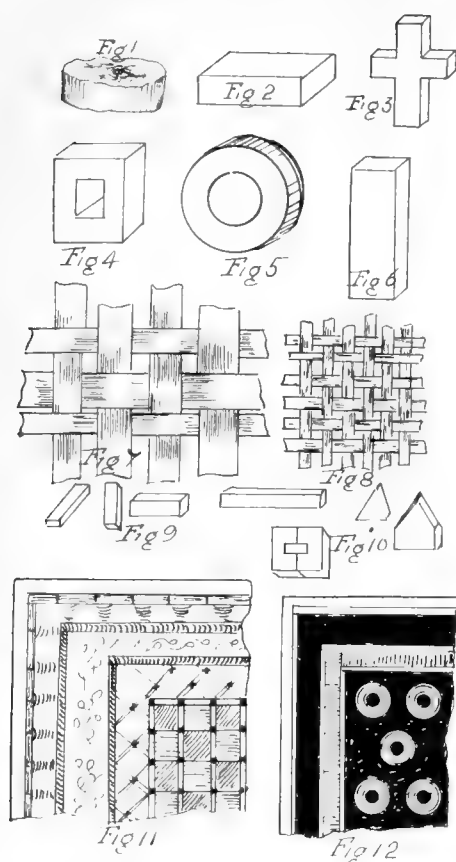
Hardwood Carpets.

outlined by the use of differently finished or colored pieces of wood.

Figure 1 shows one of the bolts in readiness for trimming down to the prescribed size of block or pad for carpets. The block is turned if for round work, and sawed if for flat work. This gives the block the form shown in Fig. 2; the cross as in Fig. 3; the hollowed block as in Fig. 4; the open disk as in Fig. 5, or the long block as in Fig. 6. Any manner of style may be chosen and the original blocks reduced accordingly. Often there is a great amount of handwork necessary to get them into shape for adjusting in a certain design. Usually very small pieces are made and fitted, one at a time, into the design, where they are cemented or glued.

There are carpets which are constructed with split hardwood stock on the order shown in Fig. 9. The operation involves the stripping of a number of pieces of wood. These pieces are made about one-quarter of an inch in thickness and about one inch in width. The weaving process is simple. The pieces are properly arranged and the "filling" strips are alternately laid into the "warp" strips, so that the combination results as pictured in the diagram. Sometimes very much smaller pieces are employed and the design works out as in Fig. 8. In Fig. 9 are shown various shapes of the small pieces of carpet stock, used in making up combination designs. Fig. 10 shows another cluster. One may find all kinds of figures and shapes.

The work of inlaying, matching and fitting falls to nimble fingered persons, who often create the design as they work. Others work according to a given pattern. The



finished woods are of various species, therefore make an agreeable contrast when the pieces of one kind are matched in with pieces of another. Whitewood is often combined with the darkest of stock; black walnut and whitewood go together in some patterns; in others the object is to have very little contrast. Often the shading is so slight that it barely defines the intersections. In Fig. 11 is exhibited one of the popular floor covers manufactured with these varying pieces of hardwood, interlaid as described.

The base for one of these built-up carpets must of course be substantial, as the pieces depend upon it for support.

A flexible base is often wanted, in which case heavy canvas or oil cloth is used. Again sheet metal is employed to advantage. Often the flooring is constructed direct on the

original base, in which case the covering can not be removed without tearing it into pieces. Cement and glue are used for holding the parts together. The matching and putting up of a design like that in Fig. 11 is very laborious and tedious. There are many small pieces of wood and each piece must be picked up separately and adjusted before the adjoining one can be placed in position. All this requires, time and patience. Weeks are often devoted to the manufacture of one carpet of sufficient size to cover the floor of an ordinary apartment.

Some of the hardwood carpets are made with the body of the surface of a certain color, as in Fig. 12, in which case the pieces may be of good size, and the operation of setting is thus much simplified. A number of other designs are shown in illustrations 13 to 16.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Criticizes Hardwood Inspection.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 3. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: A point occurs to us that we would like to lay before you, and which we believe should find space in the pages of the RECORD, presented in the manner of which we know you are so very capable. It is this: From past experience, and especially during the last

couple of years, if we were asked to cite the one "bone of contention" in the lumber trade it is that attention enough is not paid to the rules governing the scaling of lumber. We refer now to the National Hardwood Lumber Association's rules of inspection. We firmly believe that a great deal of time and trouble and useless correspondence might be saved if this rule were more closely adhered to in the sale of lumber. For instance, the writer a short time ago placed an order for a certain grade of lumber. Upon receipt of the car he found five distinct grades in the one car and all purporting to be in accordance with the order placed. This, you see, naturally necessitates delay and additional correspondence that is not always of the pleasantest

nature. We think a word from the HARDWOOD RECORD along these lines would have a very salutary effect in promoting a closer observance of the National rules in each instance of inspection. Trusting these remarks may appeal to you, and with best wishes for the HARDWOOD RECORD, we beg to remain, Yours very truly,

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER COMPANY.

J. H. Shanahan, Supt.

The criticisms noted by the superintendent of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company have been repeatedly discussed in the HARDWOOD RECORD and it is this very desideratum that the hardwood associations are now so energetically trying to work out. It is sincerely to be hoped that before the year is over corps of inspectors who are competent, accurate and impartial will have the handling of lumber, and that complaints of careless inspection will finally be at an end.—EDITOR.

Who Wants Oak Spokes?

The Blackstone Handshaved Handle Company of Blackstone, Va., manufacturer of handmade and turned hickory handles of all kinds, has added a spoke department to its business and would like the name and address of some concern that is in the market for oak spokes.

Good Advice.

YOSEMITE, KY., May 30. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: For good sound information in a nutshell you have the only lumber journal in America today. While I have only been a subscriber for two or three years, I have been a constant reader for more than ten years. Would like to see both associations get together and formulate one set of inspection rules.

A. E. M.

More Good Advice.

NEW YORK, May 31. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The man, men or newspaper that will succeed in securing uniform inspection of hardwood lumber throughout the United States will have conferred the greatest good to the industry. This most desirable end can be accomplished by compromise between the two hardwood lumber associations, and I verily believe that Clinton Crane and W. A. Bennett, both of Cincinnati, hold the key to the situation. They are both as stubborn as mules and are not disposed to concede a point to each other, but they should have the good of the trade at heart and get together. They are good friends and should belong to the same association. It makes very little difference how the grade of lumber is defined in the rules for grading, because prices will be made according to those grades anyhow, but it would prevent an enormous amount of friction and consequent loss if only one court for arbitration of inspection differences existed. Let the HARDWOOD RECORD advocate conciliation and compromise between the two associations so that uniform inspection may come in the lifetime of the present lot of lumber dealers, manufacturers and users.

— & Co.

A Friendly Criticism.

RHINELANDER, WIS., May 29. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have no criticisms to make of your paper, but as to suggestions of matters of interest, like to see correspondents inject news of real value into what they write—not news of how Tom, Dick or Harry, or Fred's wife has been in Chicago or Cairo, but real news, sales of lumber, prices for which it is selling, etc. While like every other man, I occasionally like to see my name in the paper, yet, as with other men, I don't care very much for personal items about some other fellow, but prefer to get the

market prices at which that other fellow is selling, conditions of markets as to trade, etc. I think that is a good point to emphasize, and not a lot of personal items cut out of some local paper. I also think wood chemical plants are going to cut quite a figure in our business, and that the matter is worth elaborating.

— & Co.

I wish to thank you for your frank letter of criticism. My views are entirely in harmony with your own on this subject, but I think you will concede that the *HARDWOOD RECORD* contains less of the matter which you deprecate than any lumber trade paper you ever saw. Again, I believe our news covers a wider range and is more complete in its character than that furnished by any other periodical of similar nature. In other words, I believe we are running a paper that pretty nearly suits your ideas of what a lumber newspaper should be. My reason for not publishing more matter on the subject of wood chemicals is the fact that I have seen wood alcohol go to 19 cents a gallon, which meant ruin for everyone engaged in the business. Today these people are making just a fair profit owing to the iniquitous legislation passed by Congress last winter, in the denatured alcohol bill. I therefore did not think it wise to encourage new plants on account of the present and prospective paucity of demand for these products. I think attempting to educate people up to the finer manipulation of their product and the manufacture of dimension stock promises surer returns than the manufacture of pyroligneous acid and its products.—EDITOR.

Discoloration From Stickers.

PITTSBURG, May 16. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We are expressing to you a piece of hard maple for your examination and wish to call your attention to the conversation we had recently relative to the discoloration you will find in the sample we are sending. Our customer has rejected a quantity out of a car, claiming that this discoloration in the wood is the first stage of decay. Our judgment is quite to the contrary; we claim that it is merely the calico color which is a peculiarity of maple, and which in no way affects the strength or durability of the wood. We would like very much to have your opinion on this subject for guidance in future, and also for adjustment of this complaint.

— LUMBER COMPANY.

Referring to the specimen of hard maple which you send—this piece of wood is undeniably discolored by the stickers, and if such discoloration was general in the shipment, in justice the stock should have been graded down. In all probability this lumber was stuck on old stickers which had commenced to materially decay. There is just as much danger of discoloring lumber by the use of stickers in this condition as in the use of green ones. In fact any stickers outside of red gum and sycamore, after they have been used two or three times, are more likely to stain lumber than green ones. Manufacturers generally seem to think that if a sticker is old it can be used with safety in green lumber, but such is not the case. As a general principle of inspection, stain which will not dress off is a defect. In the case of

the specimen you sent the stain has penetrated clear beyond that point.—EDITOR.

Keeping Busy.

MARQUETTE, MICH., May 31. —Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: In our territory here, along the south shore of Lake Superior, the hardwood industry up to the present time has been almost exclusively in the hands of Providence and related solely to the year by year laying on of those thin rings of wood under the bark of our hardwood trees; but the business of converting these trees into material for news in the *RECORD* has begun, and the men so far engaged in the business have found upon opening up these trees that the work of Providence as above mentioned has been exceedingly well done, and are greatly pleased thereat. Both quality and quantity are found satisfactory and more new saw-mill enterprises are being initiated each year; this district will ere long fill an important place in the hardwood markets for all varieties of timber native here.

J. M. LONGYEAR.

Hickory Dimension Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, O., May 29. —Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Can you consistently put us on the track of someone wanting small pieces of fine-grade thoroughly seasoned hickory, say from 6 inches long up to 1 foot long, and from 1 inch to about 1½ inches in diameter? A good deal of the timber is all white. There are a thousand things in this world that could be made from it and are made, if we knew where to get into communication with the parties.

— & Co.

There are doubtless many consumers who would like to get hold of this stock, and the address of the correspondent may be had on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Market for Gum.

RELOT, WIS., May 18. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Our company has begun work on its new mill in Missouri, and will manufacture lath and shingles and saw southern hardwoods. We will have a good deal of short ends, say 24 inches long, from gum, and would be obliged if you will tell us of a market for them. We could saw them to any required length or thickness. Please enter our subscription to the *HARDWOOD RECORD*.

LUMBER COMPANY.

Anyone in the market for gum dimension, as above offered, would do well to write for this correspondent's address.—EDITOR.

Wants Oak for Sleigh Runners.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 17. —Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We are in the market for some straight-grained white oak to be used for sleigh runners. This stock is to be 2½x5½ inches, 7 feet. Will you be good enough to advise us the names of any parties you may know who are likely to furnish this stock?

— & Co.

The writer has been furnished a few addresses, but others who would like to communicate with him may do so through this office.—EDITOR.

Persimmon Waste.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 30. —Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We should be obliged if you could, through the medium of your valued journal, assist us to find a market for our persimmon waste. We manufacture shuttle blocks out of this timber and have a considerable quantity of waste that is not large enough to make our smallest size shuttle block, but out of which we could cut pieces suitable for small tool and knife handles, etc. Persimmon wood is very desirable for the above purposes as it wears smooth and acquires in use a natural polish, and we think it could be employed to advantage for these han-

dles, or for any trade requiring similar qualities in wood, such as toy making, small turnery, etc.

COMIANA.

The above will doubtless prove a valuable suggestion to someone, and the name of the correspondent will be furnished on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Unfair Claims.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 29. —Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: I consider the *HARDWOOD RECORD* a good paper, but without calling any names I wish all lumbermen would reject the business of men and firms who kick on grades and shortage, so as to get a deduction, and then make a profit without being found out, and could buy only from firms shipping them their inspection. One firm bought on Manufacturers' inspection, called for a reinspection, sent a good man from Chicago. Then he said he was going to turn them down. This on two cars of poplar. I wasn't in the deal but know who was. Such men ought to be shown up and in my opinion an article on such work, well gotten up, would open their eyes.

The *HARDWOOD RECORD*, in common with other reputable newspapers, is always willing to show up irregular practices wherever found in the lumber business, but you must recall that there is such a thing as very uncomfortable libel suits which are expensive in the defense whether judgment is given against you or not, and this part of the newspaper game we have to fight shy of at all times. The *HARDWOOD RECORD* stands ready at any and all times to show up irregular practices when lumbermen like the writer present evidence of such transactions that constitutes *proof*. We cannot undertake to print mere hearsay evidence. Give us facts substantiated, and we are not only willing but anxious to print them.—EDITOR.

Drying Hickory Dimension.

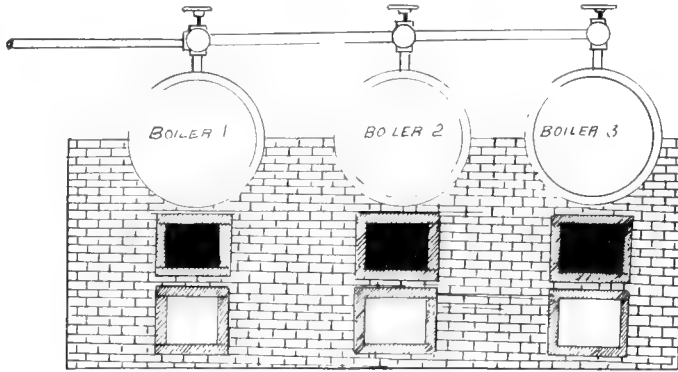
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 3. —Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Perhaps some of your readers who are experienced in the handling of hickory can inform us in what way we can avoid the excessive warping of this wood when sawing up into small dimension. We are working on some orders for 1x1x4 inches to be used for golf shafts. We have the timber and the means for manufacturing same properly but have very great difficulty with the seasoning. We find that a very large proportion of the pieces warp and therefore become useless for turning into the shafts. Our present method is to cut the suitable part of the log into 1 inch boards of slightly over the required length and then rip same on a single rip saw bench into 1 inch wide pieces. We do this when the boards are green. Then the 1 inch squares are piled up crosswise to season. They usually begin to warp in a day or two and get worse as time goes on, making the percentage of wasted pieces so large as to make the business unprofitable. We find that the best timber warps most; that is, the young, heavy, small trees, white practically all through. The makers of shafts want just this sort of timber to make a good "steely" shaft, and if we could keep them straight, they would be just the thing. Trusting that some of your readers may be able to give us the benefit of their experience. Very truly yours

— & Co.

Will not some of our readers who have manufactured these hickory squares send us the benefit of their experience, and give some advice on the subject of seasoning, that we may communicate it to the above correspondent?—EDITOR.

Accidents to Boilers.

Both serious and minor accidents to boilers are happening every day. Many of them could be avoided. A certain steam plant was installed as illustrated in the first drawing, with three boilers, one of which eventually exploded. The boilers had been fired up and the water gauges indicated that the proper amount of water was in each. Unfortunately some one who tested the boilers the day before had carelessly left the stop-



cocks closed. This of course was a most dangerous thing to do. The workmen should have looked over the apparatus before they left the plant, and certainly the fireman should have examined the cocks before he fired up. But he had fired many times before without testing the gauges, and took it for granted that all was well, as usual. The water was retained in the gauges, and no water was in the middle boiler, which heated up good and hot. The steam valves of the main line, over the boilers, although closed, leaked badly. The result was that steam entered the middle boiler, and the pressure therefore registered correctly and once more the fireman was deceived.

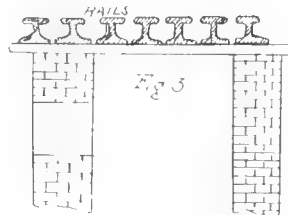
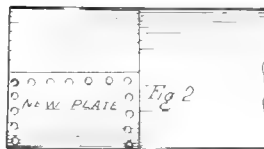
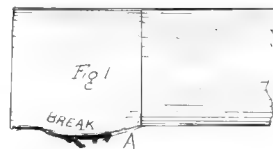
This illustrates how easily conditions may fool a man who is not unusually alert. Some of the best firemen and engineers get caught this way occasionally. They are often rushed in the early morning to get up steam so that the works can start full blast by seven o'clock. In the darkness and hurry it takes a very conscientious man to examine into all the little details. In the above case the results were very disastrous. Suddenly the steam shot out of the door and ash-pit of the middle furnace. An examination afterwards revealed the burst plate just over the firebox of the middle boiler, marked A, Fig. 1. Some one had blown out the boiler, closing the valves on the water gauges, also the blow off, and had not refilled the boiler, in his haste or carelessness. The fireman was also to blame for not trying the gauges. The accident caused several days' delay in operations and the broken plate was substituted with a new one as shown in Fig. 2.

One does not have to tramp about the country much to find evidence of many reckless proceedings on the part of steam engi-

neers and firemen. Manufacturers of up-to-date fire grates for boilers would be surprised if they were to count up the make-shift grates which are in use in really important positions. Old car rails are sometimes utilized for grate bars. The plan is shown in Fig. 3. The rails are cut to proper length and placed side by side on the firebrick walls, the engineer priding himself on having a pretty good thing.

Iron rails stolen from a road are cheaper than modern grate bars any time. But the engineer forgets the losses. He overlooks the fact that the draft is hindered, that the rails in their warped condition are letting good fuel sift through only partly burned. Such rigs are money-losers to a firm and a detriment to the work.

In one case a mill lost considerable money for a long period, due to the condition of the

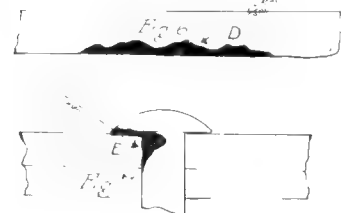
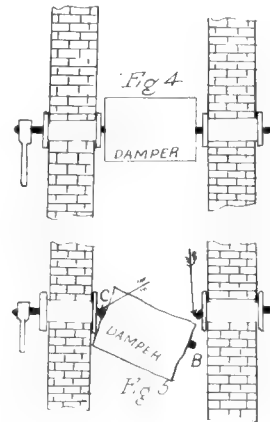


damper in the chimney. For months it had been giving trouble. It was operated on a steel shaft bearing which was fitted in iron journals set into the wall-work of the stack. The shaft was fitted with the proper crank

lever, and a chain extended from this down to a point near the level of the ground, where it could be operated. But the fireman was not able to get the proper draft. Weeks and weeks went by; the stack smoked and the fuel in the furnaces failed to burn thoroughly; great difficulty was experienced in getting up and maintaining steam. Finally it was decided to go to the trouble of examining the damper. Long ladders were obtained and adjusted against the chimney. An opening was made through the bricks, and the damper, which was originally adjusted evenly, as in Fig. 4, was found to be dropped down, as in Fig. 5, due to the breaking of the bearing at B. This bearing had gradually worn down, and, lacking lubrication of any kind, soon filed itself through and off. Hence the damper was supported solely by the remaining end C. This damper was removed and a new one put in, after which the draft was perfect.

At another place an explosion was caused by corroded plates, some of which were as badly corroded as represented at D, Fig. 6. In another instance the corrosion worked itself deeply into the hole near the head of a plate bolt, also cutting into the bolt, as at E, resulting in weakening the plate and allowing it to break.

Instances of this kind are numerous. Many such troubles occur in country plants, however. City plants are better kept and more up-to-date. More experienced engineers are employed in them as a rule; a new man usually strikes out for the country. Nevertheless, one may find some first-class establishments in the rural districts. Many a little hillside mill is operated by as neatly



equipped engine and boiler rooms as one would care to see; while, on the other hand, this department of some great metropolitan works will occasionally be thoroughly littered up and extremely unhandy.

Complete Official Report of the Tenth Annual Convention

National Hardwood Lumber Association

Held at Atlantic City, May 23 and 24, 1907.

OFFICERS 1907-8

PRESIDENT, W. H. RUSSE.....Memphis, Tenn.
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, O. O. AGLER.....Chicago.
 SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, C. E. LLOYD, JR.....Philadelphia.
 THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, SAM E. BARR.....New York.
 TREASURER, CLAUDE MALEY.....Evansville, Ind.
 SECRETARY, FRANK F. FISH.....Chicago.

NEW DIRECTORS

THEODORE FATHAUER.....Chicago.
 GEO. W. STONEMAN.....De Valls Bluff, Ark.
 F. A. DIGGINS.....Cadillac, Mich.
 G. J. LANDECK.....Milwaukee, Wis.
 J. H. P. SMITH.....Parkersburg, W. Va.

The tenth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 23 and 24, was marked not only by a large but by a representative attendance of members of the organization from every part of the United States. The weather was clear and while the air was tinged with chill, conditions were such as to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the assembled hosts. The occasion was further marked by the presence of many ladies, the wives and relatives of delegates. The meeting itself was held in the great ball room of the magnificent Steel Pier, which proved an ideal place for a convention.

Every detail of the arrangements for the entertainment of guests was systematically and delightfully handled by the eastern hosts, of which committee C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, was chairman; E. A. Beckley of New Haven, treasurer; and B. C. Currie, Jr., of Philadelphia, secretary. Other than these, this committee consisted of John J. Rumbarger and J. P. Dunwoody of Philadelphia; John L. Aleock and R. E. Wood of Baltimore; I. F. Balsley of Pittsburg; H. M. Dickson of Norfolk; Sam E. Barr, H. S. Dewey and E. S. Foster of New York; N. H. Walcott of Providence; and Gardner I. Jones and John M. Woods of Boston. In the details of the work they were most ably assisted by Ed. M. Bechtel of Philadelphia. The entertainment features included a smoker and vaudeville performance of unusual excellence at the Grotto of the big Rudolph Hotel on Thursday, during which a delightful lunch was served. This feature of the program was under the personal charge of Messrs. Lloyd and Currie, and the vaudeville entertainment itself was handled by Wm. D. Hall of the Theatrical Exchange and Booking Agency of

Philadelphia. The lady visitors were delightfully taken care of both in a cake-walk affair at the Steel Pier on Thursday evening and with a trolley ride in special cars to all points of interest in Atlantic City and vicinity on Friday.

The proceedings of the convention have

before December, 1908, was rescinded; a new set of rules made after the most diligent study and conference between the Inspection Rules Committee of the association and delegates representing the hardwood associations of Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, was approved, which rules go into effect on Dec.

1 next. In a general way these new rules conform to current custom in the sale and grading of hardwood lumber, and provide for an inspection that somewhat lowers old standards of grades. The rules still adhere to inspection from the poorer side of the piece in the higher grades; they provide that tapering lumber shall be measured one-third of the length of the piece from the narrow end; and minimum widths mentioned in any grade must be of the full width named; in random width lumber, fractions over one-half foot are counted up to the next higher figure; fractions less than one-half foot to the next lower figure; and fractions exactly on the half foot are divided equally between buyer and seller. In the grade of No. 1 Common the rules provide that heart must not show more than half the length of the piece in the aggregate; and in No. 2 Common not more than three-fourths the length of the piece. In standard lengths now run in even and odd foot lengths from 4 to 16 feet but not over fifteen per cent of odd lengths are admitted. Eight-foot lengths are the shortest admitted to firsts and seconds, and not more than



W. H. RUSSE, MEMPHIS, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

gone down to history as somewhat radical in character, but the prevalence of common sense in the deliberations has rarely if ever been equaled at any gathering of the sort.

Primarily, a resolution adopted at the eighth annual meeting of the association held at Buffalo in 1905, providing that the grading rules then authorized should not be changed

twenty per cent under 12 feet are admitted, and not to exceed ten per cent of 8 and 9 feet. Stain that will surface off in dressing is not considered a defect. A moderate amount of warp is admitted without being considered a defect. A new grading of clear face cutting is authorized, which provides for clear face or a sound back. The old

moved the association's offices to Chicago. The change was beneficial, enabling our secretary to come in close contact with our membership, and was also of great benefit to our members who do business in Chicago.

After being elected and assuming charge of the duties imposed by you, the executive committee decided that their main object during the year would be the improvement of the inspection department; that we would not give our attention to securing new members but would try and give the members we had better and greater facilities—providing more inspectors, and doing all we could to see that the application of the rules was more uniform. Following out this plan we relieved the surveyor general of part of his duties, and put the entire office and correspondence in charge of our secretary, leaving the surveyor general with nothing to do but to see and instruct his deputies as to the proper application of the rules and to make re-inspection when necessary.

Our reasons for desiring this change were: First. We found that our inspectors in the different markets were not making a uniform application of the rules and felt that when we could get the inspection of a shipment within the 4 per cent clause, whether made by the deputy in Memphis, New York, Chicago, or any other market, our work, as far as the application was concerned, would be practically solved, for the buyer would then know just what he would receive when the goods were measured by a National Association deputy and certificate issued.

Second. That we were not giving prompt service to re-inspections.

The records will show that the change was not only a good but a necessary one.

As already stated, we have made no special effort to increase our membership. The change in handling our inspection department, and in giving prompt service naturally brought in new members, and I am pleased to inform you that we have enrolled 169 new members during the year.

As you all know, the organization of our association was brought about by the fact that every market had its own inspection rules, and the object was to get the different markets together and adopt one rule and make it possible for the different markets to know what they were buying and selling. As I understand it, this association still has this, for its main object and if it stands for anything it stands for, and is committed to bring about, one inspection rule and uniform application of same.

At the Buffalo meeting a resolution was adopted not to change our rules for three years, the rules taking effect Dec. 1, 1905, so that the time the rules would remain in effect would be until Dec. 1, 1908. At that time we all felt that this was a wise move. We did not anticipate the changes that would develop, which

tion was given when the rules were made, on account of its limited use and cheapness. Our rules of today do not conform altogether with custom and the entire output of the log is not provided for. There has been for the past year a persistent and vigorous agitation for what are considered necessary changes in the rules from the producing centers of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and the South. Your Executive Committee, feeling that an earnest effort would and should be made to suspend the Buffalo agreement at this meeting, instructed the secretary to send out a letter to the membership to this effect, and asked them to send their views to Chairman Fathauer of the rules committee of any changes they thought necessary. This was done for the reason that heretofore the inspection committee has attempted to do this work, just prior to, and at, the annual meeting, and was unable to give attention to and to hear all who wished to be heard on the subject. The inspection committee has not only taken into consideration all views from members who have given the matter enough thought to express themselves but have also heard committees from other associations and has its report ready to hand in at this meeting. I can assure you that the changes offered have had more consideration and thought than any ever presented. I recommend that the Buffalo agreement be suspended and that the changes in the rules be adopted. Before leaving the subject I would also recommend that the measurement be made on the half inch, viz., 6, 6½, 7, 7½-inch, etc., and do away with the give and take proposition that is the

it largely belongs, to our efficient secretary, Frank F. Fish.

W. H. Russe, President.

The address was received with applause.

Secretary Fish then read his report, as follows:

Secretary's Report.

Mr. President and gentlemen: In submitting this, my second annual report, I am gratified



JOHN N. SCATCHERD, BUFFALO, DIRECTOR.

at being able to do so in a spirit of confidence not possessed by me upon the former occasion. The associate year closing with this meeting has been profitable to the association and prolific in experience to the secretary. Each day has developed new situations demanding the exercise of judgment and discretion in order that the interests of the association might be fully protected. In this school of experience I have gathered a fund of information relative to associate methods of operation and development not possessed by me on taking charge of the office. I trust that this training has not been secured at an unduly high cost to this association, and beg to assure this membership that it will be used to the extent of my ability for the further betterment and development of the association.

In the preparation of my report I have been placed at some disadvantage by the knowledge that it would follow the address of our able president, which will leave little or nothing of general interest for the secretary to communicate to this membership aside from details connected with his official duties. I trust, however, that even those details may contain something worthy of consideration on the part of the members present.

Shortly after the annual meeting held in Memphis last May, and in pursuance of the decision reached by the Board of Managers at that meeting the executive offices of the association were removed from Indianapolis, Ind. It is my belief that the change in location has been distinctly advantageous to the interests of the association, as it has enabled a much larger percentage of the membership to come in direct contact with the actual workings of the association than would have been possible had the office been maintained in its former location. The best assurance that the change has not in any degree worked adversely to the interests of the association, rests in the fact that it has occasioned no unfavorable comment while, on the other hand, in its present location the office has been of much convenience to members who have had occasion to visit Chicago. It has been my belief that the office belongs to the members of this association and I have therefore endeavored to extend to members a hospitable reception.

A new departure in the work of the past year was the holding of a semiannual meeting of the membership, which occurred in Cincinnati on October 25 and 26, and brought out a creditable attendance. As a full report of this meeting was published in the various trade journals, it is not desirable to enter into any details pertaining thereto. It may, however, be proper to place some emphasis upon the adverse action taken at that meeting with regard to the admission to membership in this association of arms or individuals not actually engaged in the lumber trade. This action demonstrated beyond any question that it is practically the

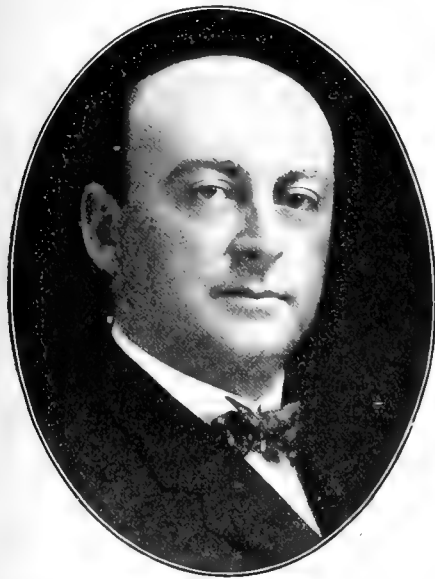


W. A. BENNETT, CINCINNATI, DIRECTOR.

cause of so many cars falling one or two hundred feet short, and that we also allow a percentage of odd feet in length. In shipping lumber there is often six inches or one foot at the end of the board that is valueless, and I can see no reason why two feet should be cut off simply because the custom was established when we had more timber land in the country than we knew what to do with. Lumber is too valuable to continue this waste.

The inability of the railroads, for the past eight months, to handle with promptness business offered them has interfered with the shipments to such an extent that all of you have sustained more or less serious loss. Railroad officials frankly admit that the traffic of the country has increased beyond their facilities to such an extent that they are unable to promise any definite relief. This has brought into prominence the subject of improving our existing waterways. I consider it one of the vital questions of this day—we not only need transportation, but we want transportation at a minimum and not a maximum cost. Our waterways should be made navigable and kept so, and when they are there will be no such thing as car shortage for, by relieving the railroads of the vast amount of bulk product, they will be able to keep up with the general development of our country. We have invited John A. Fox, special director of the National River and Harbor Congress, to speak on this subject tomorrow, and I can assure you his address will be entertaining and instructive.

I take this opportunity to thank the Board of Managers and their committees for their hearty and loyal support. The year has been a very successful one for the association, and before closing I wish to place the credit where



FRANK F. FISH, CHICAGO, REAPPOINTED SECRETARY

have been more marked than has ever been known in the history of the lumber interests. Timber lands and stumpage have increased in such a marked degree that manufacturers have been obliged to saw and manufacture logs that formerly were left to decay in the woods. The scarcity and high price of some one wood would cause manufacturers to try a cheaper article which they would substitute and find that it would give satisfaction, thus bringing into general demand lumber to which very little atten-

unanimous desire of the membership that the association ever shall be an association of lumbermen, for lumbermen and by lumbermen.

As the year progressed and an enormously increased demand was noted from all sections of the country for the inspection of this association to be applied by its inspectors, it became apparent to those who had the work in charge that a change was necessary in the methods in vogue for handling the inspectors in the field in order to increase the efficiency of the de-



EDWARD BUCKLEY, MANISTEE, MICH.
DIRECTOR.

partment in which they were employed and that the members of the association might receive reasonably prompt service.

Owing to the fact that the chief inspector was necessarily absent from the office of the association much of the time in the prosecution of his duties pertaining to re-inspection and supervising the work of inspectors, delays of a serious nature were likely to occur in the transmission of directions from that office to the inspectors at work in the various sections of the country. To obviate these delays and to place the work on a footing of greatest efficiency, the Board of Managers, at a meeting held on June 14 and 15, unanimously decided to place the secretary in charge of the work of inspection so far as the assignment of employment to the different inspectors was concerned. Without a desire to appropriate any personal credit, it is only proper for me to state that this new arrangement has produced results of the most satisfactory nature. A check is now kept on all salaried inspectors employed by the association whereby it is possible to determine from the records in the secretary's office just where and for whom each inspector is at work at all times, and what work he has assigned to him several days in advance. As a result of this system inspectors are no longer idle while members are waiting for service. Chaotic conditions have been replaced by system and efficiency in service is made to keep step with the development of the association.

Much of my time during the past year has thus been devoted to bettering the conditions under which the actual work of inspection is conducted. I believe, however, that efforts put forth in this direction have been of a profitable nature to the association, as the increase in the demands for national inspection shown by the report of the chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee will amply demonstrate.

It has also been part of the work of the secretary to investigate and settle a number of claims arising from re-inspection. I have made it a point to handle these claims promptly and if they were of a nature to justify payment by this association such payment has been made without any unnecessary delay. On the other hand if no liability rested against the association, the claimants have been promptly notified that their claims were denied.

The establishment of a system of the organization coupled with prompt action on the affairs of the inspection department cannot fail to commend itself to all members who are brought into contact with that feature of the work of the association. It is not my purpose to claim that perfection in detail has been attained, for perfection is a thing of the future. But a reasonable degree of progress has been made in the proper directions which justifies the belief that still better conditions will prevail in the near future. In the selection of new inspectors extreme care has been taken to admit only those of high

tioned integrity and greatest ability, and every practical lumberman will appreciate the difficulty of establishing and maintaining a corps of inspectors of such a quality in the markets.

There have been instances during the past year wherein association members have not hesitated to prevail upon inspectors of this association to leave its service and enter into their employment. Such action, while possibly not irregular even from an associate standpoint, is at times very embarrassing to the service. The only suggestion I can offer to insure the retention of inspectors in our service when it is to the interest of the association to so retain them, is to increase the compensation to a degree that will prohibit their employment by individuals. I offer this suggestion under the belief that the strength of this association is sufficient to enable it to command the services of an inspector against the competition of any individual.

While much of my time has thus been occupied in the discharge of duties newly assigned to the office of the secretary, I have not been unmindful of the necessity existing for a continued increase in membership, and although the important increase of the previous year has not been equalled during the year just ended, I trust the following figures will be approved by the membership.

Since May, 1906, 169 new firms have been added to the membership roll. During the same period a number of firms who have been identified with the work have retired from business or sold out and we have dropped several names as delinquent. Details are as follows:



GARDNER I. JONES, BOSTON, DIRECTOR.

Membership May, 1906	503
Applications received since	177
Applications rejected since	8
Total accepted	169
Resignation and withdrawals by reason of going out of business	58
Dropped as delinquent	20
	78

Association membership May 23, 1907, 594

The manner in which a majority of our members have remitted dues and inspection fees has supplied the treasury with sufficient funds to discharge all indebtedness promptly. Details of receipts and disbursements from my office are as follows:

RECEIPTS	
From membership dues	\$15,175.00
From inspection fees	28,148.95
From inspection fines	691.17
From cash deposits	450.00
	\$44,465.12
DISBURSMENTS	
Remitted to cash	\$44,279.81
Cash and checks on hand	185.31
	\$44,465.12

Results obtained from the publication in a number of the proceedings of the meeting prompted the executive committee to similar action on the Memphis convention. Several thousand copies were distributed among the membership and others interested in the work.

A new edition of the official handbook was issued November 1, 1906, and has been

of assistance in acquainting the trade at large with the methods of the Inspection Bureau, and as a considerable percentage of the delay in inspection work can be traced to the fact that all of our members are not familiar with the system, it is perhaps proper that I urge a careful study on the part of members of this handbook.

At our ninth annual meeting, held last year at Memphis, the committee, appointed by the president, on officers' reports recommended that the emblem in use on the association letter-heads and all printed matter coming from the executive office be adopted by our members for use on their business stationery.

About twenty-five per cent of our members have adopted this suggestion and employ the cut on their checks as well as stationery. I have a supply of the electrotypes of this design on hand and should be pleased if the balance of the members would adopt it.

During this year the executive committee have held eight meetings, and on four occasions the full Board of Directors have been called in conference as follows:

May 4, 1906.
June 14 and 15, 1906.
July 16 and 17, 1906.
October 25 and 26, 1906.
November 22, 1906.
January 11, 1907.
February 27, 1907.
March 28, 1907.

All of these meetings except two were held in the executive offices in Chicago, the exceptions being Board of Managers' meeting of May 4, 1906, which was held at Memphis, and Board of Managers' meeting of January 11, 1907, held in Indianapolis, on which occasion we were the guests of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at their annual meeting.

Before entering the service of this association my occupation was such as to bring me into close touch with many lines of business and also with the men in charge and I became more or less acquainted with the methods by which such lines of business were conducted. I may therefore be qualified to a certain extent to express expert opinion regarding business methods and business men. It is a source of much satisfaction to me to have this opportunity to testify to the high quality of ability and the unselfish devotion shown by those gentlemen who have had in charge the destiny of this association during my brief connection therewith. If I possessed any doubts as to the ultimate attainment of the objects toward which the efforts of this membership have been directed, such doubts have long since been dissipated by the sincerity and enthusiasm which I have seen brought into the work by these members.

If this enthusiasm were contagious and if all members of this association should become inoculated therewith, enormous gains would be immediately shown in the affairs of the association. I would not be understood, how-



W. A. BONSAK, ST. LOUIS, DIRECTOR.

ever, as implying that this membership is lacking in interest in associate affairs, because the attendance at this meeting is a sufficient contradiction of any such implication. It is my belief that the National Hardwood Lumber Association is not only growing stronger numerically but that the sentiment of unity is also increasing in the membership, which cannot fail to add materially to the strength of the association.

That national inspection is firmly established throughout the country cannot be successfully denied. There is no hardwood market in this country that does not recognize it as the basis for grading hardwood lumber. Therefore, so far as it is proper for an employee to congratulate his employer, I desire to express that sentiment to this membership for the quality of the organization which has been developed by their efforts, for the position which it occupies in the trade today and for the success which has attended upon its endeavors to improve conditions under which that trade is conducted. The future progress of the association will depend, in large measure, upon the efficiency of its officers and the enthusiastic loyalty of its members. If the experience of the past year is a criterion there is every reason to look forward to large accomplishments in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK F. FISH, Secretary.

The report was received with applause.

J. W. Thompson moved that the address of the president and the report of the secretary be referred to a committee to consider the recommendations contained therein, which was duly seconded and carried.

The chair appointed as such committee: Samuel E. Parr of New York, D. F. Clark of Minneapolis and George W. Stoneman of Devils Bluff, Ark.

President Russe—I hope the committee will get to work as soon as they get the reports so they will be able to make their reports not later than tomorrow morning at the opening session.

Treasurer Graham read his report, as follows:

Treasurer's Report.

Rec'd San Francisco fund.....\$ 1,045.00
June 25, 1906, J. B. Phelan, Chm. Re-
lief & Red Cross Com..... 1,045.00

RECEIPTS.

Cash deposit fund, O. E. Yeager, treas.\$ 1,800.41
Nineteen inspectors..... 475.00
Interest to January 8..... 34.14

Total.....\$2,309.55
Surplus transf. to gen. fund.\$559.55
Refund to 17 inspectors..... 425.00

Balance.....\$1,325.00
General fund, O. E. Yeager, treas. \$ 520.47
Dues, 607 members..... 15,175.00

Inspection and reinspec. fees..... 27,963.64
Inspection rules..... 691.17
Surplus and int. from deposit fund..... 559.55

Total.....\$44,909.83

Error remittance H. C. Corn Lbr. Co..... 15.86
Refund deposit account..... 25.00
Refund deposit acct. (Talbert)..... 4.85

Total.....\$42,156.12

Balance.....\$ 2,753.71

Respectfully submitted,

J. WATT GRAHAM, Treasurer.

President Russe—I think that shows we are still alive—and we don't owe anything. We have paid our debts and still we have money.

The program shows at this time an intermission for lunch. I believe, however, if there are no objections, that we ought to get in one or two more reports so that we will be sure to get through tomorrow. Of course, if it is the sense of the meeting, we can adjourn now for lunch. If not, we will hear the report of the Inspection Bureau committee, W. W. Knight, chairman.

Mr. Lloyd The big hotels have dinner at 1 o'clock, but if you have a short report you might take it up.

President Russe—This is not a long report and we had better get rid of it. We will adjourn after this report. We want to get through as soon as we can. In this town there is nothing to do but have fun.

Mr. Knight This report is practically a repetition of what has been said by Mr. Russe and Mr. Fish.

inspectors employed by the association where bonded certificates have been issued and by no means cover, even approximately, the total amount inspected under the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

At the present time there is a demand for several salaried inspectors in the sawmill district, and it is believed that such places as New York city, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, etc., the cities now having only one inspector, will



C. F. SWEET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., DIRECTOR.

require the appointment of an assistant in the near future.

In the report of last year attention was called particularly to the scarcity of competent inspectors, and the difficulty of getting them to enter the employ of the national association. The situation, under the present conditions governing the lumber industry, is even more complicated than ever, but by systematic effort we have been successful in getting on file applications from nearly one hundred inspectors now employed by other parties.

During the year no less than five of our salaried inspectors, who have been successfully trained by the chief inspector and located at considerable expense, have been taken from the association's employ by association members in various sections of the country.

Such action on the part of members renders it even more difficult to maintain an efficient and sufficient force to produce prompt service, and the chairman wishes to urge on the members that they kindly keep "hands off" from the association inspectors until such time as the bureau is in better position to spare these men. There should be a hearty response to this request and the loyal support of the members to the management in their efforts to put this branch of the association on a thorough working basis. The taking away of competent men by some of the members is not what the chairman considers "loyal support," as the practical result of this sort of work is to weaken the force and discredit the efforts of the management.

In last year's report it was urged on the members to familiarize themselves with the rules governing the inspection. Reference is again called to this subject, and a study of the hand-book issued from the executive office is strongly recommended as there seems to be a general lack of information on the part of many members as to just what is necessary for them to do in order to get a reinspection in the regular way. Your attention is particularly called to the fact that when they wish to obtain an official reinspection where bonded certificates have already been issued, the application must be made to the office of the secretary, as applications made direct to the deputy inspector for official reinspection will not be recognized under any circumstances.

Your committee submits that the gain in the work of the inspection department is absolute proof that we are working along right lines, and numerous letters from shippers to the secretary expressing satisfaction with the work of salaried inspectors in large wholesale markets are among the most encouraging features of the present year's work.

The general satisfaction among the membership over the service rendered by the inspection department is really due, in great part, to the fact that care has been exercised in the selection of new men appointed as inspectors to admit only those of unquestioned integrity and



G. E. HIBBARD, ST. LOUIS, DIRECTOR.

Report of the Inspection Bureau Committee.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The chairman of this committee begs to submit the following report of the workings of this branch of the association which has been, almost exclusively, in the hands of the Executive Committee, and of Mr. Fish, the secretary.

In compiling figures showing the result of the work of the Inspection Bureau for the past year the secretary submits, on separate sheets marked "Exhibit A" and "B," the figures necessary for a comparison with the work of the preceding year, and the chairman submits that the monthly cost to the association of the Inspection Bureau has been slightly less, under the present management, than for the year which closed May 1, 1906.

In the report made at the last annual meeting we showed that ten salaried inspectors were in the employ of the association, located in the principal cities of the country, where the demands of the hardwood trade warranted their steady employment. At the present time there are in the employ of the association seventeen salaried inspectors, located as follows: Chicago, three; Memphis, two; Cincinnati, two; Milwaukee, one; Minneapolis and St. Paul, one; Grand Rapids, one; St. Louis, one; New Orleans, one; Buffalo, one; New York City, one; Philadelphia, one; and Baltimore one.

During the past year the salaried and fee inspectors have issued bonded certificates for 123,186,828 feet of lumber, an increase over last year of practically 25,552,000 feet. These figures cover only the amount inspected by the



EARL PALMER, PADUCAH, KY., DIRECTOR.

DISBURSEMENTS.

President's office.....\$35.60
Secretary's salary.....\$3,600.00
Rent..... 1,008.00
Office and trav. exp..... 4,762.19— 9,370.19
Treas. bond, printing and stationery..... 29.75
Inspectors' salaries..... 23,526.95
Expense..... 5,354.84—28,881.79
Reinspection..... 1,927.72
Directors attending meetings..... 339.55
Printing..... 1,525.71

experience and we believe that credit is due to the present force for this condition of satisfaction as well as for the substantial gain indicated by the figures presented.

Your attention is further called to the fact that the amount remitted the treasurer from the inspection department during the past year



O. E. YEAGER, BUFFALO, DIRECTOR.

shows an increase over the previous year's work of considerably more than 100 per cent.

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1906, WHICH WAS PRESENTED AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Salary and expense of salaried inspectors	\$ 12,001.12
Fees received and due from salaried inspectors.....	\$10,449.58
Fees received and due from fee inspectors	2,948.13
Total	\$13,397.71
Salary and expense of surveyor general	4,294.36
Less traveling expense paid by members.....	423.20
Total	\$3,871.28
Less fees	13,397.71
Total cost to association.....	\$ 2,474.57

EXHIBIT B.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1907

Sal. and exp. of salaried insp's, inc. chief ins.	\$28,995.85
Fees and exp. rec'd and due from sal. insp's.....	\$23,008.08
Fees rec'd and due from fee inspector	3,042.66
Reinspection fees	979.01
Excess of disbursements over fees earned	\$ 1,966.10

W. W. KNIGHT, Chairman

President Russe—That only took six minutes. The Inspection Rules Committee is not ready to report, but if we can get the reports of the Forestry and Transportation Committees, let's do that.

Mr. Wall here read his report as follows:

Report of Committee on Forestry.

To the president and members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: Your committee in submitting its report for the current year begs to state that it has been in correspondence and held conferences with the forestry bureau at Washington, the forestry commission of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, California and other commonwealths, and has done as much as lay in its power to get comprehensive information regarding the matter of stumpage in the United States, to learn of plans for reforestation, to know the best methods of preventing disastrous forest fires and to determine the solution of practical forestry.

Your committee, as a result of its investigations, begs to urge that it remains for the general government and the government of the several states to pass proper laws to protect the present stumpage.

If there is to be any hardwood lumber in the

United States after the next thirty-five years, it will only be by means of federal and state legislation because the standing timber is being rapidly depleted by the saw and by forest fires and wilful waste.

The United States Forest Service in a paper on "Forestry and Irrigation," in April of the current year, says: "Data upon the output of the forests in 1906 are now being rapidly collected by the forest service in co-operation with the Bureau of Census. Figures upon the rate of growth of the commercial valuable species are being gradually collected and tabulated for us, so that before long it will be possible to say what the annual increment should be in typical forests throughout the United States."

There have been but two attempts made by the Bureau of Census, in 1880 and 1900, to tabulate the stumpage of this country. What is needed is an accurate determination of our forest resources based upon thousands of cruises or forest surveys. This is an immense piece of work, formidable more because of its magnitude than its difficulty. The machinery for it already exists in the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service. Let congress provide the means and give authority to do the work and it can be speedily accomplished. The proper time is that of the next decennial census in 1910, and your committee urges upon the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to use every means in their power to invoke their congressmen, senators and state legislatures, to take this most necessary census made.

Pennsylvania is taking active steps to establish what is known as auxiliary forest reserves. Several bills were introduced in the legislature and ultimately were referred back to the Forestry Committee. One act provides that no



C. H. BARNABY, GREENCASTLE, IND., DIRECTOR.

lands so certified as auxiliary forest reserves shall be assessed in excess of \$1 per acre for the purpose of taxation. Another act provides that the state should pay to municipalities an annual charge of one cent per acre and to the school districts an annual charge of 2 cents per acre on all auxiliary forest reserves situated within their respective limits.

Your committee begs to state that it believes some such legislation as introduced in Pennsylvania for the protection of auxiliary forest reserves, should be passed by the legislatures of every commonwealth in the United States.

It is important that new methods be used for the cutting of hardwood lumber, so that the enormous wastes will be curtailed to the minimum and also that active steps be taken toward immediate reforestation. On the basis that there remains so little hardwood stumpage in the country, it is an easy matter to see that unless some radical action is taken and both state and national government encourage the replanting of our forests, the hardwood lumber industry will all too soon become a thing of the past.

Last year your committee urged that state legislative bodies and the American congress be petitioned for the enactment of the following laws:

First. To relieve for a long period of years lands owned by individuals which shall be devoted to forest growth under practical supervision.

Second. To provide legislation that shall insure individual timber owners protection from fire and depredation.

Third. That the several states shall take up, in a comprehensive and practical way, the replanting of lands, undesirable for agriculture, to timber.

Fourth. That national legislation be invoked to prohibit the exportation of logs.

We again urge that legislation such as indicated should be passed, and your committee begs to insist that every means possible be taken to induce the federal government to make a census of the stumpage of the United States.

M. M. WALL, Chairman.

The report was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Palmer moved that the two reports, viz., those of the Inspection Bureau and Forestry Committees, be accepted. Motion seconded and agreed to.

Mr. Lloyd—Before we adjourn I want to call the attention of the members to two or three points. One is relative to railroad certificates, which should be left at the gate as you go out. Also, will those members having their families with them please be sure and tell them of the entertainment tonight? The entertainment will be right here. The gentlemen's entertainment will be a smoker at the Hotel Rudolph, three blocks up the Board Walk. [Applause.]

The convention here adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Russe at 3 p. m.

President Russe—We will now have the report of the Transportation Committee.

Report of Transportation Committee.

To the National Hardwood Lumber Association—Gentlemen: This Transportation Committee was appointed a year ago for the purpose of attempting to secure a reduction in the west-bound rate from the central states and Mississippi river territory to the Pacific coast. This rate was 85 cents per hundred pounds, while the railroads were making the same haul east-bound on coast products at as low a rate as 40 cents. Your committee co-operated with another committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, consisting of Mr. Arpin, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Ransom, who were appointed for the same purpose. We met in Chicago on June 6, and again on July 16 to 18, when we were given a hearing by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau. The matter was argued by each member of the committee, but a week later we were notified that the request had been denied. A fourth meeting was held on August 16 and the matter was taken up with various western trunk lines but, up to this time, we have been unsuccessful in securing a reduction in the rate.

Your committee also filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a protest against the reduction, by ten days, of the time allowed at New Orleans for unloading export products and another against the advance in rates to eastern points to take effect June 1.



THEO. FATHAUER, CHICAGO, DIRECTOR.

We regret that more has not been accomplished, but we have kept in touch with matters pertaining to transportation, etc., and feel that we have accumulated some information that may be used for the benefit of all members in the future. Respectfully submitted,

O. O. AGLER,
J. M. PRITCHARD,
G. J. LANDECK.

President Russe—You have heard the report of the Transportation Committee. If there are no objections it will be received and filed.

We are now at the point of the program where you get the pie and the cake. Mr. Currie, being on the entertainment committee, has asked me to let him speak before Mr. Palmer. Is Mr. Currie present? [No response.]

We will proceed with the regular order of business and have the address by Earl Palmer on "Associate Obligations."

Earl Palmer's Address.

In accepting the honor, so courteously extended by the Committee on Arrangements, to deliver an address before this magnificent assemblage of lumbermen, I greatly fear that I have rushed in where another, wiser than I, would have hesitated to enter. The only excuse possible for me to urge in extenuation of my temerity is the high esteem and honor in which I hold the National Hardwood Lumber Association, on account of which I have never hesitated to make a sacrifice when it has appeared to me that the interests of the association might be advanced in any degree by so doing.

The subject which I have selected as a basis for my remarks is that of "Associate Obligations;" or, to amplify the text: The reciprocal obligations imposed by and arising from the association or combination of effort on the part of many for the accomplishment of a common purpose which will result to the advantage of all.

The term obligation, in the sense in which it is used, expresses a duty to be performed, a debt to be paid, a contract to be carried into effect.

Obligations may be divided into two general classes—those which are compulsory, or which are imposed by the state, society or environment, and those which are voluntary or which are assumed by our own volition. It is this latter class of obligations, those which are voluntary in their nature, which I shall attempt to discuss.

Few, if any, obligations were imposed upon man in his primal condition. Nature was in a prodigal mood when man first entered upon the scene. The rigors of the glacial period had been superseded by an almost universally tropical climate, vegetation flourished mightily and the forests and oceans teemed with animal life. Man at that period was a highly developed animal, but as yet his moral and intellectual faculties lay dormant. The caves, excavated by natural causes, supplied him with rude shelter ready at hand, the fruitage of the forest was his for the gathering, while the skins of animals, which fell beneath his ponderous ax of stone, were quite sufficient to furnish his wardrobe with such raiment as his scanty necessities demanded. His existence was individualistic. He relied only upon the strength of his own arms and the fleet-

ence. This was the dawning of responsibility, the first awakening to a sense of obligation.

Again, after a lapse of another period in the existence of the *homo sapiens*, a still greater change transpired. Whether from a desire for greater protection, or from sheer loneliness or from whatever other reason, we find these primo-genital families gathering into communities. This new assembling called for the recognition of a new set of obligations. Man had begun his ascent by the help of man. A new horizon was developed, comprehending other men beyond the radius of the family circle. The individual had been merged into the community. And so, through a period of evolutionary development, covering a thousand centuries, man ascended each step upward in the scale removing him farther from his individualistic condition and being attended by a correspondingly wider circle of obligations, the recognition, acceptance and discharge of which being first required before the next step could be taken.

Today we are standing upon the apex of the highest civilization that the world has ever produced and are surrounded by and subject to a multiplicity of complex obligations which demand recognition and upon the manner in which they are discharged depends whether the human race shall still continue its ascent, or whether it shall begin to retrace its steps toward the caves formerly occupied by its remote progenitors.

The obligations imposed by our present civilization constitute the only cohesive force of sufficient strength to hold in position the units of society. If these obligations were universally

A proper and satisfactory discharge of this obligation on the part of an association does not, however, necessarily comprehend finality in accomplishment. A consistent, well sustained and effective effort toward attaining the goal of ultimate achievement operates as a competent and satisfactory discharge of this primary obligation. If to this be added progress of such a



G. J. LANDECK, MILWAUKEE, DIRECTOR.

nature as to place finality well within the grasp of an association, it may be maintained, beyond all successful refutation, that such an association does not occupy the relationship of a debtor to its members.

The responsibility of an association does not cease, however, with the approach of finality in its original undertaking. Opportunity creates obligation. As the horizon of opportunity expands with the progress of the association, there comes a relative increase in the number of obligations imposed, and further progress depends upon the manner in which these new obligations are met and disposed of. If all of these obligations have been recognized, accepted and satisfactorily discharged by an association, it thereby places its members in the position of debtors to itself.

This brings us in orderly sequence to the consideration of the second class of associate obligations: those which are due from the individual to the association of which he is a member.

The first and most important obligation imposed upon the member of an association is to possess faith in its sincerity and in its ability to accomplish the purpose to which it stands committed.

Of all the elements which go to make up that complex and intangible force which is called the human mind faith exercises the most compelling influence in the affairs of this life. Faith is strengthened by exercise, it is developed by intelligent investigation of the object upon which it is bestowed, provided that object be worthy, and it is justified by a proper appreciation of the fruits resulting from the operation of the forces called into action by its object.

To believe in victory discounts defeat. To believe in success renders failure improbable. To believe in life robs death of its terrors. Faith spans the gloomy confines of the grave and sets beyond the Star of Hope to shine until the morning of the Resurrection. It is therefore an obligation of pressing importance that we do not deny to an association of which we may be members this prime attribute to success in all of its undertakings.

Possessing faith, the next obligation imposed upon the individual member of an association is that of loyalty. Loyalty must ever be regarded as constituting the keystone to the arch of associated effort. Without the unswerving allegiance of each of its supporters, no cause can achieve complete success. All that is good in man instinctively responds to the call of loyalty and as readily shrinks from that which is disloyal. The obligation of loyalty transcends the scope of associate obligations. It properly belongs to that of *noblest obligation*. It is an obligation imposed by the primal rank of manhood and can never be ignored without consequent dishonor.

If it develop that a member can no longer maintain a proper degree of loyalty toward an association of which he is a component part it were infinitely better that he immediately conclude his membership than to continue a connection which has become, for him, dishonorable and which, if maintained, under such a condition, might eventually develop a traitor at a



F. A. DIGGINS, CADILLAC, MICH., DIRECTOR.

to be ignored humanity would drop with the speed of a plummet to the former level of the cave dwellers.

This brief historical transcript of the ascent of man from a condition but one degree above the level of the animals by which he was surrounded to his present state of mental and moral development is typical of all human efforts when a number of units are joined for the successful accomplishment of a specific purpose: beginning in lowly places, subject to unfavorable conditions, yet accepting and discharging each obligation as it is imposed, thereby ultimately eventuating into the palace of successful achievement.

Voluntary obligations are those which arise from our connection with any organization or association composed of our fellowmen, whether of a religious, fraternal or secular nature. We may escape such obligations by simply refraining from entering into such a connection. But if the connection be formed, the obligations imposed thereby are as binding in effect as are the more generally recognized obligations imposed by the state of society under which we exist. These obligations are either expressed or implied, and upon the manner of their discharge depends the success or failure of the organization or association by which they are imposed.

Associate obligations are naturally divided into three classes. Those due from the association to its membership, those due from the individual members to the association and those due from the individual members to each other.

It is apparent that the primary obligation due from an association to its membership is that of successful accomplishment of the object or objects constituting the *raison d'être*, which supply the moving cause for the existence of the organization.



GEO. W. STONEMAN, DEVALLS BLUFF, ARK., DIRECTOR.

ness of his own feet for subsistence and protection. Therefore, owing no debt to his fellowmen, he acknowledged no obligations incumbent upon himself to discharge.

But, with the passage of time, came a change. Man was no longer to occupy his cave in solitude. He took to himself a mate, who was to abide permanently with him, and who was to rely on him, in part, for protection and subsist-

critical juncture in the affairs of the association.

The third obligation imposed upon association members is that of devotion. Possessing faith and loyalty, the recognition of this obligation is a natural consequence. The degree of our devotion, however, depends upon the intimacy existing between us and the object upon which it is bestowed. In order to love an individual we must first develop an acquaintance of a sufficient degree to become possessed of a knowledge regarding his desirable qualities, and this condition applies with equal force to an association



B. C. CURRIE, JR., PHILADELPHIA, SECRETARY ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

for which it is our duty to cultivate a lively affection.

In order to acquire this close acquaintanceship with an association of which we are members we should familiarize ourselves with its purposes, methods and achievements and if we find them to be worthy, a proper degree of devotion will necessarily result.

When once this sentiment is thoroughly aroused it is wonderful what a change will occur in our attitude toward a proper discharge of all associate obligations. We then shall be ever on the alert for some opportunity to advance associate interests. Our faith and loyalty will be strengthened. Our interest in the outcome of the work of the association will become intensified and a spirit of personal sacrifice will take possession of us.

This spirit of personal sacrifice is the fourth obligation to be considered. In the prosecution of the work outlined by an association a conflict sometimes appears to exist between personal and associate interests. I use the word appears advisedly, for, if the work of the association be conducted in the interests of its members, no such conflict can exist in reality. There may be a temporary personal advantage to be secured at the expense of betraying the interests of the association, but it is vastly outweighed by the permanent advantage to be obtained by preserving inviolate our associate allegiance and the spirit of personal sacrifice is a safe mentor upon which to rely for guidance when a question of divided allegiance is presented.

Personal sacrifice also comprehends a duty to the association above and beyond the payment of annual dues. It properly implies a degree of devotion of time, thought and service to the affairs of the association. The force, for the accomplishment of its purpose, which an association can exert, is only equal to the sum of the force contributed by each of the units of which it is constituted. No inherent force exists in numbers other than that which is exerted by the individuals comprising the combination. It is only through sacrificial endeavor on the part of the individual that great undertakings are brought to successful issue. Therefore, the recognition and discharge of this fourth obligation on the part of the members of an association is of vital importance.

The fifth and last obligation imposed by association members to which I shall call attention is that of patience. We are prone to become impatient when finality in our undertakings is deferred, and this feeling sometimes carries with it sentiments of resentment and distrust. We lose sight of or fail to appreciate the obstacles that cumber our associate pathway and perhaps fail to understand the magnitude of the task we have set before us.

A thorough understanding of the progress that

already has been made will make the discharge of this obligation more easy. To arrive at such an understanding we may compare conditions existing at present with those which existed before the work of the association began and we shall find that reasonable progress has been made. We shall find justification for the discharge of this important obligation due from the individual members of the association.

While the number of obligations in this class might be indefinitely multiplied, upon a close analysis it would be discovered that each one would be but a subdivision of some one of those already considered and the time allotted to me for consideration of these subdivisions is limited.

The third class of associate obligations, due from the individual members to each other, are of a fraternal rather than a contractual nature, and as such may readily be recognized. It is not necessary, therefore, to consider them in detail. Their importance, however, in the work of building up an enduring organization cannot be overestimated. The closer the relationship existing between individuals constituting an organization, the stronger the organization. Therefore no opportunity should be lost to promote a feeling of genuine good fellowship and of mutual interest, independent of the main work of the association among the association's members.

And now to briefly recapitulate and apply the argument. We have seen that upon primitive man, as an individual, few or no obligations were imposed. We also have seen that man made no progress until he exchanged his individualistic existence for a communal existence and then, only by a proper recognition and discharge of the obligations imposed by the new conditions; that his progress was ever accompanied by the



JOHN J. RUMBARGER, PHILADELPHIA, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

imposition of a relatively increasing number of obligations. We have seen that there is no escape from these conditions, which apply with equal force to the entire race or to any organization or association composed of individuals. We have defined and analyzed certain reciprocal obligations, equally binding upon the association and upon its members, the mutual discharge of which is imperative if the results desired are to be obtained.

While this argument abstractly considered applies to all forms of organized effort, the intention is obvious, that it shall apply with special force to a concrete object. In the discussion of a subject of this nature it is permissible to select a specific example from the class under consideration, as approximating an ideal type.

When the purposes, the methods and the achievements of the National Hardwood Lumber Association are considered, I believe that I am fully justified in claiming it to be typical of the best form of organized effort that thus far has been produced in the special field covered by the scope of its activities, that it has discharged in a most capable manner every obligation due from it to its membership, and therefore, that it does not occupy the position of a debtor to any of its members.

Before this condition of excellence could be attained, however, it was necessary, first, for the members to possess an intelligent conception of the nature of the obligations due from them as individuals to the association and to enter upon a conscientious discharge of the same. The results thus far obtained from the operation of the association afford eloquent testimony as to the

manner in which its members have met and discharged of these associate obligations.

The purpose of this address is twofold; to develop a sentiment of increased gratitude on the part of its members toward the National Hardwood Lumber Association and to promote a higher sense of individual responsibility among its members, to the end that this association may exert a still greater force for good among those who live by the manufacture and sale of hardwood lumber.

No more fitting opportunity could be presented for a new birth of interest in the affairs of this association than is afforded by the representative gathering of lumbermen assembled here today.

There is ever an inspiration in numbers and this meeting, representing in its attendance many markets, many localities and many states, is sufficient in itself to awaken in the hearts of all members a new and higher regard for an organization, the purposes of which are of enough importance to assemble at an annual meeting so large a percentage of its membership. If those who are present will firmly resolve to recognize and discharge every obligation due from them to the association, a spirit of enthusiasm will be developed that will not only make this meeting memorable in the history of the organization but will also be apparent in the quality of the association's work in the nature of its achievements throughout the coming year.

At this point a photograph was taken of the convention in session.

President Russe—Next is the address by B. C. Currie, Jr., on "A School of Inspection."

B. C. Currie's Address.

I realize in presenting to this convention the subject, "A School of Inspection," that many of you have probably given the subject previous thought, and I have found in considering the matter from time to time that the more thought I gave it the more fully convinced I became that to cover the ground thoroughly at this time would be to rob this convention of too much of its valuable time.

In looking over the field of professional and commercial activity I find but few instances where the development and subsequent growth of any branch of trade has not depended largely on the early training and elementary schooling of those into whose hands the direction of such business has been entrusted.

This is true in a great measure of the industry "in which we are so deeply and vitally interested," taken as a whole, but subdividing it into individual departments there are, unfortunately, some who display a lack of progressive development and I am of the opinion that the inspection department will be found weakest in this respect. This is the more deplorable when we realize that this should be the strongest



JOS. P. DUNWOODY, PHILADELPHIA, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

branch of the business, and should at all times be in the hands of competent men.

You will agree with me, I am sure, when I say that the backbone and sinew of our trade depends largely on our inspection, and the thought long ago presented itself to me, "Why should not an industry of importance second only to the steel trade of our country take some definite action toward strengthening the weak spots in its organization and inaugurate a school for the

training of inspectors?" With this thought still in mind I have come before you in order to have the subject given broader thought and more open discussion.

In order to cover the ground quickly and concisely I have seen fit to divide my subject into four component parts.

First. The advisability and necessity of a school of inspection.

Second. The class of men eligible for scholarship and term of instruction.

Third. The location of such a school and its maintenance.

Fourth. The direction and administration of the school.

In taking up the first division I would call your attention to the strides that the lumber business has taken in the past ten or fifteen years. Notwithstanding the many storms that it has passed through, the seasons of unrest and discontent, from which it has emerged safely, all the better for having passed through them, it has constantly drawn closer together on stronger and better organized lines.

This condition has been made possible largely through our trade associations and the general tendency toward a universal adoption of an inspection and set of inspection rules which could at all times be used as a basis of equitable adjustment between buyer and seller.

We now have such rules in active force throughout our country and covering every class of lumber that is manufactured, but we frequently find instances where men entrusted with their interpretation are wholly unfit and whose judgment and ability do not permit of the rules being properly applied. In consequence we are brought face to face with the annoying claim and the subsequent reinspection by a licensed inspector which in many cases is unsatisfactory to one party or the other.

This brings me to the point where I contend that we should have a training school to endeavor to overcome this feature.

To take the young man and start him in with the A B C of inspection, train him by regular courses of instruction and bring him finally to the point where, when he passes his judgment on lumber, it will be the expression of the judgment of his classmates, who have been trained in the same school, who are going out into the world of activity, endowed with the same idea of inspection as his, then you are properly sowing a seed of universalism which cannot help but prove of inestimable value and benefit to the trade, decrease the number of claims and do away, in a great measure, with the necessity of reinspection.

Our national and state governments have long since seen the necessity of applied forestry and have established well equipped systems and bureaus devoted entirely to the furtherance of this work. We also have established at one of the leading colleges a chair of forestry which many of you have helped make possible by your contributions.



JOHN L. ALCOCK, BALTIMORE, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

tributions. Why is it not of equal importance to train men to properly handle the forest product after it is manufactured and to establish a school for this purpose?

If a system of this sort had been in operation thirty years ago millions of feet of marketable lumber which was thought of no value would have been saved, our early box manufacturers would not have made packing boxes from uppers and that great statesman, Senator Dalzell, would

have been spared the stupendous task of endeavoring to locate a lumber trust.

And now as to the class of men eligible to scholarship in such a school and term of instruction, I would not consider it advisable to include in the list of students such men as have had the advantage of advanced or technical experience in inspection. The school would be purely to give systematic aid and opportunity to men and boys who have some previous knowledge of the lumber business and are desirous of fitting themselves for a higher position and whose judgment has not already been distorted and contaminated by previous falsely acquired ideas. They should be men of at least ordinary school education and should pass an examination on entrance in such branches as mathematics, orthography and penmanship.

The term of instruction, I have thought, should be of at least eighteen months' duration, the first six months of this time to be devoted to sawmill training, where the student can more readily understand the possibilities and difficulties attending the manufacture of lumber. At the end of this period he should pass an examination covering points that he should have gained in his six months' training. If he passes successfully he then should enter the class of inspection to which, I have thought, a full year should be devoted. The last six months of this year to be taken up by having the student visit different localities with an opportunity of inspecting under actual conditions.

From this source there would naturally be a certain amount of revenue obtained which would revert to the school and be used to reimburse those who had contributed toward its support.

At the end of this time the student or students should be given a final examination cover-



R. E. WOOD, BALTIMORE, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

ing their entire course and their fitness to occupy positions as inspectors should be determined entirely by their individual average, a failure to attain required standard necessitating their taking all or a part of the course over.

I am confident that an opportunity to advance themselves so rapidly would be an incentive to each and every one to excel and to fit themselves for a position which is at once a profitable and independent one.

You who have experienced the many difficulties of obtaining competent inspectors can readily understand what a great satisfaction it would be to be able to draw from such a school trained men in whom you could place entire confidence as to ability and this association would always have a reserve force to draw from and be assured of the character of the men they were employing.

The third division of this subject is the one that has given me more cause for thought than the rest. "A suitable location for this school," but I am almost convinced that Memphis, Tenn., or Cincinnati, O., would be the most desirable points from the fact that both branches of training, the mill and inspection, could be pursued at these points.

I have thought that if a school of this character could be established independently, have its own sawmill, buy its own logs, manufacture its own lumber and market its own product, the income in addition to the tuition fees would keep an institution of this kind on an absolutely independent footing. But if it was thought inadvisable to establish an independent school, by locating at Memphis or Cincinnati the scholar could secure the benefit of a thorough mill edu-

cation and subsequent inspection experience in many of the mills and yards at these points.

The direction and administration of a school of this character should be entirely in the hands of an educational committee or board to be established with careful consideration of their individual fitness, this board to be appointed by the president of this association and to work at all times in conjunction with the Board of Directors and Inspection Bureau Committee, and the combined members of the Board of Directors, Inspection Bureau Committee and Educational Committee should elect an instructor of well



I. F. BALSLEY, PITTSBURGH, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

known ability to have full charge of the tuition, after he has carefully prescribed a thorough course of training, the same to be approved by the combined members of the committee.

I would in this connection suggest that as a basis of inspection the national rules as they are at present or as they may be revised be used in the inspection course.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the time that I have taken up and I sincerely hope that some action along these lines will be taken in this convention, as I feel that even should it be found necessary to raise the annual dues of this association in order to start a movement of this kind each individual member would early realize that he had aided his own business far in excess of the small monetary outlay and contributed to the greatest movement toward a universal inspection that has ever been inaugurated.

Mr. Currie—I hope some action will be taken by this convention along these lines, as I feel confident even should it be found necessary to increase the dues of this association each individual member would early realize that he has been benefited far in excess of the small outlay, having contributed to the greatest movement toward universal inspection that has ever been inaugurated. [Applause.]

President Russe—Mr. Currie's address has certainly given us food for thought. I trust these addresses will be gotten up in such shape that you will all receive a copy.

Mr. Thompson—We have just listened to an address which this association ought to take under consideration. I have worked three or four years on the inspection bureau of this association and I know how hard it is to get competent inspection. We may get a man to inspect one class of goods, for instance, in Memphis or maybe in Wisconsin, and he would not be capable of inspecting in New York. Or, this association might employ a man to take care of the market in New York who might know nothing of mahogany, cherry or walnut, while he might be an expert on oak. This association needs right now more than any other thing the right kind of men to take care of this thing. We cannot get protection in the different markets simply because the man who is representing the association there as inspector doesn't know how to inspect the goods we ship to certain localities.

He may be good on birch or maple, but shy on something else. I make a motion that you appoint a committee to take this matter up and see if something tangible cannot be done. I agree with Mr. Currie in everything he has said. We should have intelligent men to inspect lumber. It occurs to me that if you take these men and put them in the south for a time, then in the north, then in the east, and let them shift around and become acquainted with these goods, you will



H. M. DICKSON, NORFOLK, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

be able to get good men for the different markets.

Mr. Guenther—I would move that this be laid over until tomorrow under the head of "new business." Just as soon as you start in to accept motions, the program cannot be carried out. I trust the gentleman will present this matter to the convention tomorrow in the same manner as he has done this afternoon.

President Russe, addressing Mr. Thompson—I would prefer that you withdraw the motion for the present.

Motion withdrawn.

President Russe—We will now have the report of the Inspection Rules Committee. I want to say in connection with this that it is a report that has taken much time and thought; in fact, it is the basis of our organization—inspection.

Mr. Fathauer read the report of the Inspection Rules committee, as follows:

Report of Inspection Rules Committee.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Since our last annual meeting, but particularly since our semiannual meeting held October 25 in Cincinnati, the resolution adopted in Buffalo in May, 1905, viz.: "Rules to take effect December 1, 1905; these rules not to be changed for a period of three years," has been discussed a great deal, and inasmuch as your chairman supported that resolution, and furthermore, since I have in the past vigorously opposed all attempts to annul same, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to explain to this convention why I took that position in the past, and also my present attitude regarding same. In doing so I believe I am not digressing from the subject assigned to me. In my judgment, to change inspection rules at each and every meeting of our association is a serious mistake, for such action is adopting a policy of vacillation. It also retards the uniform application of said rules, for uniform inspection rules are of little use if the uniform application of said rules is not accomplished. I believed at that time that not to change the rules for a period of three years would give them the much-needed stability, and would also give the inspectors a chance to familiarize themselves with same, thus accomplishing uniform application. The above are the reasons, as stated before, why your chairman was in favor of the Buffalo resolution and why, in the past, he has protested against any and all efforts to annul same.

I also consider that we made a pledge to the public, viz.: hardwood lumber consumers, and to break faith with them is a serious proposition. Before we discontinue the life of our present rules, which we advertised would remain in force until December 1, 1908, through the distribution of 25,000 copies from our secretary's office, we should give the subject thoughtful consideration. To discontinue an agreement among ourselves is a matter easily disposed of, and need not concern anyone but our members. If we can substitute a set of rules that will be more easily understood by the inspectors who apply the rules, then we have furthered the uniform application of our rules by such substitution rather than retarded it. If we can prove to the public (the consuming trade) that we have not broken faith with them, if they are convinced that our substitution is not revolutionizing the present classification and that our standard is practically the same, if the new rules are plainer and the classification in some instances more varied, I believe they will be pleased with the change. These are the reasons why I believe we can favorably entertain the suspension of the Buffalo resolution with all propriety.

Conditions which have confronted the association for a year past, especially for the last six months, were of such a character that to assume an attitude of inflexible firmness regarding the Buffalo resolution would have been interpreted as an arbitrary and unpardonable act. Therefore, when a request was received from another association some months ago, that their inspection rules committee meet a like committee from this association, the executive board of this association wisely decided that they should be met, and so directed our inspection



HARRY S. DEWEY, NEW YORK, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

rules committee. This brought about the first meeting, in November, 1906, of the committee representing the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and our committee. Later a similar request was received from the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association to meet us, and it likewise was granted. The latter meeting developed into a joint conference of the Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana Associations, and the National Association's rules committee, which was held in Chicago, May 8 and 9.

During these meetings the inspection rules were discussed at length. All of the meetings were amicable, and I can testify, from the viewpoint of our committee at least, that the result of this conference was gratifying, and I believe that the visiting committee will offer similar testimony. Immediately after the conference of May 8 and 9, your committee began to prepare its report in order to have same in readiness to present following the suspension of the Buffalo resolution. Pardon the assertion, your committee believes it has prepared the best report that has ever been presented to this association. This by no means is a reflection on the efforts of former committees, for they were never given sufficient time to do themselves and this association full justice. I make all of these statements as I consider them relevant and to have bearing on the suspension of the Buffalo resolution. Now, your inspection rules committee believes that the rules report which it has prepared is an improvement over the present rules; further, that the new rules will

make the application easier and that the public will gladly change the new for the old. In view of the fact that our board of managers, through the act of directing your inspection rules committee to meet like committees of various associations already referred to, favored the suspension of the Buffalo resolution, your committee has pledged itself repeatedly to the visiting committees to favor the annulment of the Buffalo resolution.

I therefore appeal to you most earnestly that when at the proper time the resolution is brought before this convention, to decide by vote whether or not it shall be suspended, you will help us redeem our pledge, and vote for the suspension of the Buffalo resolution.

Uniform inspection, of which so much has been said and written, especially of late years, can only be attained through the agency of an association which is broad in its scope. No association can ever hope to accomplish uniform inspection unless all hardwood lumbermen are eligible to its membership. If it can be proven that a hardwood dealer is not a hardwood lumberman, then I am willing to concede some chance to an opposition. My personal curiosity is very much aroused to know what in reality a hardwood lumber dealer is if not a hardwood lumberman. There is only one agency through which uniform inspection can be attained and that is through the National Hardwood Lumber Association. There is absolutely no question about it. To oppose the National Hardwood Lumber Association through personal or collective efforts is simply opposing uniform inspection, for such action is simply going on record that uniform inspection is not desired, for we all know "that actions speak louder than words."

THEODORE FATHAUER, Chairman.

J. M. Pritchard moved the report be accepted, which was seconded and agreed.

President Russe We will continue the subject by listening to an address on Cherry Inspection by W. L. Sikes.

Mr. Lloyd—Mr. Sikes has not arrived. I do not know where he is, but he will probably be here tomorrow.

President Russe—Mr. Higbie was not expected to speak until tomorrow. I am glad he is here. We have a lot of work for tomorrow and we would like to hear all the good things today and get to work tomorrow.

Mr. Higbie then gave the following interesting address on "The Wholesaler—Some Reasons Why He Is a Necessity":

Mr. Higbie's Address.

When the invitation to address you was given me by the chairman of your committee, I felt complimented indeed, but I want to confess



E. S. FOSTER, NEW YORK, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

to you that at that time I did not fully realize how great that compliment was.

A short time after the invitation was received, it was my good fortune to meet, as a member of the inspection committee of the New York Lumber Trade Association, with the committee of your association for the purpose of

trying to remove the difficulties that have heretofore prevented the New York Association from adopting your inspection rules, and I want to say that the two days' session in conference with the four men of your committee made me more than willing to come to this beautiful place and look you all in the face and get better acquainted with you.

This meeting in New York with your representatives was so very pleasant that I was constantly reminded of that future state of perpetual bliss to which we all hope to attain. Every picture of the heavenly city which I have ever seen has had somewhere in it a beautiful river, with overhanging trees and velvety green banks, where we may all enjoy ourselves without stint. I just want to say to you, however, that the number of "green rivers" that were flashed before my eyes by your committee during those two days in New York made me think that your members must have already attained to that state of perpetual and ecstatic bliss even here on this earth. At the end of those two days I began to comprehend the great compliment paid me by your invitation. I am glad to be here and promise you now that I will talk to you only a short time, for I am sure you would all prefer to enjoy the breezes from the old Atlantic and watch the beauties of both land and sea from the Board Walk.

The topic assigned to me is the relations of the various divisions of the lumber trade to each other in general and the place the wholesaler occupies in that division in particular; in other words, the reason why the wholesaler is necessary; for that he is necessary no one would seriously question. Just why your committee chose that particular subject at this particular time I do not know.

I am sure that the position of the wholesaler in the lumber trade is not in any danger. It is possible that there is here and there some fellow who thinks he is the "whole thing" and so wants to occupy the entire field, but I imagine that these men are very scarce and that they remind us of a certain Royal Person. We all have great respect for the German Kaiser. He is without doubt a great man, in fact, a genius, but like every other genius he has certain eccentricities, one of the Kaiser's being his inability to forget his own importance. One of his sons, a prince of the blood, tells this little pleasantry about his father. "The trouble with dad," says the prince, "is that if he goes to a christening he somehow, after a little, seems to think he is the baby; if he goes to a wedding he will, by the time the ceremony commences, imagine he is the bride; and if he goes to a funeral, he just can't help it, but before the services are over he is perfectly sure he is the corpse." So with these lumbermen, few and far between as they are, they can't rest unless they are in the limelight all the time. But the wholesalers need not worry. We all know we cannot get along without him. Of course, little differences arise once in a while between friends, but they only serve to make life interesting.



N. H. WALCOTT, PROVIDENCE, ONE OF THE HOSTS.

Two little girls had one day been playing in the park. They had been having a good time; in fact, so good that they finally quarreled. They sat down on a settee and turned their backs upon each other. They sat still for awhile, when one of them said to the other: "If one of us would get off this settee I would

have more room." This same kind of thing happens occasionally to the wholesaler. Some manufacturer, who has been having a good trade in some special thing, thinks he would have more room if the wholesaler would get up and leave the field to him. But it isn't so.

The conditions under which not only the lumber business but every business is carried on, are the results of many years of growth and have only been brought about because many men in common have found them to be the best for all. All conditions change slowly, and rightly so, for one of the most important of all business needs is that of permanency and stability; otherwise we would not know where we are at. The easiest way to do anything is very apt to be the natural way. That is only another way of stating the natural law that moving bodies go along the lines of least resistance. Water will of its own motion run down hill and if the volume is large enough will produce a flood, but it takes power and push to get this same water to go up a hill; so in business, as long as we follow the natural channels, or the lines of least resistance, we do not encounter many obstacles, things go smoothly and the results are more than likely to be found satisfactory.

It is only when we leave these natural channels and undertake new and untried paths that we meet with unusual conditions and make trouble for ourselves as well as for other people.

The lumber business, as a result of many years of development, has naturally divided itself into four classes or branches, viz.: first, the manufacturer or producer; second, the wholesaler, jobber and commission merchant, or, if you please, the middleman; third, the



W. W. KNIGHT, INDIANAPOLIS.

retailer, including the large factory trade, the door, sash and trim trade, etc.; fourth, the consumer. We find similar divisions in nearly all kinds of business, which fact only proves that we must be carrying on our business in the right way.

Many years of experience have demonstrated that the best interests of all lumbermen are best conserved if the above lines are observed. I do not mean that these lines are hard and fast. As a matter of fact these divisions do overlap. There are many wholesalers who have found it necessary, in order to make sure of all or a part of their supply, to go into the manufacturing of lumber either directly or indirectly; and, on the other hand, some manufacturers have found it both desirable and profitable to market part or all of their own product. This does not affect the general proposition as laid down above. These wholesalers who manufacture, have not hereby ceased to be wholesalers; they are wholesalers and manufacturers; and these manufacturers who sell their own products have not ceased to be manufacturers; they are both manufacturers and wholesalers. But these men who thus carry on the double business, must maintain separate departments for both manufacturing and wholesaling.

It goes without saying that the place for the manufacturer or producer is at his place of production, and generally speaking each manufacturer has only one such place. In order that he may get the most out of his logs with the least possible cost it is his business to be on the ground. That he may succeed, his best

efforts must be given and even then his task is not an easy one, and without this close personal attention the best results are rarely if ever attained. Fully two-thirds of your members are, I believe, manufacturers, and it needs no argument of mine to convince this audience that after the manufacturer has done his duty by his mill he has little or no time left for anything else.

This personal attention is as true of selling lumber as it is of producing it. A man must know his customer, his wants, his peculiarities, his methods; in short, he must know in a large



J. V. STIMSON, HUNTINGBURG, IND.

degree the customer's business in order to please him. This the wholesaler can and does do. Things go wrong in the selling and delivery of lumber as well as in the producing of it. To keep the trade moving requires close personal attention. This close attention the manufacturer cannot give without, in a measure at least, neglecting his business at the mill or producing point. That some manufacturers distribute their own product is true, but in order to do so to good advantage they become to all intents and purposes wholesalers as well as manufacturers; they employ salesmen and install a complete outfit that corresponds fully with that of any other wholesaler as already stated.

It is just as true in the lumber world as anywhere else that no man can be in two places at the same time. Therefore, when a man, either by himself or by his representative, is meeting his customers he ceases to that extent to be a manufacturer and becomes a wholesaler. Whether a man or a firm wishes to be this is purely a matter of policy which each one must decide for himself. In any event the fact remains that the seller of lumber is the function of the wholesaler and is as firmly established as that of the manufacturer or retailer.

There is another function and a most important one which the wholesaler has performed, and which he must not overlook. In every lumber producing section there are small manufacturers who produce comparatively a small amount of lumber when each one is considered by himself but in the aggregate the result is very large. These men are good, honest, industrious men, but they are men of small capital and they find it almost impossible to carry their operations without outside help. In order to keep their operations alive and to support themselves and their families they turn to someone for assistance. Many wholesalers, in order to secure supplies of lumber, make advances to these small manufacturers, depending oftentimes upon nothing but the honesty of the men to whom these advances are made and it is a great tribute to the lumber trade in general that only in the rarest of instances are the wholesalers disappointed in their men or lose any part of the money which they advance. It is no reflection at all upon these small manufacturers that they are thus compelled to seek aid and assistance. The larger manufacturers do the same thing only in another way. They go to their banks and have the banks discount notes, the proceeds of which are used to carry on their operations during the long time of getting lumber in shipping conditions. We all know these men. We all know how hard they work. We all know what difficulties they have to overcome, for it is no easy matter, particularly in certain sections of our country, as the mountains of

the South, to get the logs cut, hauled in many instances several miles to the mill, and then hauled in many other instances a great number of miles to the railroad tracks. The weather is bad, the roads in certain seasons of the year are impassable, and even after these difficulties are overcome it is often necessary for these men to wait days and weeks before the railroad companies deliver to them cars on which the lumber can be shipped. This advancing of money to the small manufacturer by the wholesaler has become a recognized function in the



R. F. SWAIN, SHELBYVILLE, IND.

trade and is only an added reason why the wholesaler is a necessity in our business.

Up to this time we have considered this matter entirely from the viewpoint of policy, but there is, I think, another side to it, namely, that of the ethics of the trade, and I do not know how better to touch this side than by relating an incident that is said to have happened in the state of Connecticut—the home of the genuine "yankee." The incident is a story — with a sequel.

One hot summer afternoon, many years ago, the small boys of a country village in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut river were gathered, as boys were wont to gather, in the country store. There was nothing unusual about the store or the boys. The boys were full of fun and innocent mischief. It so happened that on the counter was a box of marbles, dear to the heart of every boy, and while indulging in some boyish trick this box of marbles was upset and the marbles were scattered on the floor among boxes, barrels, nail kegs, etc.

The proprietor, who was a young man with an eye for the main chance, wished to get the marbles again and proposed to the boys that they should pick them up, and as an inducement promised them that he would give each boy one-half of all he found. The boys fell to with great industry and shortly all the marbles had been found. Now the proprietor, still, as he thought, with an eye to the main chance, quietly locked the front door and put the key in his pocket. He then proceeded to take each boy and empty out of his pockets every last marble, and, not dividing at all, put each boy out of doors in turn, again carefully locking the door. This operation he continued until all the marbles were again in the box and all the boys were out of doors, sadder but wiser. It was a sharp trick, but there was a sequel.

Twenty-five years passed. The boys had grown to be men and the shrewd storekeeper had outgrown the country village and had moved to town. He was prosperous and rich, but not so rich that he did not crave more money, even as he craved more marbles. He had an opportunity to increase his wealth but he needed more ready money than he had, so he did what we all do—he went to his bank. He laid his case, his need and his collateral before the cashier; the cashier examined them all, was willing to consider the loan and asked our old friend to call again the next day.

In the meantime the cashier called on a young and rising lawyer who was well known to him. He told the lawyer about the man and his application for the loan. He said the man was likely to do, his project feasible and his collateral satisfactory, but the loan was a large one and he wanted to know something about the man himself. In other words, he wanted to know the "moral hazard." Now it so happened that the young and rising lawyer was

one of the little boys who had taken part in the marble episode twenty-five years ago, and the whole scene recalled itself to him so vividly that he just related it to the bank cashier exactly as it had happened without any comment.

The cashier listened and went away, but the next day when our old friend came in he returned him his collateral and declined to make the loan because the moral collateral would not bear inspection.

Gentlemen, I do not vouch for the truth of the story, although it was told me as having actually taken place. I care not whether it is true or not, for the principle is as true as the everlasting hills.

The application is perfectly plain: Our friends, the wholesalers, have gone into byways and highways and gathered up the trade (the marbles, if you please); they have brought this trade to the manufacturer and have given it to him; even perhaps educated him and told him who the customer is and where he lives; in short, have educated the manufacturer. The wholesalers not only expect, but they are entitled to their fair share of the division of the profits (the marbles, if you please) and I firmly believe that in the vast majority of cases they are getting all they are entitled to. Further, I believe that they are getting their part of the division without any trouble, for in most cases the manufacturer recognizes the wholesaler as his friend and co-laborer; he divides the "marbles" willingly and asks the wholesaler to come again.

The foundation of business is confidence in each other and fair dealing with each other. Sharp practices may succeed occasionally, but permanent success has a most lasting founda-



J. M. PRITCHARD, INDIANAPOLIS.

tion; it recognizes the claims of other men and is content with a fair division of the good things of life; it recognizes that there is enough for all and that it does not pay to lower the grades.

Gentlemen, in closing I want again to thank you for the privilege which you have given me of talking to you in this informal way. I have said little or nothing new, but it is not perhaps a waste of time to be reminded of old truths. I want to congratulate you upon the splendid work your association is doing for the lumber trade and to wish you every success and bid you "godspeed."

Mr. Lloyd—I move a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Higbie for coming here and talking to us. He is a prominent member of the wholesalers, and we do appreciate it.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Russe—About 60 per cent of our members are manufacturers and we believe in having the wholesaler with us. [Applause.]

Mr. Lloyd—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock is to be the trolley ride for the ladies. They will take the cars at the Board Walk and Virginia avenue. There will be special cars.

Also, the photographer wants to take a picture outside immediately after the meeting.

On the Waterways of the Country.

President Russe—A gentlemen whom I referred to in my address this morning, we have with us, John A. Fox, special director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He

has written upon the subject which I believe is the vital one of the country today. I believe before we get through with it, it will become a matter for political campaigns—whether you are for or against it. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox—Mr. President, it is with a feeling of pride that I look out upon a body of men so national, so representative and so capable of judging this question and assisting us in this great opportunity to bring about such improved conditions in our waterways system as will relieve the congestion.

After this brief introductory speech Mr. Fox delivered a most interesting and valuable address on Rivers and Harbors, which met with enthusiastic applause. It is not reproduced here, as it was practically the same as was given before the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting at Memphis in January last, which appeared in these columns in full at that time.

Mr. Fox—I would recommend that strong resolutions be passed and a committee be appointed to attend the coming congress. I hope you will help the men who will be present from every state in the Union so a cry will go up that will reverberate backward and forward between the Pacific and the Atlantic so the halls of congress may resound until every man has pledged himself to rectify and regulate and systematically improve these American systems of matchless waterways in this great country. [Long applause.]

The convention then adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Friday, May 24.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Russe at 11 o'clock a. m.

Endorse Work of Rivers & Harbors Congress.

Mr. Nolan—I want to offer a resolution on the subject of Mr. Fox's able address of yesterday. I am satisfied the members of this association agree with every word said. We are all in sympathy with the movement for improved waterways in the United States. I have a set of resolutions here I would like to introduce at this time, if, in your judgment, it be pertinent:



THOMAS J. MOFFETT, CINCINNATI.

Whereas, The National Hardwood Lumber Association is directly concerned with matters of transportation, and as an organization is a factor in solving economic questions; and,

Whereas, The abnormally congested conditions of traffic during the past year have served to demonstrate that the railroads of the country are of themselves not wholly inadequate to cope with the situation; and,

Whereas, The opening of the Panama canal, the rapid development of our western states and the promise of increased commercial relations with the South American countries will tend to aggravate such a condition in the near future if not now wisely provided for; and,

Whereas, The great natural waterways of this country, reaching more than forty states and aggregating more than 38,000 miles will, if properly improved and developed, serve not only to relieve this congestion, but also be the means of effective railroad rate regulation; and,

Whereas, The National Rivers and Harbors Congress is now striving to bring about such a change of policy as will lead to the systematic and efficient development of these waterways; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Hardwood Lumber Association assembled in convention this 24th day of May, 1907, that we heartily commend the timely and efficient work of this association and pledge it our aid in the crusade of publicity now being carried on to bring about a wholesome, comprehensive and systematic improvement of these natural highways and that we join them in their plea for large and regular appropriations on the part of the national government to the end that the immediate and efficient development of our worthy rivers and harbors may be brought about. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States; to the Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.

Mr. Nolan moved that the resolution as read be adopted. Motion was seconded and agreed.

President Russe—The next in the order of business is the report of the committee on officers' reports.

Sam E. Barr, chairman of said committee, presented the following:

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

Gentlemen: Your committee on officers' reports have carefully considered the president's address and the report of your secretary in detail. These papers are well worthy the most particular attention of the membership and your committee recommends them to every member for careful consideration. In an association of this character such reports are practically the only means of giving to the members a statement of the work accomplished and of the developments contemplated. For this reason, and in view of the fact that the officers have given their time and labored hard for the welfare of the organization, it is certainly incumbent upon every member of this association to give these reports the proper consideration that is due.

We, the committee, recommend that the asso-

Discussion on Suspension of Buffalo Agreement.

Mr. Palmer—I move the adoption of that report. I believe, in the adoption of that report, we have reached a crisis moment in our deliberations, and not only a crisis moment in this meeting, but, also, a moment of vital importance in the history of this association. Upon other occasions this association has been called upon to pass similar action and the good judgment and loyalty of the membership has always been of sufficient caliber to enable us to pass this danger point not only in safety but in triumph.

I am here today as the spokesman for an absent constituency. I am representing the sawmill men of this country, the men from the foothills of the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, from Mississippi, the men of Indiana and Ohio, and the men who are producing hardwood lumber in Michigan and Wisconsin. To these men I made a public promise that I would attend this meeting and here upon the floor—not on the stage, gentlemen—upon the floor would advocate the suspension of the Buffalo resolution and a reasonable revision of the rules. I am here today to redeem that promise.



F. W. MOWBRAY, CINCINNATI.

In the past I have not been tardy in my defence of the wholesaler, who, from his lofty location in some multi-story building, has overlooked the entire hardwood trade. But, gentlemen, I am here today to urge upon you the necessity for considering the sawmill man.

It is well sometimes to go back to the genesis of things. I want to tell you that you will find in the sawmill man the beginning of all that has to do with the lumber business, including the city offices, the city yards and this association as well. And for that reason, gentlemen, the sawmill man enters as a factor in this question. The demand for this revision is not the growth of a day. It has been the growth of many months. At the semi-annual meeting of this association, held in Cincinnati last summer, it was my privilege to introduce a motion paving the way for a revision of the rules at this meeting, but owing to the fact that a majority of the members present had not yet heard the rumbling that motion was lost. Today, gentlemen, that rumbling has become a ground-swell.

It is going to be hard to tell just what would happen among our manufacturing members if this resolution fails to pass—the resolution to suspend the Buffalo resolution. I am not here to make any personal threats. It don't make any difference whether the Buffalo reso-

lution is suspended or not, whether this association takes the right action or wrong action, I am with this association always. [Applause.] The primal reason for our apparent inconsistency in saying that we would do a thing and then doing something slightly different from that thing is due to the changed conditions which exist in the manufacture of hardwood lumber as between the present and what it was



W. N. KELLEY, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

at the Buffalo meeting. These conditions are pronounced and are apparent to every one who is thoroughly posted on the manufacture of lumber. The price of lumber has advanced since that time twenty-five, thirty or fifty per cent; the cost of production of lumber has advanced fully thirty per cent; the cost of stumpage has advanced one hundred per cent. But another point, and the vital point, is that the quality of lumber is deteriorating and it is impossible to produce from logs that can be secured at the present time some of the grades contemplated by our present rules. That is one reason why we are consistent in our seeming inconsistency in this matter. Another reason is, there is an earnest desire on the part of all true-hearted lumbermen to get down to a universal basis of inspection. I have always argued and will argue and am willing to contest the point with any gentleman at any time and place that we have practically universal inspection, and that is National inspection. [Applause.] You can go into any market in this whole country where lumber is consumed and you can talk about National inspection and the buyer will listen to you and listen understandingly because he knows just exactly what it means. It is a fair and square inspection and it is an inspection that is as universal as Christianity, at least.

Now, it has been argued and may possibly be argued again, that in the suspension of the Buffalo resolution we are breaking a contract. But, gentlemen, let us see whether there is any contract or not. Two of the principal elements of a contract are parties and consideration. You cannot have a contract without having at least two parties, and no contract is valid unless there is a consideration. Now, we are the parties to this Buffalo contract, if you are going to call it a contract? We will admit the national association is one party to that, but who is the other party and with whom did we contract? Where is the other party to the contract? Then, again, what was the consideration? Did anybody promise to pay this association anything to do anything or not to do anything, if we passed the rules that were adopted at the Buffalo meeting and maintain



W. O. KING, CHICAGO.

ciation adopt the suggestion of the president in regard to the suspension of the Buffalo resolution, and opening the way to a conservative revision of the inspection rules of the association at this meeting.

We further recommend that the reports of the secretary and treasurer be adopted as set forth.

SAM E. BARR.

GEORGE W. STONEMAN.

D. F. CLARK.

them in full force and effect for three years. what was the consideration? Gentlemen, there was not any consideration. Nobody has paid us anything. The result of the thing is there wasn't any contract. There were two elements of a contract lacking. It was simply our association getting together and we agreed among ourselves, among our membership, that we would adopt these rules and that we would maintain



D. H. DAY, GLEN HAVEN, MICH.

them for a period of three years. Now, there is nothing under the shining canopy of heaven to prevent this association from getting together and shortening the period if it appears to be desirable for the members of this association to do that thing. [Applause.] There is no inconsistency about it, gentlemen. It is a business proposition. A good many of you have made your plans and set your pace for a year or two years. Some contingency comes along and changes your plans, changes them entirely. Your office force or partner don't get up and say to you: "We are breaking a contract. You have made a contract." You were going to do that thing. You had probably put it in a letter you were going to do that thing, but there is no consideration and no other party and you did not break any contract. You were reasonable. Why were you reasonable? Simply because it was the thing to do. That is why you were reasonable. It is the thing to do today, and that is why the association should be reasonable. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, it is to the interest of every man at this meeting who has the interest of this association at heart to participate in the process of letting down the bars. It is the proper time for action. You can go with the current today. You can steer the ship from the rocks of radicalism today. Wait one year and defer action until the time has expired, and what will be the result? If action is not taken the manufacturers are going to come in here and demand revision as a right. They have sixty per cent of the membership and they are pretty near going to dictate what that revision will be, provided you have a single manufacturer left in the association. [Applause.]

Again, let me issue a note of warning to the wholesalers, who may, possibly, in numbers dominate this meeting. Do not insert a wedge between yourselves and the manufacturers at this time. It is not the proper time, gentlemen. It is not the good time to do it. The manufacturers are as necessary to you as you are to the manufacturers and you want to work with them. You want to develop the spirit of unity that has been growing through the efforts of

this association, the only association that is promoting any harmony in the lumber trade today. [Applause.] You want to meet it half way. This is the time to do it. It must be done today if it is done. Some people may say I have a selfish interest in this thing simply because I happen to be a manufacturer. Gentlemen, that is not true. I am not considering any personal interest in this matter whatever. The only interest I have in this question is the interest of the association, the interest of the entire hardwood trade. I don't want to see this association destroyed. I believe this association is the only common ground where the manufacturer and the wholesaler can meet in a spirit of perfect fellowship. There is no other. And we don't want to have that ground cut out from under the feet of either the manufacturer or the wholesaler. You want to preserve the association, gentlemen. You want to do it above all things, because it is the one vital force that is doing something in this country for the hardwood trade. I do not know of any other. [Applause.]

Let us take this matter up in a spirit of brotherhood, in a spirit of unity. Let us not make any personal matter of this thing. Because we have somebody that don't want the rules revised at this meeting, don't let us take our spite out on the association. But stand



D. F. CLARK, MINNEAPOLIS.

by the association. Say to the association, you can make the rules what you please when the question of rules comes up. If this resolution comes up, you won't find me talking about any rules. I don't know much about rules. I don't know much about them. I know any rules this association will adopt are good enough rules for me. I am going to stay by them. [Applause.] Whether poplar shall be six inches wide or seven inches, grade first or second, that don't make much difference and won't break up the association. But I do know if you take arbitrary action, it is going to have a ruinous effect upon this association and the association is the thing I am working for, and I want to see it saved because it is worth saving. [Applause.]

Mr. Guenther. Let me call your attention to the fact that a motion is before this convention and a vote has not been taken. After you have done that, Mr. President, I would like to make a suggestion. I would suggest that no speaker shall talk more than ten minutes and shall not have the floor more than twice. I make this suggestion because we are about to enter into a very important discussion. Everybody who wants to ventilate himself should have the opportunity. But if you make the

opportunity to speak unlimited I fear we will not proceed as quickly as we should.

Mr. Scatterd—What is before the convention?

President Russe—The report of the committee on officers' reports.

Mr. Wall—I want to know what that means. Does it mean the officers' suggestions have been acted upon and the Buffalo resolution is rescinded if that motion is carried? What is your ruling upon that, Mr. President?

Mr. Scatterd—I move to amend that the report be laid upon the table. I don't want to be tied up by that kind of a report. I want a chance to express myself.

Mr. Diggins—It appears to me this is an opportune time. There is a question before the house.

President Russe—The motion was to adopt the report, and Mr. Palmer's remarks were in favor of adoption. The motion to adopt the report of the committee is before the house.

Mr. Scatterd—Up to the present time there has been no succinct expression of criticism relating to the Buffalo agreement. There is the idea that we should suspend but no specific reason why. If you adopt that there is nothing to show what will follow. It may be chaos for the next year. Let us have the reason why.

President Russe—If this report is adopted, my ruling is the Buffalo resolution is suspended. I do not see why we cannot thresh the question out right now.

Mr. Scatterd—Because there is no reason at the present time why the Buffalo resolution should be suspended, except the report of the committee endorsing the report you made. In your address you give no specific reason why the resolution should be suspended. Before we suspend that agreement we should have a reason and a good reason for breaking faith with a three-year contract. Before we do it we should have some reason. I may be in accord with it when I hear the reason.

Dr. Schenk—It seems to me as the Buffalo resolution was made for a purpose, that purpose having been accomplished, we can suspend it. The purpose was to give stability. If in eighteen months we have secured that stability what



JOHN P. HANNA, CINCINNATI.

is the use of carrying along the foundation for three years without putting on the top? That seems to me the first purpose of the Buffalo resolution—stability. The second purpose was to increase our membership. Our membership has increased wonderfully since that time, and the second purpose has been obtained. Another specific reason why we should suspend the Buf-

falo resolution is—and Mr. Palmer has told it better than I can—conditions have changed. Gentlemen, good logs are getting scarce. Another reason is, the desire deep in the heart of every hardwood lumberman to get uniform inspection. If uniform inspection can be reached it ought to be reached. [Applause.]

Mr. Scatcherd—The gentleman who has just addressed you has told the truth. The fundamental part of the success of universal inspection rules of this organization has been that they have been lived up to. If a mistake was made it was made in adopting the Buffalo resolution for three years. We have lived two years under that resolution, and I say he tells the truth when he says in two years we accomplished the fact of increasing our membership and made our rules possible and established the fact that we meant what we said. Yet, on the very threshold of carrying out that agreement, why transgress the rules of honor and of personal contract? Mr. Palmer said in his address yesterday—led up to it beautifully—the duty of the membership of this association is to live up to the honor of the membership of this association and carry it out, notwithstanding it might be against his pocket. The fact is that this resolution was passed, was sent out to the world at large, not only America but abroad—for the first time in the history of this country you established the fact that a man in London could write you, knowing full well that within the next year, he could get what he ordered. I, personally, have a contract based on these rules which does not expire until October 1, 1909, which is a year beyond the limit of this agreement. And I have to live up to it. I cannot go to these men and say the trees are getting poor. Our friends want us to legislate to make good trees. The trees were here long before we were born. Don't let us stultify ourselves as honorable men, simply because the manufacturer—and, who is he, he isn't any better than we are and we are no better than he is—buys the trees and so do you and so do I. We get the best we can. But when you sign a contract between yourselves and your fellowmen you have to live up to it. If you don't your end is sure—absolutely certain. I say the thing that binds this association and is the basis of

be changed. And if nothing of that kind is suggested, why suspend? Bring the reasons—if the reasons are potent, which I don't believe they can be, and then we can discuss suspension.

Mr. Kelsey—I want to reply in part to Mr. Palmer's statement that there is no second party to the obligation. I consider the public as a second party. We took the public into confidence and the public is really the second party. The promise to make no change for three years was an obligation to the public which should be considered, honor being the consideration. We want stability, we want to get something that the public can rely upon. So far as I know, on the part of the wholesalers, they took special pains to get the rules before the public. We insisted on our salesmen as well as ourselves carrying a copy of these rules. A primary reason for a change in the rules is that the manufacturers are going to receive more for their product. Then there is another point to be considered and that is the matter of odd lengths. That gain don't average more than 1½ per cent, which they claimed would be the gain of the consumer, but at the same time you have the rule that requires the consumer and wholesaler to take lumber that may have splits in either end or each end not to exceed the width of the board. When such boards are put to the bench they must necessarily be trimmed off and the

that will be stable, for it is not only an annoyance but a great detriment upon the trade as a whole to have constant changes in the rules.

Mr. Guenther—Perhaps Mr. Scatcherd will accept an amendment to lay on the table until this afternoon.

Mr. Scatcherd—I am willing to accept any suggestion that will bring about a fair discussion of this matter. Up to this time, neither



DR. C. A. SCHENK, BILTMORE, N. C.

in a written address nor a verbal expression on this floor has there been a succinct statement as to why we should rescind the Buffalo resolution. No gentleman has given me any reason for a specific change. That is what I contend for. Don't throw down the bars until you know what you are going to do. Bring the reasons before us, and I am ready to accept suggestions if they are good ones. When there is a good reason I am perfectly willing to consider it. I want something to consider and not simply certain changes should be made without any statement as to why such changes should be made. I will accept the amendment that this be laid on the table until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it shall be the first order of business.

Mr. Palmer—I cannot understand why Mr. Scatcherd prefers to sit in absolute darkness until 3 o'clock this afternoon. If he is seeking light he ought to have it. Why not let this discussion take place now? The members are here now and we don't know whether they will be here this afternoon. When I want light I turn it on immediately. I don't wait for three or four hours. There is not a man in this house who can claim this matter has been sprung on him. Every member has had several letters that there would be important changes considered at this meeting. Why defer it until 3 o'clock? There is the election this afternoon. If we do take down the bars and suspend the Buffalo resolution—which we are going to do—then comes revision of the rules. It is going to take a long time. We are here now and let's work at it now.

Mr. Andridge It seems to me unwise to pass a motion to lay on the table. We are not now discussing a change in the rules but we are discussing the question of whether we will discuss a change in the rules. Whether we will suspend the Buffalo resolution simply opens the way. If it is unwise for this association to change any rules at the present time I feel sure the good sense of the gentlemen present will see the rules are not changed. If wise for all of us that the rules be changed I feel sure the rules will be changed. Why not open the door



C. A. BIGELOW, BAY CITY, MICH.

loss would be from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. Then taking the matter of width, these boards are taken out in a stage of dryness, and sometime between the time the boards leave the mill and reach the bench there is bound to be a shrinkage. Using 11½-inch boards, for illustration, where the purchaser has paid for 12-inch, it would invariably result in having to use about 11 feet, which means a loss of 8 per cent. And the same feature holds good in reference to asking the wholesaler or consumer to purchase lumber that is good on one face but with serious defects on the other. There is bound to be a depreciation. If this change is insisted upon to be fair to the wholesalers, lumber should remain in the yard one year drying. Referring to classification of lumber, which we have already adopted, it seems to me it answers every purpose. It has made it possible for us to hold our ground between each other. It also made it easy for the purchaser to select about what he wanted. In place of changing the rules the manufacturers should get together and increase their prices which would eliminate any desire to change the rules. They would accomplish the same object. Hold together, gentlemen, and agree upon something



JAMES BUCKLEY, BROOKVILLE, IND.

the whole thing is the inspection rules. They have accomplished a purpose I never believed was possible, and I hate to see the whole thing shattered simply because of not carrying out an agreement for a paltry ten or twelve months. That is why I want this laid on the table. There may be some specific reason. No official suggests whether inspection of oak or poplar should

so that we can intelligently discuss whether or not it is wise to change the rules? Therefore, it seems to me the question before us is this—Shall we open the door for a discussion leading up to a possible change of the rules? I don't know anything about changing the rules. I would prefer to leave that with a good and sufficient committee. They can talk it over better than we can.

How can we get together? By having uniform



EDW. J. YOUNG, MADISON, WIS.

inspection rules that will be good everywhere. I would rather have a single set of rules, and a single set of intelligent inspectors to interpret these rules, than to have two sets. So would you all. It is a business proposition. You sell according to the rules which will give you the most easy kind of grade and you buy according to the rules giving you the highest quality of lumber. Why not have one set that will meet the wants of the manufacturers and the wants of the wholesalers as well as the consumer, and then we will all be on a par, an equal basis, and have a certain set of rules for everybody in the association. I believe the association will establish the wisest set of rules possible. It seems to me we should point the way, and if anybody can suggest a better combination of rules than we have, let's have them.

Mr. Pritchard I want to answer the question asked by Mr. Scatterd. The reason for asking for a suspension of the rules is to give the Inspection Rules Committee an opportunity to present their report. According to the Buffalo resolution we haven't any right to present any report for your consideration. That is the purpose of this motion to adopt the report suspending the Buffalo resolution.

Mr. Scatterd—I want to be understood in this matter. I don't want to shut off discussion on changing the rules of inspection, but I do believe we should go at it in the right way. The rules committee has a right to make us a report at any time because they are a part of us. But let us have the reasons why we should suspend the resolution? That is all I contend for. I want specific reasons for the changes we should adopt. If they are right, we should adopt them. If they are not, we should not adopt them. Don't begin consideration by breaking faith with the trade at large.

President Russe I would certainly rule that a discussion of a change in the rules is out of order until the Buffalo agreement is suspended. We agreed at Buffalo, by passing a resolution, that we would not change the rules for three years. And if a discussion should come up about changing the rules when we have agreed not to change them, that would certainly be a waste

of our time, and I would rule it out of order.

Mr. Scatterd—You put yourself on record as to what you are going to do, and I want to change that. You say to me "why"? You wouldn't change it until I told you why, would you? That is all I ask. I want to know the reason why.

Mr. Babcock—When is the exact termination of the Buffalo resolution?

President Russe—December, 1908—eighteen months from now.

Mr. Babcock It is a wise man who changes his mind. Whether the resolution can be or will be suspended doesn't mean that any radical changes of the inspection rules will follow. I agree that you will have to suspend the resolution if you want to make any changes. The men here advocating a change, undoubtedly are backing and supporting this association. The same men ought to have and will have something to do with the new rules. Let them make such rules as we can back in the same spirit that we back the association in all its work. [Applause.]

Mr. Guenther There is no intention on my part to retard the progress of this convention. I simply thought, in order to satisfy Mr. Scatterd, that it is the universal opinion that the contract should be shortened, it should be laid on the table until 3 o'clock and we can discuss it this afternoon.



E. F. DODGE, CHICAGO.

The question being on the amendment to lay the report of the committee on officers' reports on the table until 3 o'clock, was duly seconded, but not agreed to.

The Agreement Suspended and Amended Rules Read.

The question recurring on the original motion to adopt the report of said committee, which was duly seconded was carried.

Mr. Fathauer Some time ago the secretary, under instructions of the Board of Directors, mailed a letter to you, which you no doubt have all received, asking you for suggestions pertaining to the present rules of inspection, so as to enable the committee to present its report in case the Buffalo resolution was suspended, which you have already done. I wish to state to you that each and every communication, whether from an individual or a collective body, received due and full consideration. Before the committee reports I would ask that printed copies of the report be distributed.

Mr. Palmer I want to make a suggestion, to avoid any suspicion that this is a cut and dried program to be shoved through without giving the members a full opportunity to know

just exactly what we are going to vote upon, that further discussion of a change of rules be deferred until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Guenther—That was my amendment in the first place. [Laughter.]

Mr. Palmer's motion, given as a suggestion, was seconded and carried.

Mr. Fathauer—When we revised our report we found there were some few errors. We have a supplement we will read in connection with the printed report which has been distributed.

Mr. Fathauer here read the printed report and supplemental changes in connection therewith as follows:

CHANGES IN RULES.

Under caption GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Add a new paragraph, viz.: Exceptions to the general rules are stated under the caption of the respective woods.

Referring to our present Paragraph 1, substitute the following: inspectors inspecting under these rules are instructed to use their best judgment based on these rules.

Paragraph 2, change the phraseology which reads, "Inspection must be made from the worst side of the board," etc., and substitute, "Inspection must be made from the poor side of the piece."

Paragraph 3, substitute the following: "Lumber should be properly manufactured, of good average widths and lengths. It should be sawed plump and even thickness, and have parallel edges, and all ragged and bad ends should be trimmed off. Tapering lumber in standard lengths must be measured one-third the length of the piece from the narrow end. Minimum widths mentioned in any grade of lumber must be of full width."

Paragraph 4. In the measurement of lumber of random widths fractions of over $\frac{1}{2}$ foot as shown on board rule, must be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ foot must be counted back to the next lower figure; fractions of exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ foot must be divided equally between buyer and seller.

The number of defects admitted in any piece must be determined in accordance with the surface measurement as defined by this rule.

A piece tally in feet must be made of all random widths lumber. When strips or stock widths are measured, then a piece tally showing widths and lengths must be made. All lumber in standard grades must be tallied face or surface measure, and the additional thickness over 1 inch to be added. All lumber less than 1 inch in thickness must be counted face measure.



J. S. TRAINER, CHICAGO.

Unevenly sawn lumber must be accepted and inspected into any of the grades of No. 3 common and better to which its quality entitles it; must be tallied at the standard thickness of the piece measured at its thinnest part and must not be more than 1 16 inch thicker at any point in stock cut $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or less thick, or more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thicker in $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stock, or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thicker in 1 inch to 2 inch stock, or more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thicker in 2 1/2 inch or up stock. Lumber showing

greater variation in thickness than is allowed under this rule, must be classed as missawn, and graded and reported as such.

These rules define the poorest piece in any given grade, but the respective grades must contain all pieces up to the next higher grade.

Under caption STANDARD GRADES:

Eliminate "There must be at least one-third firsts," etc., and substitute the following: "Firsts and seconds are combined as one grade."

In the grade of No. 1 common, heart must not show more than one-half the length of the piece in the aggregate.

In the grade of No. 2 common, heart must not show more than three-fourths the length of the piece in the aggregate.

Under caption STANDARD LENGTHS:

Substitute the following: Standard lengths are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet, but not over 15 per cent, of odd lengths are admitted.

In the grade of firsts and seconds the lengths are 8 to 16 feet, but there must not be more than 20 per cent under 12 feet, and not to exceed 10 per cent of 8 and 9 feet lengths.

Under caption STANDARD THICKNESS:

Add to the present standard thickness the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 5 inch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 6 inch.

Under caption STANDARD DEFECTS.

Each of the following defines one standard defect:

Two knots not exceeding in extent or damage one $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch knot.

Eliminate in its entirety "1 inch of bright sap," etc.

Splits—In lumber of random widths, one split not diverging more than 1 inch to a foot, and not exceeding in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Not more than two defects of this character are admitted in a piece of the grade of firsts and seconds. Lumber sold for special widths will not allow more than one standard defect of this character.

Under caption EXPLANATION:

Eliminate in its entirety the third paragraph and substitute the following: Stain that will surface off in dressing to the standard thickness must not be considered a defect.

Eliminate the fourth paragraph in its entirety and substitute the following:

Wane in lumber $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width; 1 inch to 2 inches in thickness, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or over in thickness, not over 1 inch in width; not over one-fourth of the thickness of the piece and one-sixth of the length of the piece or its equivalent, must not be considered a defect. Wane of more than the above description is a defect and must be considered by the inspector.



W. A. DOLPH, MEMPHIS.

"Clear face cutting," as used in these rules, means one face clear. Reverse face must be sound.

Defects not enumerated as standard defects that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed are equivalent defects.

Under caption SPECIAL INSPECTION:

No. 1 common and better means the full run of the log with No. 2 and No. 3 common out.

Eliminate in its entirety the rule defining Merchantable.

Finish—Finish must be 4 inches or over wide, 8 to 16 feet long, not exceeding 10 per cent 8 and 9 feet. Pieces 6 feet surface may have one, 9 feet two, 12 feet three, and 16 feet four standard defects or their equivalent. Inspection must be made from the good face of the piece. The reverse face must be sound.

The grade of No. 3 common when desired may be divided as follows:

No. 3-A must be 3 inches or over wide, 4 feet and longer. This grade will admit of shake, knots, heart, wane and any other defects which do not materially affect the strength of the piece or its use as a whole. The grade to be determined from the good face. An occasional knot-hole will be admitted in this grade.

No. 3-B consists of all lumber below the grade of 3-A which will cut 25 per cent or over sound.

Squares—All woods excepting maple.

Splits 6 inches in length in one end not to be considered a defect. Splits in excess not admitted.

No. 1 Lengths 8 to 16 feet. Four and 5 inch squares will admit one, 6 and 7 inch squares two, 8 and 9 inch squares three and 10 and 12 inch squares four sound standard defects.

No. 2 are such squares that grade below No. 1. Same must cut two-thirds sound in not over three pieces. No piece to be shorter than two feet.

Under caption STANDARD INSPECTION:

In the following woods (lumber) viz.: Ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cherry, soft elm, maple and sycamore, the following standard defects are admitted in the grade of firsts



A. R. VINNEDGE, CHICAGO.

and seconds, according to the surface measure:

Firsts—Firsts must be 8 inches or over wide, 10 to 16 feet long, and free from all defects, except in pieces showing 12 feet or over surface measure, which may have one standard defect.

Seconds—Six feet of surface measure will admit one standard defect or its equivalent; 9 feet of surface measure will admit two standard defects or their equivalent; 12 feet of surface measure will admit three standard defects or their equivalent; 16 feet of surface measure will admit four standard defects or their equivalent.

No. 1 common must be 3 inches and over wide, 4 to 16 feet long. Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 4 to 7 feet long, must be clear; pieces 8, 9, 10 and 11 feet long must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet and over must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece. Pieces 5 inches or over wide, 4 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces.

No. 2 Common—Change from 6 feet or over long to 4 feet or over long.

No. 3 Common—Eliminate the size of cuttings in No. 3 common.

Establish a new caption as STRIP INSPECTION.

Ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, soft elm, maple and sycamore.

Grades—Clear and No. 1 common. Widths— $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Lengths—6 feet or over. Thickness—1 inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Bright sap is no defect.

Clear strips must be 8 to 16 feet long, and must show one face and two edges clear. The reverse face must be sound.

No. 1 common strips are 6 to 12 feet long, 6 and 7 feet must be one face and two edges clear. Reverse face must be sound. Eight, 9 and 10 feet must work two-thirds clear face in



W. T. SCHNAUFFER, MARIETTA, O.

not over two pieces; 12 feet or over must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece. Reverse face of cutting must be sound.

Cherry and plain sawn oak strips grade as above, except that sap is a defect on face.

Quarter sawn oak strips grade as above, except that $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide will admit $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of bright sap on face; 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide will admit 1 inch of bright sap on face.

Box Boards Gum, cottonwood, basswood, tupelo and poplar.

Wide—13 to 17 inches, 11 to 16 feet long.

Narrow—8 to 12 inches, 11 to 16 feet long.

In both wide and narrow the 11, 12 and 13 foot lengths must work 10 feet 6 inches in one piece; 14, 15 and 16 foot lengths must work 14 feet in two pieces, viz.: 10 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 6 inches clear, excepting sound, discolored sap and one sound standard knot that shows on one face only; 14 foot lengths will admit 15 per cent of split piece, such splits not to exceed 18 inches in length in one end, or its equivalent in length in both ends.

Under caption SOFT ELM. Change the cutting in No. 2 common soft elm from "clear" to "sound."

Under caption ASH. Eliminate "Tapering pieces 20 feet or over long must be measured one-third the distance from the narrow end."

In the following woods, viz.: Bay poplar, cottonwood and sap gum, the following standard defects are admitted in the grade of firsts and seconds, according to the surface measure:

Firsts—Firsts must be 8 inches or over wide, 10 to 16 feet long, and free from all defects, except that pieces showing 12 feet or over surface measure may have one standard defect.

Seconds—Six feet of surface measure will admit one standard defect or its equivalent; 9 feet of surface measure will admit two standard defects or their equivalent; 12 feet of surface measure will admit three standard defects or their equivalent; 16 feet of surface measure will admit four standard defects or their equivalent.

No. 1 Common—Four inches or over wide, 6 to 16 feet long. Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long must be clear; 8, 9, 10 and 11 feet long must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece. Pieces 5 inches or over wide, 6 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces.

No. 2 Common—Four to sixteen feet long, change cutting from "clear" to "sound."

Under caption BAY POPLAR, sound discolored sap is no defect in the common grade.

Red Gum.

Grades, widths, lengths and thickness standard.

Seconds Same as ash.

Substitute for the present rule, which reads, "In firsts and seconds pieces must have one red face, etc." the following: Firsts and seconds pieces may have one inch of bright sap on one face and not to exceed one-fifth on the reverse face in the aggregate.



F. S. UNDERHILL, PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1 Common.—

Eliminate the first paragraph in its entirety. Widths, 4 inches or over; lengths, 6 to 16 feet. Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, must be clear red; pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear red face in not over two pieces; pieces 4 inches wide, 12 feet or over long, must work two-thirds clear red face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than two feet long by full width of the piece; pieces 5 inches or over wide, 6 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear red face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work two-thirds clear red face in not over three pieces.

No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 4 inches wide and 2 feet long or 3 inches wide and 3 feet long.

Under caption SAP GUM. Sound discolored sap is no defect.

Under caption CHERRY. One inch of bright sap is a standard defect. In No. 1 and No. 2 common there is no restriction as to heart.

Under caption NOTE. Eliminate the last sentence of Note, and substitute the following: Gum spots are no defect in the No. 2 common grade.

Under caption CHESTNUT.

Same rule applies as Bay Poplar excepting wormy. Add under caption WORMY, the following:

This grade to be the same as No. 1 common, excepting that worm holes without limit are considered no defect.

Under caption ROCK ELM, HICKORY and PECAN.

In firsts and seconds change size of cuttings and substitute the following: No piece of cutting to be less than 4 inches wide by 4 feet long.

Under caption No. 1 Common, substitute the following: No piece of cutting in the No. 1 common grade considered which is less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Under caption HICKORY and PECAN.

In No. 2 common change "clear cutting" to "sound cutting."

MEXICAN AND AFRICAN MAHOGANY

Grades—Firsts and seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common, shorts and counters.

Lengths—Two feet or over.

Widths and Thickness Standard. No restriction on amount of odd lengths.

Firsts are 7 inches or over wide, 10 feet or over long, and free from all defects, except that pieces showing 12 feet or over surface measure may have one standard defect.

Seconds—Six inches or over, 8 feet or over long.

Six feet of surface measure will admit one standard defect or its equivalent; 9 feet of surface measure will admit two standard defects or their equivalent; 12 feet of surface measure will admit three standard defects or their equivalent; 16 feet of surface measure will admit four standard defects or their equivalent.

Change caption from Common to No. 1 Common.

No. 1 Common—Four inches or over wide, 8 feet or over long.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8, 9, 10 and 11 feet long must work 75 per cent clear in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work 75 per cent clear in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece. Pieces 5 inches or over wide, 8 to 11 feet long, must work 75 per cent clear in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work 75 per cent clear in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered that is less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Change term "Cull" to "No. 2 Common."

Shorts Four inches or over wide, 2 to 7 feet long.

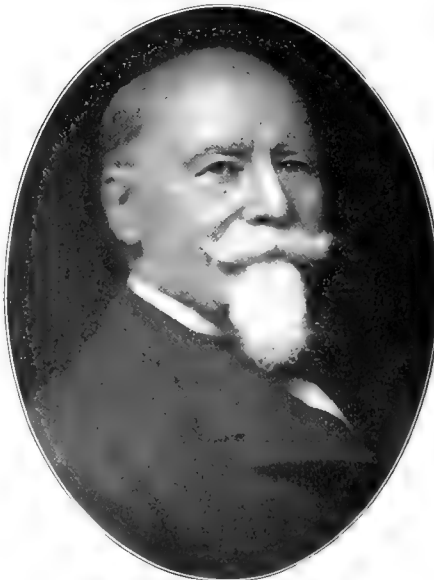
Pieces 4 and 5 inches wide must be clear.

Pieces 6 inches or up 2 feet surface measure will admit one standard defect; 4 feet surface measure, two standard defects; 5½ feet surface measure, three standard defects, and 6½ feet surface measure, four standard defects.

CURAN MAHOGANY.

Grades Prime, selects, rejects, shorts and counters.

Lengths Two feet or over.



CAPT. C. F. LIEKE, ST. LOUIS.

Widths—Three inches or over.

Thicknesses Three-eighths inch or over.

Odd lengths are measured in mahogany.

Prime—Must be 6 inches or over wide, 8 feet or over long, with not to exceed 25 per cent of 8 and 9 foot lengths. Pieces 6 or 7 inches wide may have one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 8 or 9 inches wide may have two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 or 11 inches wide may have three standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 12 inches wide may have four standard defects or their equivalent.

Selects—Must be 4 inches or over wide, 6 feet or over long. Must work two-thirds clear with no cutting less than 4 inches wide, 3 feet long, or 3 inches wide, 4 feet long.

Rejects—Are 3 inches or over wide, 6 feet or over long, and will admit all lumber not up to the grade of No. 1 common that will work 50 per cent clear. No piece of cutting in the No. 2 common grade considered which is less than 4 inches wide and 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide and 3 feet long.

Shorts—To be 3 inches or over wide, 2 to 7 feet long and must be firsts and seconds in quality. Pieces 3, 4, 5 inches must be graded. Pieces 6 inches and over wide to be graded same as Prime.

Counters—Are 12 to 40 feet long, 16 to 24 inches wide.

Clear Strips—Are 2½ to 5½ inches wide, 5 feet or over long. Clear of defects, one face and two edges.

Under caption PLAIN SAWN RED AND WHITE OAK.

Firsts and Seconds—Standard defects are admitted in this grade according to surface measure, same as ash.

No. 1 Common—Grade same as bay poplar.

Add grade of wormy, same as chestnut.

Under caption QUARTER SAWN RED AND WHITE OAK.

Firsts and Seconds—Standard defects are admitted in this grade according to surface measure, same as ash.

No. 1 Common—Grading same as bay poplar.

One inch of bright sap is no defect; each additional 1 inch of bright sap must be considered as one standard defect.

Add Note—All quarter sawn oak must show figure on one face not less than 90 per cent in the aggregate. Eliminate last sentence of note: "All quarter sawn oak must show figure on one face."

Fifteen per cent may be 1/16 inch scant on heart edges, provided sap edge is full thickness.

Under caption POPLAR.

Lengths, widths and thicknesses standard.

Grades—Firsts and seconds, sap, stained sap, selects, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common.

Firsts and Seconds—Eight to 16 feet long.

Firsts—Ten to 16 feet long, 8 inches or over wide. Pieces up to 13 foot surface measure must be clear, excepting pieces 11 and 12 inches wide will allow 2 inches of bright sap; 14 to 16 feet surface measure will allow one standard defect, or 2 inches of bright sap; 17 feet or over surface measure will allow two standard defects or 3 inches of bright sap.

Seconds—Eight to 16 feet long, 6 inches or over wide; 6 and 7 inches wide must be clear, 8 and 9 inches wide may have 1 inch of bright sap; 11 to 14 foot surface measure may have three inches of bright sap and one standard defect, or two standard defects, if there is no sap; 15 to 20 foot surface measure may have 5 inches of bright sap and one standard defect, or 3 inches of bright sap and two standard defects, or three standard defects if there is no sap; 21 foot or over surface measure may have 5 inches of bright sap and two standard defects, or 3 inches of bright sap and three standard defects, or four standard defects if there is no sap.

Saps—Must be 5 inches or over wide, 8 to 16 feet long. Pieces 5 to 8 inches wide must be clear, excepting one straight split not exceeding in length the width of the piece; 9 inches or over wide may have one standard defect showing on one face.

Stained Sap—Same as sap, excepting any amount of sound discolored sap will be admitted.

Selects—Six inches or over wide, 8 to 16 feet long, must grade firsts and seconds on one face. The reverse face must not be below the grade of No. 1 common.

No. 1 Common Five inches or over wide, 8 to 16 feet long. Pieces 5 inches wide must work two-thirds clear face in not over two



J. W. THOMPSON, MEMPHIS.

pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered that is less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece. Pieces 6 inches or over wide, 8 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting considered which is less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

No. 2 Common—Widths, 4 inches and over; lengths, 4 feet and over.

Change cutting from "clear" to "sound."

Under caption POPLAR PANELS.

Lengths—Ten to 20 feet, admitting 10 per cent of 10 foot.

Widths—Eighteen to 23 inches, 24 to 27 inches, 28 inches and over.

Thicknesses—Five-eighths, 1 and 1 1/4 inches.

Seventy-five per cent of the total quantity must be clear of knots on both sides. Balance of the quantity may contain defects, provided 90 per cent of the piece can be used for panels 4 feet or longer, and the full width of the board.

Three inches of bright sap, or slightly stained sap on each edge or its equivalent in the aggregate, admitted on any board.

Six inch splits in one end of board, not to be considered a defect.

Under caption QUARTER SAWN POPLAR: Grades firsts and seconds, No. 1 and No. 2 common; lengths and thicknesses, standard.

Firsts and seconds—Five inches or over wide; 6 feet of surface measure will admit one, 9 feet two, 12 feet three and 16 feet four standard defects or their equivalent.

No. 1 Common:

Must be 4 inches or over wide, 8 to 16 feet long. Pieces 4 inches wide must work three-fourths clear face in not over two pieces; pieces 5 inches or over wide, 8 to 11 feet long, must work three-fourths clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long, must work three-fourths clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet or over long, must work three-fourths clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting considered which is less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

No. 2 Common:

Must be 3 inches or over wide, 6 to 16 feet long. Pieces 6 to 11 feet long must work 50 per cent clear face in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long must work 50 per cent clear face in not over four pieces.

No piece of cutting in No. 2 common grade considered which is less than 3 inches wide and 2 feet long.

Under caption WALNUT:

In No. 1 and No. 2 common there is no restriction as to heart.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. FATHAUER, Chairman.

Mr. Fathauer—The committee also recommends the adoption of these rules to go into effect December 1 of this year.

President Russe—J. M. Woods has something he would like to bring before you.

The Question of a Lumber Trust.

Mr. Woods—I haven't any motion to make.



J. B. WALL, BUFFALO.

only a suggestion to offer. I want to call your attention to the following, and if the convention thinks it wise they can take action. This appeared in this morning's Philadelphia paper:

"LUMBERMEN TO TALK OF TRUSTS."

"Atlantic City, May 23. Facts as to the

high price of lumber and the trust's domination of prices will be taken up by the American Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, at the annual convention, which opens on the steel pier tomorrow. The convention opened with a smoker at the Hotel Rudolph tonight. Several hundred lumbermen arrived this morning."

In the press of this country there is more or less said about this trust. One of the papers of the city of Boston has had a great many cartoons representing the trust as a rotund individual, and calling attention to the fact that the high price of lumber is due to this trust. A short time ago I wrote the editor of that paper and said: "Put up or shut up." I asked him to name the time and place where this trust was organized, who belonged to it, who were its officers and where its headquarters were. I said I considered it an insult to the business interests of the commonwealth of the country that this thing should go broadcast. A lie travels a great deal faster than the truth.

It seems to me that we who have helped develop this country, some of us having served on the fields of battle on southern soil, patriotic, high-minded citizens, conducting an honorable business and not making much money either, should cause to go broadcast a reply so we will stand before the country as we ought to, high



F. W. VETTER, BUFFALO.

minded, honorable men, doing that which is for the best interest of the whole country.

Mr. Palmer—I move Mr. Wood be delegated to write a reply, have it incorporated in our report, and to send it to any paper that he desires to have it printed in, having the full backing of this association in anything he may write.

This motion was seconded and carried.

President Russe—I know Mr. Woods will assume that duty and do it justice.

The convention here adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Discussion on Changes in Inspection Rules.

The convention was called to order by President Russe at 3 o'clock p. m.

President Russe—We deferred discussion on the report of the Inspection Rules Committee, to be taken up at this time.

Mr. Guenther moved that the report be adopted as a whole. Motion was seconded.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend that no member be allowed the floor but ten minutes and only twice. Motion seconded and carried.

The question recurred on the adoption of the report as a whole.

Mr. Scatcherd—When does it become operative?

President Russe—December 1.

Mr. Scatcherd—Which year?

President Russe—1907.

Mr. Scatcherd—As I remember, a committee was sent by your association—I say it provided—



I. N. STEWART, BUFFALO.

ly, advisedly, too—to consult with the New York members of the trade, and sought to have them co-operate with us in that we might extend the influence of this association. You invited them to join us in what we thought was the right basis on a three-year contract. You did not tell these gentlemen, that committee did not, and I say it advisedly, that you proposed to change the rules when you asked them to co-operate with us in this convention which is held here today. They are here, and as a matter of courtesy, before we take a vote, I would like to have Mr. White, who represents that committee, tell us his position so far as he represents the New York Lumber Dealers' Association.

Mr. Palmer In the first place, I want to represent the imputation by the gentleman who last spoke that this is any one man's association. This is not your association, Mr. President. This is our association.

President Russe—None of us took him seriously.

Mr. Palmer As to the conference in New York, I want to tell the members of this association that the basis of our understanding there in New York, if any understanding existed whatever, was that the rules of this association were going to be changed at this meeting.

Richard White, president Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association—I was at this conference held in New York City, and the result of the negotiations was that we offered certain suggestions, slight changes. I am not here today possessed of full information as to what the changes are, nor am I here to throw anything in the way which will conflict, but I do say that all the work that we have done up to this point would have been done for nothing so far as any immediate action toward adoption of these rules providing changes is concerned. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern States Association, resolutions were adopted providing that the changes suggested at New York be accepted here, and the directors recommended to the constituent associations their adoption for hardwood inspection. It was understood there would be no changes.

Mr. Price here read certain action of the Baltimore members relative to rescinding the Buf-

falo resolution and changing inspection rules.

Frank W. Vetter, on behalf of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Buffalo, presented the following:

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18, 1907.

At a regular meeting of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, May 18, 1907, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:



WILLIAM E. LITCHFIELD, BOSTON.

"Whereas, There has been some discussion in the lumber press and otherwise that the Buffalo resolution not to change the grading rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for three years from December 1, 1905, be modified or rescinded:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sense of the members of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Buffalo that said resolution be not rescinded or modified in any way, but shall stand as adopted at the Buffalo meeting, May 18 and 19, 1905."

G. ELIAS, President.

FRANK A. BLYER, Secretary.

Mr. Trainer. We had recently an attendance of seventy-five per cent of the members of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, which I have the honor to represent as president, and there was a unanimous expression of opinion that it would be justifiable that the resolution be rescinded and we were all in favor of the endorsement of the work of Mr. Fathauer and the inspection rules committee; that it would be acceptable to the hardwood lumbermen, the manufacturers, wholesalers or consumers.

Mr. Liebke. The general in the field has his plans laid. Grant or any of them and if conditions come along which warrant it the plans are changed. Conditions have changed with us, and, therefore, I think we ought to change our rules. I think the rules the committee made are liberal indeed.

Mr. Litchfield. It is evident that there are two different factions in this association. One made up of the manufacturer and the other of those who buy lumber. It is acknowledged on the floor by members that they buy lumber on one inspection and sell it on another. [Laughter.] And whenever it is possible they sell it on lower grade. The reason for having changes made is this: When it is possible to adopt rules for all members to abide by, then we will have rules understandingly. I believe that we should have an inspection that the members will abide by. It is evident the buyers of lumber want the most liberal inspection. They are honest in their opinion that this resolution should stand. It is not right that one part of the industry should manufacture lumber and sell it under certain inspection, and another part be obliged to sell lumber under some other inspection. The time has come when

we should get together and make rules of inspection that we will live under. I believe if we change these rules it will help our association to stand together. But if one side insists on certain inspection, where do we stand? I think it is possible that we may lose some of our membership. Let us get together on some certain plan which will be satisfactory to all.

Mr. Scatcherd—I want to ask the gentleman how long he thinks any inspection rules will hold and be universal. We started at Buffalo to make it for three years. I want some statement, judging from the three-year agreement, as to how long an agreement adopted today will be binding.

Mr. Clark—I was one of the members of the committee when we passed the resolution at Buffalo, and I want to say I listened attentively to the report of our chairman this morning, where he advised this association that we never had time previous to this meeting to go into the rules of inspection and discuss them fully. He also stated that he advised with every member of this association whether they would suggest making a change and suspend the Buffalo resolution. I want to say the majority were in favor of a change. I want to say further that we took into consideration every letter written, and we endeavored to be broad and bring in an acceptable set of rules for all sections of this



E. V. BABCOCK, PITTSBURG.

country. We worked hard for five days. We have done our best and we have worked hard. We have undertaken to satisfy you. If we haven't done it, it is not our fault. We believe they are nearer to being satisfactory to all inspectors than any rules ever written. In these local associations it is harder to agree on inspection than anything else that comes before them. I represent the Northwest. These rules may not suit them, but we are willing to compromise and fix a set of rules, giving way a little and accepting these rules. We think they are the proper rules.

Mr. Scatcherd Has this committee reported as to how long these rules will apply?

Mr. Clark As long as the customers of the country will accept them.

Mr. Scatcherd Have the criticisms of the rules now existing come from the consumer and buyer or the producer?

All sides.

Mr. Scatcherd Illustrate one side. Has any committee you have met asked for a change of the rules, that is, the buyers? I don't care for the man who sells lumber because he will take my price. I want to ask, can you give me an illustration of anybody asking for a change of these rules. Are we going to dwarf this asso-

ciation and make it bow down to an institution whose birth is after ours and whose rules are after ours? They never had an association of manufacturers until after this association was established and they never had rules until we made our rules. There is not a sensible reason for changing from the Buffalo agreement.

Mr. Stimson—It seems to me there has been some comment here about what was accomplished recently in New York. Mr. White stated that they hadn't accepted our rules of inspection. They had agreed to accept these rules of inspection if we would make certain amendments which they suggested. There is where we stand on that proposition. They may have to consider the rules again and their added changes. I do not know. I want to say that the strength of our position today depends upon the honor, integrity, courage and tact of the officers and the strength of the rank and file of its membership. If this association is appreciated, you must know something of the efforts in time and money that its officers have been giving in the last two years. This present committee on inspection rules drafted the rules that gave us recognition. They suggested the changes. We have followed down the line since. You know there is no more conservative man in the membership of this body than the chairman of this inspection committee. [Applause.] You know there is no man in this association who has opposed any changes in the rules more strongly than has he. He has been perfectly consistent, but he was led to the conclusion that something must be done here at this time or there was danger of disintegration, and there is strength in numbers. I acknowledge the rules of inspection and a systematic application is all we have got, and this body must elect to do with these rules as they see fit in their conservative judgment. They must draft rules as nearly consistent as they can, not to cause a disgruntled element here and there, but on broad-gauged lines. This is an assembly of business men. They are to consider this from the standpoint of common sense. They elect to do the things they see fit, and which in their best judgment are for the best interest of the asso-



VAN B. PERRINE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

ciation. The chairman and some of this committee have spent half their time during the last six weeks gathering together this information. They have been earnest and consistent. They have gone over this matter and drafted a set of rules. They are conservative. There are no radical changes in what is proposed here today. We have elected to rescind the old resolution. That has been your judgment? The

next move is to pass your judgment upon the report of the committee. I would urge that you consider it carefully, as a member of this association, and I have been a member for a long time. I am willing to abide by the result of the majority vote, let it lead us where it may, and I will support the association after that just as loyally as I support it today. [Applause.] We are not wanting to take the other fellow's thunder. Not a bit of it. But there are conscientious lumbermen in this body who desire as nearly as possible a universal system of inspection of lumber and a universal and practicable system of applying the same.

Mr. Scatcherd—How long?

Mr. Stimson—As long as the majority wills it to be. [Applause.] I am willing to trust the people and abide by the result. This committee who presented this report drafted rules and made a system of applying the same that attracted the attention of the gentleman from Buffalo and caused him to come into this association three years ago. This committee is just as earnest in what it proposes to do today as it was then. At the time the gentleman's attention was attracted to the association nobody told him then how long, and he didn't ask. Vote according to the dictates of your conscience and we will stand by the result.

Mr. Thompson—We have made our contract and said we would not change it for three years. If we made that contract why not stand good?

As illustrative of his position, Mr. Thompson related numerous personal experiences.

Mr. Woods—I am all the time learning something and I have learned something since coming here this afternoon. Mr. Chairman, I think everybody in this convention knows my attitude. Up to three or four years ago I fought National inspection rules because we had in our own commonwealth a law that governed this matter absolutely. But like Paul on the road to Damascus I have seen a great light. I want to say, representing as I believe I do every man who handles hardwood lumber, at a meeting of the Metropolitan Lumber Exchange there were unanimously adopted the rules of National inspection of hardwood lumber. That is a won-

derful change in the attitude New England took up to a year or two ago. We realize that conditions have changed, and if any man did not find that out before he came here he hasn't had much experience in the lumber business. We realize it. We have to adapt ourselves to these changed conditions. We believe we should keep step with the situation as it is, realizing that conditions have changed altogether in the

last three or four years. So far as we are concerned we are satisfied to get lumber of any kind. So far as the Buffalo agreement is concerned, it seems to me idle and useless to argue that. This was no iron-clad agreement, not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Two thousand years ago the whole religion changed from an eye for an eye and the laws of Moses to the teachings of Jesus Christ. We want to recognize changed conditions. [Applause.]

Mr. Scatcherd—Has the committee recommended a time when this will apply?

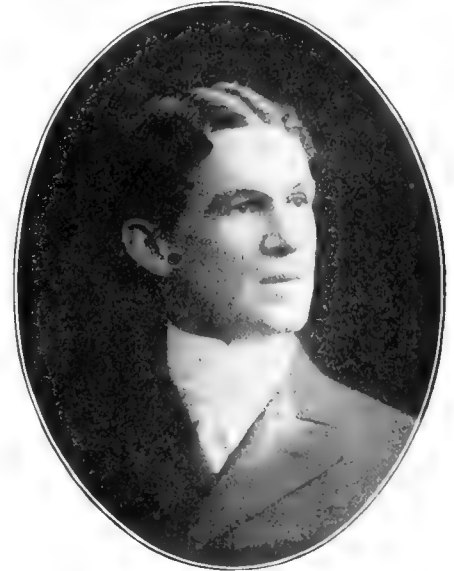
Mr. Fathauer—The committee recommends that the rules go into effect December 1 of this year. This committee does not recommend how long they shall be operative. [Applause.]

Mr. Underhill—Whether manufacturers or wholesalers, or retailers or consumers, the most desirable condition that could exist would be to agree on a standard that would apply to all shippers. I wish further to say that whilst some of the changes appeal to me as rather radical, yet, the adoption of them is not going to be such a great hardship after all, judging from a recent experience.

I think the adoption of the rules proposed, while I don't agree to all of them readily, yet, it is bringing us close to the place where we are willing to sell on National inspection. [Applause.]

pose to be used during the first twelve months if said school is started.

Dr. Schenk—I think Mr. Currie's paper appealed to all of us. We need educated inspectors and we need them in the yard and the mill as well. The boys should know inspection. We should establish a school for inspectors, where our youngsters, the young men in the trade and in whom we have confidence, can



ROBERT D. McLEAN, BUFFALO.

be trained to inspect lumber. I move the resolution be adopted.

Motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Thompson—I move a vote of thanks be extended to the Inspection Rules Committee, of which Mr. Fathauer is chairman, for their untiring efforts and the extraordinary amount of work done in bringing about this change in the rules. I said if there is any change to be made I shall be willing to trust myself to Fathauer.

Motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

Mr. Thompson—I wish to offer a vote of thanks for the excellent entertainment given the members of this association by the members who have had charge of that matter, especially the entertainment for the ladies and the smoker last night, as well as other arrangements for our amusement.

President Russe It gives me great pleasure to ask you to vote on that proposition. I think the members of the East who have taken charge of us have given us a grand and glorious time. I am only sorry the railroad would not give us special rates from different parts of the country, for we would have had at least 50 per cent more present than there are. I will ask you to rise in voting on this motion.

The motion was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

John M. Woods then offered the following resolution:

Strong Resolution on Lumber Trust Controversy.

Whereas, Certain newspapers and persons have published and circulated statements that the National Wholesale Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association has met in convention to discuss subjects in connection with the lumber trust; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the aforesaid association in convention assembled, that we denounce as absolutely false such statements and brand the authors of them guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. And we proclaim the principal object of this association is the uniform inspection and grading of hardwood lumber throughout the United States, to the end that manufacturers, dealers and consumers of lumber shall alike have a square deal; that the questions of raising or lowering the price of lumber or of in-



C. A. PHELPS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Amended Inspection Rules Adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole, the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows:

Yeas 93
Nays 15

[Applause.]

Mr. Lloyd—I have here a resolution which I have been requested to read, on the line of remarks made yesterday afternoon.

For a School of Inspectors.

Resolved, That the president appoint within thirty days a committee of five, to be known as the Inspection School Committee, to take up the question of the establishment of a School for Inspectors, under the control of this association. This school committee shall fully canvass the possibilities, cost and income from such a school, and report to the Board of Managers, and also to the next annual convention.

It is further resolved that the Board of Managers have authority to accept and act on such report at any time they find it desirable, and may start a school for inspectors if in their judgment it can be done to the benefit of this association.

And be it further resolved, that the Board of Managers is authorized to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars for this pur-



W. E. DOUGLASS, COLUMBUS, O.

creasing or diminishing the output or in any way affecting either, are absolutely foreign to the purposes of this association.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States and each member of the Congress.

J. M. Pritchard moved the resolution be adopted, seconded and agreed to.

Gardner I. Jones offered the following resolution:



GEORGE F. CRAIG, PHILADELPHIA.

Ask a Census of Standing Timber.

Resolved, That we believe the timber supply of the United States is being rapidly decreased and, therefore, urge the Federal Government at the earliest practicable time to make a complete census of the standing timber of the country.

Resolved, That the National Hardwood Lumber Association endorses the survey provided for by the last Congress looking toward the establishment of forest reserves in the Appalachian and White Mountains, and that in view of the rapid exhaustion of hardwood timber and the importance of these regions for hardwood production, we urge the next Congress to inaugurate a system of Appalachian forest reserves in order that the hardwood supply of the future may be maintained.

Mr. Underhill moved the resolutions be adopted. Seconded and carried.

Election of Officers.

During the voting for president First Vice-President O. O. Agler occupied the chair.

Mr. Barksdale -I desire to place before this convention the name of our honored president, W. H. Russe, and ask for an endorsement of his first term. I don't believe there is a man who has paid any attention to the business of this association for the last twelve months, but what fully appreciates the work that has been done by my fellow townsman. When he was elected a year ago we felt that we knew Bill Russe would be an honor to the association and to our city, and we do not now feel that we have missed our mark or that we misjudged our man. I trust he will be elected without opposition.

Mr. Palmer In rising to second the nomination, I wish to say at Memphis he stated the only remuneration he desired for his services was that the association at the end of his term would say that he has "made good." I am here to state that in my judgment Mr. Russe has "made good," and the only way that you can put the seal of approval upon what he has done is to re-elect him for a second term. I know of my own personal knowledge that he has no desire to accept the office, but he has consented to sacrifice another year provided he has the help of the members of this association. The quality of the work he has done as president certainly entitles him to the unanimous endorsement of the meeting.

Therefore, I move that the nominations close, and the nominee, W. H. Russe, be elected by a rising vote.

Motion carried.

President Russe then resumed the chair.

President Russe—Gentlemen, I can hardly express how I feel at this unanimous endorsement of the work of the past year. I did not know when you made me president at Memphis what it really meant. The work is not only a serious one but it occupies much time. However, I made up my mind that, with the advice of the Board of Managers, we would try to give you a business administration; we would try to bring about an application of the rules so that they would be endorsed by both branches of the trade. It seemed to me two or three years ago that we were trying the impossible, but I am now convinced that our efforts will not be in vain. This association in bringing together the manufacturer and wholesaler and having them in one body is working on broad and progressive lines. The manufacturer sells the bulk of his product to the wholesaler, and the wholesaler being a member of the same organization, thus obtains his information from a source that he knows to be reliable. He hears at this convention expressions from the wholesaler and the manufacturer, and is thus enabled to come in closer touch with the wants of the entire trade. I feel with the adoption of the report



R. L. WALKLEY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

of your inspection committee that this coming year will be one of pleasant work for the officers, and that at the end of the administrative year we will all feel that we have made wonderful progress and we will have a convention in 1908 at which we will be able to again congratulate ourselves. I am not a speechmaker, as you all know, but I want to assure you that while I felt that I should not accept the office again on account of the time it takes me away from my business, that, having done so (and who could refuse it under the circumstances) that I will give you the best I have in me for the coming year. I cannot do more. [Applause.]

J. W. Thompson nominated O. O. Agler of Chicago for first vice-president.

Motion was seconded and Mr. Stimson moved the nominations close and the election of Mr. Agler be declared by a rising vote, which was unanimous.

Mr. Guenther—I have been requested to place in nomination a gentleman who deserves the office of second vice-president, on account of his loyalty and the good work he has done for the National Hardwood Lumber Association. In

doing so, I want to express to you the gratitude and appreciation of our city for having honored our fellow townsman. In doing so we feel that you recognize the younger element. Without the young man no association is a success. I want to place in nomination a gentleman well known to us all—the reason I said by request was so you won't feel Philadelphia is unreasonable—C. E. Lloyd.

Mr. Barksdale seconded the nomination and C. E. Lloyd was unanimously elected.

C. H. Barnaby nominated Sam E. Barr of New York for the office of third vice president.

Mr. Guenther moved the nominations close, which carried and Mr. Barr was unanimously elected.

Mr. Barr—I did not expect to be nominated for the office of third vice president. I can only endorse the expression of a gentleman behind me, who, when he heard my election declared, said that I should buy a good bottle of wine. I hope you won't all fall in on that, but I am there. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The proposition was made that the offices of secretary and treasurer be combined, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether this could be done without notice, necessitating a change in the by-laws.

C. H. Barnaby then nominated Claude Maley of Evansville, Ind., for treasurer, and Mr. Maley was unanimously elected.

Mr. Palmer—The name of Maley will look awfully good on our list of officers.

Mr. Bonsack—I move the chair appoint a committee of five to nominate directors.

Motion carried and President Russe appointed B. C. Currie, Jr., chairman; J. S. Trainer, C. H. Barnaby, G. E. Hibbard and D. F. Clark as such committee.

Next Meeting Place.

Mr. Landeck—I wish to place before you the name of a city that has extended an invitation to you twice before. I have a letter from the mayor of Milwaukee which I will read.

Mr. Barr—I want to second the nomination of Milwaukee and I will tell you the reason why. Last year at Memphis, when we were there, I worked against Milwaukee and to bring



H. A. REEVES, PHILADELPHIA.

the convention to Atlantic City. Now, I think Milwaukee ought to have had it this year. She didn't get it. I want to second the nomination.

Mr. Rumbarger—Milwaukee, the place of beautiful shores, where the Indians used to roam the woods and prairies—and then the breweries went there. I am in favor of Milwaukee. East you find Milwaukee beer everywhere, but I

want to get some of the genuine suds. Milwaukee deserves the convention because she ought to have had it this year. I think we should give it to her next.

Mr. Palmer—I want to amplify Mr. Rumbarger's statement that a good many years ago Indians roamed there. I want to say to Mr. Rumbarger in Milwaukee there are a lot of Indians yet.

Mr. Lloyd—The eastern members will not only vote for Milwaukee, but will try to take the entire delegation there.

President Russe then read telegrams from the mayor and R. B. Watrous, secretary of the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee, inviting the association to hold its next annual at their city.

Mr. Barksdale moved that the choice be unanimous, and Milwaukee was unanimously chosen as the convention city for 1908.

Mr. Nolan—I want to ask if it is possible at this time to say what time we will meet in Milwaukee next year. In view of the change of weather all over the country I would think it wiser to meet at a later date. Living pretty close to Wisconsin, I find June 16 to 19 about the nicest dates. I have had occasion to watch this thing for the last twenty years and we find almost invariably two of the four days are the most beautiful of the whole year.

President Russe—In reference to that, the date has been changed not only this year but it was changed last year. Last year at Memphis we were up against the proposition of the engineers having their convention there and we had no room, so the convention met a week earlier. This year, at the request of the eastern committee, we have met a week later. The Board of Directors took it upon themselves to make that change. There was no criticism in either case, and I do not see why, if weather conditions are such, that we cannot do it again.

Mr. Rumbarger—At Oklahoma last year at the Hoo-Hoo convention we decided to come to Atlantic City this fall. We have to raise money to entertain these people next fall and have provided between five and six thousand dollars. We expect between 1,000 and 1,500, besides some of their wives and some of their sweet-

do not know that I can better explain than to read it.

Mr. Wall here read a letter asking for subscriptions to the fund for the endowment of a chair of lumbering in the Yale Forest School.

Mr. Wall—All I can say is, if the members of this convention desire to see this a success the committee will be delighted to receive assistance.

President Russe—I suggest that a donation of that kind had better come from our Forestry Committee and we can then acknowledge it in the proper way.

Report of Committee to Nominate Directors.

Mr. Currie—Your committee has endeavored to pick out five men who are live wires. This association needs them right now. While there are many good names, the list we have to present you is as follows:

Directors to serve three years—
Theodore Fathauer, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Stoneman, Devalls Bluff, Ark.
F. A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.
G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. H. P. Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mr. Woods moved the report be adopted. Motion seconded and agreed.

President Russe—I would like to have the directors meet immediately upon adjournment. We can have a meeting in this hall. We have some applications received during this meeting we wish to pass upon.

W. A. Bonsack of St. Louis, F. A. Diggins of Cadillac, Theodore Fathauer of Chicago and George W. Stoneman of De Valls Bluff, Ark.

Attendance.

Agler, O. O., Upham & Agler, Chicago, Ill.
Amos, H. J., Nellis, Amos & Swift, Utica, N. Y.



J. C. COWEN, CHICAGO.

Andridge, A. A., United States Timber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Alexander, T. M., Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y.

Allen, Stuart A., Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ashworth, D. J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alcock, John L., John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Asher, I. M., I. M. Asher Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Balsley, I. F., Willson Brothers Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Beckley, E. A., Crosby & Beckley Co., New Haven, Conn.

Barksdale, W. R., Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Bechtel, E. M., William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown, F. L., Crandall & Brown, Chicago, Ill.
Buckley, James, Brookville, Ind.

Brownson, C. W., Sea Coast Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
Bigelow, C. A., Kneeland-Bigelow Co., Bay City, Mich.

Barnaby, C. H., Greencastle, Ind.
Barns, W. E., St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis, Mo.

Bonsack, W. A., Bonsack Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Bowden, B. W., Pigeon River Lumber Co., Mount Sterling, N. C.

Bigelow, Waldo H., Boston, Mass.
Barr, Sam E., New York, N. Y.

Belin, Henry, Jr., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.
Buckley, Edward, Buckley & Douglass Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.

Beyer, Frank A., Beyer, Knox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bonner, J. W., Stiegel Lumber Corporation, Staunton, Va.

Bell, Nelson E., Furnace Run Saw Mill & Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Barnard, A. H., Minneapolis, Minn.

Brenner, Ferd, Ferd Brunner Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.
Babcock, E. V., E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Brill, George, J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Baer, R. P., Richard P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Currie, B. C., Jr., R. M. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Christian, T. J., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.

Christman, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
Clark, D. F., Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.

Card, J. M., J. M. Card Lumber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coppock, Thomas B., S. P. Coppock & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Cross, Charles C., Santee River Cypress Lumber Co., Ferguson, S. C.



J. WATT GRAHAM, CINCINNATI.

hearts. We have on the entertainment committee R. F. Whitmer, W. D. Gill of Baltimore and myself. We are going to give you the best show you ever saw or heard of. We have provided for all the features of this show, so you will be pretty well looked after in that line. Being a Hoo-Hoo means goodfellowship. All these eastern people ought to be Hoo-Hoo.

Mr. Wall—I have a letter here written to me as chairman of the Forestry Committee. I



W. R. BARKSDALE, MEMPHIS.

On motion of Mr. Landeck the convention adjourned.

Meeting of Officers and Directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting a session of the officers and directors of the association was called, which was presided over by President Russe. In a general way individuals were selected to serve on various committees, but it is not deemed best to print the list of these committees until all have accepted the appointments.

Arrangements were made to increase the inspection force of the association in several localities.

It is understood that Theodore Fathauer declined to longer serve in the arduous position of chairman of the Inspection Rules Committee, and that J. M. Pritchard has been appointed in his place. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Pritchard will qualify for this office, as he is undeniably one of the best exponents of just hardwood inspection in the country. But one committee has been fully organized, that being the one having in hand the proposed school of inspection. It consists of C. E. Lloyd, jr., of Philadelphia, chairman;

Clark, R. J., Peninsula Bark & Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 Coles, William C., C. B. Coles & Sons Co., Camden, N. J.
 Christine, W. S., American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
 Cowan, Samuel K., Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.
 Chapman, J. H., J. H. Chapman Lumber Co., Sutton, W. Va.



J. N. WOOLLETT, PITTSBURG.

Cowen, James C., Schultz Bros. & Cowen, Chicago, Ill.
 Curvin, H. B., Pardee-Curtin Lumber Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Coleman, John, Williamsport, Pa.
 Cool, N. G., Tennessee Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Pottsville, Pa.
 Cornelius, William R., J. C. Moorhead Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Clarke, W. F., Ferguson & Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DuBois, H. E., district freight agent Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Day, D. H., Glen Haven, Mich.
 Dodge, E. F., P. G. Dodge Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dolph, W. A., Neal-Dolph Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Diggins, F. A., Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.
 Darling, J. W., J. W. Darling Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Defebaugh, E. H., The Barrel and Box, Chicago, Ill.
 Difenderfer, J. W., J. W. Difenderfer Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dickson, Harvey M., Dickson Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.
 Douglass, W. E., Douglass & Walkley Co., Columbus, Ohio.
 Duffield, F. A., Tennessee Lumber Manufacturing Co., Pottsville, Pa.
 Dunwoody, Joseph P., Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Evans, J. W., William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Elias, G., G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Este, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Euler, Frank P., Crosby & Beckley Co., Evansville, Ind.
 Evatt, F. W., Traders' Despatch Line, Memphis, Tenn.
 Fish, Frank F., National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Fischer, Charles F., Charles F. Fischer Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
 Fuller, L. C., Lumber World, Chicago, Ill.
 Ferguson, John, Ferguson & Palmer Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Furgason, Fred, Furgason & Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Fathauer, Theodore, Theodore Fathauer Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Fuller, A. T., George D. Emery Co., Chelsea, Mass.
 Fox, John A., National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Blytheville, Ark.
 Foote, H. L., Dennis Brothers, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Foster, E. S., National Casket Co., New York, N. Y.
 Freiberg, Harry A., Freiberg Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Folsom, F. B., Soble Bros., Bridgeport, N. J.

Fleck, Paul W., Paul W. Fleck Lumber Co., Bristol, Tenn.
 France, Howard B., American Car & Foundry Co., Wilmington, Del.
 Floyd, J. W., Boice Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Foley, T. A., Paris, Ill.
 Graham, J. Watt, Graham Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Gardiner, Charles C., Potter & Gardiner, Providence, R. I.
 Gibson, Henry H., HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.
 Guenther, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Godfrey, Harold, stenographer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gillespie, W. M., W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Goodhue, Francis, Jr., Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Herrnsstadt, S., Atlantic Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
 Holahan, William D., National Hardwood Lumber Association, New York, N. Y.
 Hanna, John P., Wiborg & Hanna Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Haas, Albert, Albert Haas Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Hodges, R. F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Hobart, K. W., Hobart & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Hebard, D. L., Charles Hebard & Sons, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 Hayden, J. O., John M. Woods & Co., Somerville, Mass.
 Haddon, George P., H. H. Salmon & Co., New York, N. Y.
 Hoffman, T. B., J. S. Kent Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hitchcock, J. S., Douglass & Walkley Co., Ashrabula, Ohio.
 Hibbard, George E., Steele & Hibbard Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.



G. ELIAS, BUFFALO.

Hazard, Horace G., H. G. Hazard & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Higbee, Robert W., New York, N. Y.
 Harker, John, Wiley, Harker & Camp Co., New York, N. Y.
 Irish, A. P., Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Jones, Gardner L., Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass.
 Jackson, W. K., Tindle & Jackson, Buffalo, N. Y.
 James, H. S., Empire Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Jones, A. F., Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Jackson, W. A., Haipenny & Hamilton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 King, W. O., W. O. King & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Kelley, Walter N., Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co., Traverse City, Mich.
 King, L. L., W. H. White Co. and Boyne City Lumber Co., Boyne City, Mich.
 Keezer, Walter S., Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass.
 Knox, William K., Lucas E. Moore Stave Co., New York, N. Y.
 Kent, A. W., J. S. Kent Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. W. Knight, Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Kelsey, L. A., Kelsey-Dennis Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 Kidd, John J., Kidd & Buckingham Lumber Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Keaster, J. W., Traders' Despatch Line, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kirby, F. A., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Lloyd, C. E., Jr., Boice Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lawrence, Frank W., Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, Mass.
 Long, J. W., New York Lumber Trade Journal, New York, N. Y.
 Littleford, George, Littleford Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Landeck, G. J., Landeck Lumber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Lambert, U. S., Green River Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Leech, E. W., Detroit, Mich.
 Levy, A. J., W. M. McCormick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Liebke, C. F., C. F. Liebke Hardwood Mill & Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Lear, W. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Litchfield, William E., Boston, Mass.
 Lightner, E. A., Lumber Insurers' General Agency, New York, N. Y.
 Leiding, J. H., Standard Mill Work Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Langeluttig, A. G., National Hardwood Lumber Association, Baltimore, Md.
 Ludlum, C. A., Home Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.
 Moffett, T. J., Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Mowbray, F. W., Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 McDowell, Henry M., Davenport-Peters Co., Boston, Mass.
 Manning, C. W., New York, N. Y.
 Moore, Patrick, Moore Brothers, New York, N. Y.
 Maley, Claude, Maley & Wertz, Evansville, Ind.
 Meaney, P. J., Trunk Line Association, New York, N. Y.
 Morse, A. W., American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
 Magarge, H. E., J. W. Difenderfer Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 McAllister, William, Estate Henry Bradshaw, Philadelphia, Pa.
 McGaughan, A. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Miller, A., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Morse, H. C., Hardwood Lumber Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 McCormick, W. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Matthaer, John B., Lehigh Valley railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.
 McIlvain, J. Gibson, Jr., J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 McIlvain, Hugh, J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Miller, T. S., Stevens-Eaton Co., New York, N. Y.
 Mosson, Isidore, Mosson Bros., New York, N. Y.
 McVey, B. C., Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 MacLea, Daniel, Eisenhauer, MacLea & Co., Baltimore, Md.



HARVEY S. HAYDEN, CHICAGO.

McLean, R. D., Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 McDonnell, Hugh, Pacific Copper Co., City of Mexico, Mexico.
 Minter, S. F., New York, N. Y.
 Nolan, F. A., St. Paul, Minn.
 Nixon, Thomas N., Wistar, Underhill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Noyes, John S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Noone, J. A., New York, N. Y.
O'Neill, Joseph H., Edward Hines Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Oakford, J. W., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.
Parrott, George W., Hovey Lumber Co., Providence, R. I.



F. A. BEYER, BUFFALO.

Palmer, Earl, Ferguson & Palmer Co., Paducah, Ky.
Pritchett, E. K., The Macey Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Powell, C. G., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
Pinney, D. R., National Hardwood Lumber Association, Boston, Mass.
Perkins, C. F., Perkins Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Powell, C. S., Lucas E. Moore Stave Co., New York, N. Y.
Price, Richard W., Price & Heald, Baltimore, Md.
Pattison, H. Newton, Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. M. Pritchard, Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Palmer, R. L., Palmer-Hunter Lumber Co., Boston, Mass.
Perrine, Van B., Perrine-Armstrong Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Phelps, C. A., Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Queale, William, Santee River Cypress Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



FRANK W. LAWRENCE, BOSTON.

Russe, W. H., Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.
Reitberger, J. G. M., Oscar Peschardt & Co., Copenhagen.
Rambo, Frank F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson, B. F., Leavitt Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.

Rice, William L., T. B. Rice & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
F. Reichersburg, Ferd Brenner Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.
Reeves, H. A., Jr., R. B. Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rumbarger, Frank T., Rumbarger Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Reilley, W. W., Bowman Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Righter, Frederick C., Righter-Parry Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rumbarger, John J., Rumbarger Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Righter, Walter N., Righter-Parry Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sweet, Carroll F., Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Shearer, William P., Samuel H. Shearer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.
Shearer, Samuel F., Samuel H. Shearer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.
Schatzman, C. H., Pennsylvania railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Schneider, Henry, Dudley Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Staats, J. G., Lumberman's Review, New York, N. Y.
Schenk, Dr. C. A., Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.
Schwartz, G. W., Vandalia railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
Schneider, Theodore, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Stoneman, G. W., Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co., Devalls Bluff, Ark.
Sprigg, M. B., Sun Lumber Co., Westoh, W. Va.
Smith, George L., National Hardwood Lumber Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Southgate, F. P., National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, Ill.
St. John, M. A., Seymour, Ind.
Smith, J. H. P., R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Saunders, W. O., Lumber Trade Journal, New Orleans, La.
Smith, R. W., Louis Sands Salt & Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.
Shepherd, C. O., Emporium Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
Schnauffer, W. T., Crescent Lumber Co., Marietta, Ohio.
Steinbach, Albert, Northern Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
Swain, E. A., D'Heur & Swain Lumber Co., Shelbyville, Ind.
Swain, B. F., D'Heur & Swain Lumber Co., Shelbyville, Ill.
Stimson, J. V., Huntingburg, Ind.
Sumner, Herbert E., H. H. Salmon & Co., New York, N. Y.
Sumner, Ralph E., H. H. Salmon & Co., New York, N. Y.
Sullivan, F. M., T. Sullivan & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, Elbert, Brawley & Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheip, Jerome H., Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schofield, R. W., Schofield Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stewart, I. N., I. N. Stewart & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, R. M., R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Stafford, Hartwell, Southern Lumberman, New York, N. Y.
Sheip, Henry H., H. H. Sheip Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stone, W. W., T. B. Stone Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Schmechel, Paul, Chicago, Ill.
Scatcherd, John N., Scatcherd & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.
Soble, H. J., Soble Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Trimble, A. W., William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thurman, T. D., Sanford & Treadway, Columbus, Ohio.
Treadway, Charles F., Sanford & Treadway, New Haven, Conn.
Trainer, J. S., Trainer Bros. Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
Thompson, J. W., J. W. Thompson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Thamer, George, Empire Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
Taylor, W. L., R. E. Wood Lumber Co., Baltimore, Md.
Troth, I. N., H. H. Sheip Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Terry, E. M., National Lumber Exporters' Association, Baltimore, Md.
Underhill, Frederick S., Wistar, Underhill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Upham, W. H., Upham Manufacturing Co., Marshfield, Wis.
Vinnedge, A. R., A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
Vetter, F. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Walcott, Nelson H., L. H. Gage Lumber Co., Providence, R. I.
Wood, W. H., H. P. Wood & Son, Boston, Mass.

Wilkinson, George S., Van Kouben & Wilkin son Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wheeler, R. B., R. B. Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Woods, John M., John M. Woods & Co., East Cambridge, Mass.
Winslow, Willard, Indiana Quartered Oak Co., New York, N. Y.
Wall, M. M., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Williams, J. Randall, Jr., J. Randall Williams & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wall, J. B., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Williams, S. Chester, Thomas Williams, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Willson, Alex., Willson Bros. Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Woollett, J. N., American Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Wood, J. A., Woods Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Wood, G. L., R. E. Wood Lumber Co., Asheville, N. C.
Wood, R. E., R. E. Wood Lumber Co., Baltimore, Md.
West, J. C., R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Weston, Wendel M., W. M. Weston Co., Boston, Mass.
Wood, James C., William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, J. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
Whiting, Frank R., Janney-Whiting, Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Young, Edward J., Brittingham & Young Co., Madison, Wis.
Yeager, Orson E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Zang, F. L., Wisconsin Chair Co., Port Washington, Wis.

Lumber Cut of Michigan and Minnesota.

The director of the census, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, announces a preliminary report of the production of lumber, lath and shingles in the states of Michigan and Minnesota for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906. Statistics concerning the production of lumber and timber products have heretofore been collected in connection with the decennial and quinquennial censuses of manufacturers. To satisfy the urgent demand for more frequent information relating to these important products, the Forest Service collected statistics pertaining to the production of 1905, and for purposes of comparison these totals are also presented below. In order to avoid duplication of work, however, and insure uniformity of results, the preparation of the annual statistics has been consigned to the Bureau of the Census, which has worked in co-operation with the Forest Service. The figures herewith given for Minnesota represent the lumber cut of 318 mills in 1906 and 174 mills in 1905; the totals for Michigan covering the lumber cut of 437 mills in 1905 and 774 mills in 1906:

MICHIGAN.

Kind of wood	Lumber—thousand feet, B. M.	
	1906.	1905.
Total	2,094,279	1,719,687
Hemlock	797,883	569,810
Maple	492,845	357,611
White pine	357,867	463,308
Norway pine	77,344	*
Beech	76,281	59,896
Basswood	73,458	46,759
Birch	55,949	39,693
Tamarack	34,205	18,726
Elm	29,261	57,305
All other	99,186	106,579

MINNESOTA.

Kind of wood	Lumber—thousand feet, B. M.	
	1906.	1905.
Total	1,794,144	1,925,804
White pine	1,138,172	1,847,072
Norway pine	546,116	*
Tamarack	47,433	13,017
Spruce	27,682	5,592
Basswood	10,743	7,926
White oak	4,859	3,671
Hemlock	3,744	24,144
Birch	3,364	4,228
Ash	2,724	2,063
All other	9,307	18,091

*Included with white pine in 1905.

Annual National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

On Tuesday, May 28, the fifth annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was called to order in the auditorium of the Jamestown Exposition grounds at Norfolk, Va. The weather was extremely favorable and a large number of delegates and guests was in attendance.

The convention opened with an address of welcome by Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition. Mr. Tucker said it was a great pleasure for him to welcome so important and distinguished a body of visitors.

President William Irvine responded in a fitting manner, and then presented his annual address. He reviewed the general prosperity in the lumber trade as well as in other great industries of the country, touched upon insurance matters, car equipment, the work of standing committees, forestry matters, etc., and stated that the association had labored in the direction of effecting economy in handling forest products, in promoting uniform grades and sizes, lumber insurance, proper credit ratings, and cordial relations between manufacturers and shippers and carriers. He pointed out the wide field of usefulness covered by the organization and particularly called attention to the efficient and strenuous work that has been accomplished by Secretary George K. Smith.

Secretary Smith then read his report and that of the treasurer. He stated that one member had been added to the association during the year, the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association of Spokane, Wash., bringing the individual membership up to 1,400, representing an annual output for 1906 of 14,327,914,986 feet of lumber. Mr. Smith reviewed the work of the credit rating department, which has become an important one and is steadily broadening its field of usefulness.

The treasurer's report showed net receipts of \$31,656.89, with disbursements amounting to \$30,441.42, leaving cash on hand May 1, \$1,215.47. The report was referred to an auditing committee.

J. B. White of Kansas City, Mo., delivered a masterly and exhaustive address on "The Growing Need of Accurate Knowledge as to the Standing Timber in the United States Available for the Manufacture of Lumber." Mr. White presented statistics covering the various phases of forest denudation and lumber production, and laid great stress on the importance of an accurate timber census, that it may be known how many acres of timber there are standing in the United States, how much waste land is ir reclaimable and how much brush land can ultimately produce forest trees. He urged that lumbermen give every aid possible to the Bureau of the Census in collecting statistics for the report of 1910, that data may be on hand which will enable the government and

individuals to successfully cope with the great problems which are confronting them.

R. S. Kellogg of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., made a brief address on "The Lumber Cut of the United States for 1906," after which Henry F. Graves delivered a paper on the Yale Forest School, covering the valuable work accomplished there and the crying need for trained foresters. He stated that the work does not deal solely with tree planting, botany and the like, but embraces the more practical phases of forestry; the matter of lumbering had even been taken up as far as funds permitted; that the university welcomes the alliance with lumbermen which the proposed chair of lumbering will afford, and that a department can be built up which will become a powerful force in the future of the industry by training the young men in the practical and technical sides of the question.

James M. Hammill read an interesting paper on "Adjustment of Lumber Fire Losses." Mr. Hammill laid particular stress upon two matters connected with this subject: first, the necessity of a thorough examination of the policy when received, since it alone, according to law, must govern the relations of the parties under it; and, second, whether in case of loss of manufactured lumber by fire the assured can recover from the underwriters the market value of the lumber at the time and place of loss, or merely the cost of producing the lumber. Mr. Hammill cited several instances and decisions pertaining to the principles involved and covered the two subjects very thoroughly.

Committees Appointed.

President Irvine then appointed the following committees:

Resolutions—J. A. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Hornby, Cloquet, Minn.; John W. Love, Nashville, Tenn.; S. M. Bloss, Garyville, La.; V. H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.; C. A. Doty, Doty, Wash.; H. H. Foster, Malvern, Ark.

Creditals—A. J. Niemeyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Lewis Doster, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Pardoe, Wausau, Wis.

Credit Rating—J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.; William B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.; Edw. Hines, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.; R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.

Auditing Committee—H. H. Foster, chairman, Malvern, Ark.; F. E. Waymer, Lakeland, Fla.; George E. Watson, New Orleans, La.

Credit Indemnity—Drew Musser, Little Falls, Minn.; William B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Biederman, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.

Conference Committee on Car Stake—Edw. Hines, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Doty, Doty, Wash.; R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.; J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.; George E. Watson, New Orleans, La.

E. V. Babcock told of the work which has been accomplished with the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, after which E. F. Perry, W. B. Stilwell and W. W. Ross spoke.

John A. Fox of the National Rivers and

Harbors Congress delivered an impromptu address on the necessity for improvement of the great system of waterways of the United States, drawing an unfavorable comparison between what has been accomplished along these lines by foreign nations and our own country. Overattention has been given to railroad development here, while the rivers and harbors have been neglected. Mr. Fox stated that 37,000 miles of waterways could be made efficient at a cost of about \$500,000,000 and would effectively solve the problems of freight congestion and railroad regulation. He urged hearty coöperation of the lumbermen in securing the necessary appropriations.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The association reconvened at 10 a. m. on Wednesday in the assembly room of the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort. The Committee on Credentials gave a satisfactory report which was ordered filed. C. I. Millard sent in his report as chairman of the Committee on Transportation, which covered various phases of lumber traffic, car stake allowance, freight rates and claims, weight contentions, etc., and gave it as his opinion that the railroads themselves as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission are trying to be fair in adjusting their business to public demand and legislative restrictions.

The Committee on Hardwood Rates to West Coast Points, consisting of E. P. Arpin, Eugene Shaw and John B. Ransom, next presented its report. It referred to conferences with a joint committee from the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association when a statement was prepared for presentation to R. H. Countiss, agent of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau; also to the courteous reception given it later by the bureau itself. In spite of various negotiations and strong effort there has been no disposition shown by railways to justify the present excessive rate, although they do not deny that it is detrimental to their own interests. The committee recommend the appointment of another committee to take up the matter further with the freight bureau, securing necessary funds from the various hardwood associations, and to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission if no justice is obtained.

The report of the Committee on Credit Indemnity was read by the chairman, Drew Musser; it was received and the committee continued, after which the entire matter was taken up in active discussion.

A letter was read from F. E. Weyerhaeuser, chairman of the Committee on Yale Forest School Endowment, in which he stated that \$54,000 has been subscribed, of which \$35,000 has been paid and invested in bonds; subscriptions are being added from time to time. After much discussion a motion to the effect that the present fund be turned over to the school was carried; the president urged that strenuous efforts to raise the balance of the funds be continued, so that the matter may be settled before the end of the year.

Chairman J. H. Freeman presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which embodied a request that the Forest Service and Census Bureau gather accurate information as to standing timber; expressed hearty approval of the government's forest reserve plan and of the work of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in its effort to bring about such a change of policy as will lead to the systematic and efficient development of our waterways, pledging the association's coöperation in securing sufficient appropriations. Copies of these resolutions were ordered sent to President Roosevelt, Hon. Ransdell and every member of the Senate and House of Representatives. It was voted that an initiation fee of \$100 be paid to constitute the association a member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will give it twenty delegates to the annual meeting.

Votes of thanks were offered those who delivered the valuable papers presented, to the management of the Jamestown Exposition and to the Chamberlin hotel, after which reports of the Auditing Committee and on the Credit Rating Department were read and approved, as well as one from Edward Hines, chairman of a special committee on car stake equipment.

Election of Officers.

J. B. White, E. C. Fosburgh and C. A. Doty were appointed to nominate officers. In accordance with their report the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, unanimously re-electing the same ones. The choice of officers and Board of Governors is as follows:

President—William Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Vice President—R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.
Treasurer—J. A. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—George K. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.
Superintendent—George F. Biederman, St. Louis, Mo.

Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association—H. M. Graham, Brinston, Ga.; J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo., governors.

Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States—John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.

Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association—Everett G. Griggs, Tacoma, Wash.

Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association—F. H. Pardoe, Wausau.

Southwestern Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association—J. H. Veness, Winlock.

Northwestern Hemlock Manufacturers' Association—George H. Chapman, Stanley, Wis.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association—R. H. Downman, New Orleans, La.

North Carolina Pine Association—E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.

Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association—Edward Hines, Chicago.

Western Pine Manufacturers' Association—J. R. Toole, Missoula, Mont.; N. W. McLeod, ex-officio, St. Louis, Mo.

Entertainment.

The business sessions ended on May 29 and on the following day the lumbermen of Norfolk tendered the guests a delightful trip to the site of old Jamestown, forty miles up the James River, on the steamer Old Point Comfort. About seventy-five guests participated and thoroughly enjoyed every moment of the excursion. A fleet of American battle-ships was anchored in Hampton Roads and

a fine view was had of Newport News with its wonderful shipbuilding yards and other interesting features. The time spent at historic Jamestown was equally pleasant, and

the party returned to Old Point Comfort at six o'clock. An elaborate luncheon was served on the steamer and the management of the affair was perfect in every detail.

Why Editors Swear.

By VAN B. PERRINE.

[The following contribution is from Van B. Perrine, the well-known manufacturer of hardwoods at Ft. Wayne, Ind., who during the last few months has contributed several specimens of pertinent verse to the columns of the *Record*, which have been highly appreciated by its readers. In the appended verses Mr. Perrine takes a new departure and discusses matters from the standpoint of a lumber newspaper editor. Everyone will concede that Van Perrine is not only one of the best hardwood lumbermen of the country but one of the best fellows withal. At the same time, in all verity, Mr. Perrine's analysis of a newspaper man's troubles is entirely from a theoretical standpoint; he discusses the subject about as well as the average lumber newspaper man does the lumber business. An editor is always glad to get inquiries from subscribers, asking anything, from the probability of Roosevelt's running for another term to the proper color to paint his barn. However, the suggestion in the writer's verse that pains us most is the inference that lumber editors occasionally swear. His long association with them should teach him that this is a base slander.]

When you get your Hardwood Record, do you look it through and through?
Do you read the ads as well as jokes, as you really ought to do?
Don't you know the man who runs it spends a lot of time and care
To gather all the information which he prints from here and there?
Don't you know he does some thinking, and it takes a mighty lot,
To give you what he knows is good, and cut out all the "rot"?
If you chance to be in the city and have some time to spare,
Drop into the office when he opens the mail—you'll learn why editors swear.

He gets a letter from Arkansas, in replying he's taking a chance,
As it asks if he thinks the price of gum or poplar will advance?
Of course from an old subscriber, who's taken his paper long,
Who will gamble on what the editor says, as editors can't be wrong.
Another comes in from Tennessee, from a man who owns a mill,
With a lot of logs and timber to cut, and wants an order to fill.
Of course he's an old subscriber, but he never paid for an ad.
We won't mention here what the editor said, as editors cuss when they're mad.

The next was from Mississippi, where a millman wanted to know
Whether to cut his trees all up, or let them in timber grow.
Would the editor send statistics of all the timber that stood?
And didn't he think that coal might give out, so's to raise the price of wood?
Besides he should have more money, as his mill was needing repair,
And a lot more "stuff," but never a cent—this made the editor swear.
And when it comes to swearing, be it city, town or woods,
You can gamble sure on the editor man, he'll always deliver the goods.

Another from out in Missouri, the writer wants to "be shown"
How he could build a sawmill, and where he could get a loan.
Did he know of a good bunch of timber, and what would be the price?
Had he better build a band-mill, or would a circular one suffice?
Being an old subscriber, if it wouldn't be asking too much,
Please send the plans for building the mill, with price for engine and such.
The editor read it all over, "From Missouri," he breathed with a sigh,
The words that he spoke weren't entered a joke in the *Record* that's kept on high.

The letters were full of questions, of things they wanted to know,
Had they better plant acorns or walnuts? How long would it take 'em to grow?
If he shut his eyes for an instant, some interrogation was plain,
He couldn't get rid of this terrible sign (?), it seemed impressed on his brain,
While he really had some ambitions that required more or less cash,
The mail with its questions, but never a cent, prophesied going to smash.
Do you wonder he felt rather blue-like, as he leaned way back in his chair,
And said, "To H—l with such business!" Do you wonder that editors swear?

But when life's book has been balanced in writing so plain and neat,
To show where we'll go, and in which row we're going to take a seat,
The editor'll see his swear words in a debit column quite long,
Yet when he looks at the credit side, if I'm not entirely wrong,
Things'll be written so clearly, and the many good deeds put down,
His chance will be good for the front row, and for his head a crown.
They will wipe out most of the cuss words—the Ruler on high is square,
And knows about things that happen each day to make an editor swear.

Hardwood Coffins in Foreign Lands.

The designing and constructing of coffins is not the most cheerful topic to discuss. Yet someone must make coffins and this line of work consumes large quantities of hardwoods. Of course, there are thousands of softwood caskets manufactured, some of which are of the softest pine. Others are of soft material inside, veneered with hardwood. There are other caskets which are constructed of the finest types of wood and elegantly finished.

There are men in the business who rescue discarded caskets from waste box piles and restore them to suitable condition for further service by patching up defective portions and applying polishes to the wood. Some of these caskets which are taken from abandoned heaps are fitted with metal corners and nickel handles, and made to appear quite salable. There are casket makers who actually manufacture both the soft and hardwood types of burial boxes for rental purposes. This practice prevails in the Philippine Islands, in Cuba, and in other foreign lands. The writer has noted coffins advertised for rent, direct from the shops of the makers. These coffins are of different patterns, so that the poor man can be accommodated with a cheap, pine casket, while the rich man may have the use of an expensive hardwood one. Many men plan years ahead for their final resting place. The ordering of the proper type of coffin is sometimes given when selecting the plot of land in the burial ground. Not infrequently caskets thus ordered are made from the very toughest woods, so they will last an indefinite time.

The roughest coffin which is made from hardwood is shown in Fig. 1, and is intended for the use of the poorest classes. There is no shape or form to the box. It is simply nailed up with the straight pieces. Such a box can be produced at little more than the cost of the lumber and time expended in putting it together. The type shown in Fig. 2 is also intended for the poorer classes. The stock is of the usual grade, but lacking in finishing. The parts are simply put together, common nails are used, and there is no tenoning or mortising. The object is to get the box set up as quickly and cheaply as possible. Wholesale lots are usually run off in this way.

Sometimes in order to fulfil certain preferences of the customer, common metal disks are nailed in rotation along the edges of the coffin as in Fig. 3. If these disks are made of finished metal, and are evenly secured in position, they improve the appearance of the casket considerably.

Considerable veneer is used in the make-up and ornamentation of caskets in some countries; note Fig. 4. American manufacturers do not go into this very extensively. In Cuba, for illustration, the coffin-makers of America ship partly finished coffins to the domestic makers, who proceed to ornament their sur-

faces with hardwood veneering, made to form a pattern.

In all countries, hardwood coffin-makers devote considerable attention to the quality of lumber used. It often happens that the coffin must remain indefinitely on the exhibition shelf of the warehouse or in the salesroom of the funeral director. In such cases, poorly seasoned lumber would warp and crack. Coffin-makers are usually careful as to the condition of the stock before making it up. Manufacturers in America usually depend upon funeral directors to handle the finished product. In some countries through which the writer recently traveled hardwood cof-



Fig 1



Fig 2

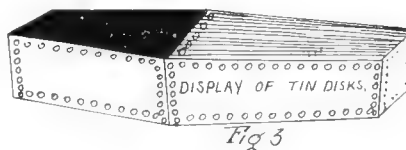


Fig 3

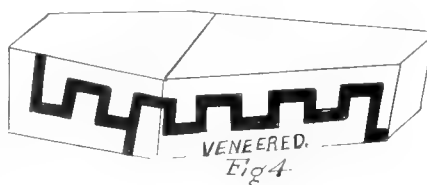


Fig 4

fins were observed being carried through a town on a pole as in Fig. 5. The casket seemed to be too light to be weighted with a body, and investigation revealed the fact that it was constructed only for the purpose of being exhibited and advertised by the maker.

Some very beautiful specimens of hardwood coffins are turned out by experienced coffin manufacturing concerns. They represent a great deal of time and energy. The casket for the rich man is one on which no expense is spared. Since the introduction of cloth covered caskets, there has been some-

what of a falling off in the request for finely polished hardwood surfaces. Nevertheless, there is and always will be a demand for the plain, well-finished casket. This type is a staple article. Various kinds of metal-trimmed, cloth-covered, veneered, and odd caskets are constantly coming into use, only to last a short time and then disappear, while the plain, finished hardwood casket lives on, year after year, and the manufacturers are almost always busy.

Recently there has been a fad for heavy and finely-designed handles on caskets used by the better classes. These heavy metal devices are costly and they add much to the weight and cost of the casket.

A white enameled casket is shown in Fig. 7. Hardwood surfaces are sometimes enam-

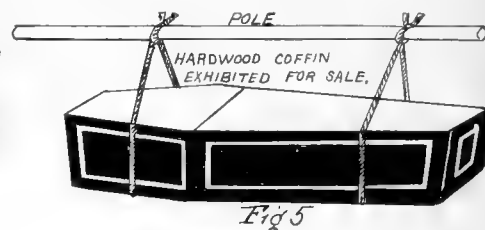


Fig 5

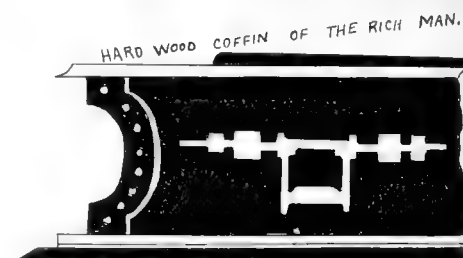


Fig 6

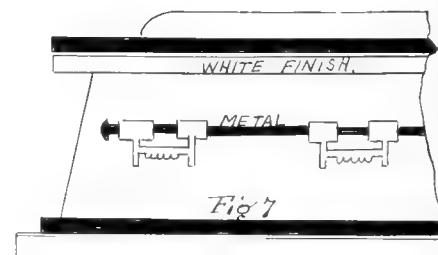


Fig 7

eled by casket makers for the purpose of getting the finest possible finish. An enameling plant has to be in connection with the shop. Transparent enamel is used and some of the figure in the wood shows through, exhibiting the natural grain. Special efforts are made to get smooth and glossy surfaces on these enameled caskets.

Competition in this industry is keen, but the price paid for the finely made product fully warrants the large expenditures necessary to purchase the costly materials employed and keep such plants running.

News Miscellany.

Immense Wood-Preserving Plant.

Contractors have commenced work on what is to be the largest wood preserving plant in the world, located at Galesburg, Ill. The buildings will be of concrete, and the yard will cover eighty acres, with five miles of track. The

works will be used to chemically preserve woods for track ties, bridge timbers and piling for the Burlington railroad system. Two million ties, as well as thousands of feet of lumber and piling, will be treated each year; the woods used will include all the inferior oaks, certain species

of pine, tamarack, maple, elm, hickory, spruce, fir and cottonwood. The plant will commence operations about Sept. 1.

Texas Post Oak.

Lumbermen of Waco, Tex., are of the opinion that they have been overlooking a great opportunity in the timber line, and are enthusiastic over the possibilities of the post oak of that section. Messrs. Moore and Mallander have been making experiments and tests, and if they continue to be satisfactory, there may be built a plant for the manufacture of the wood into lumber. The timber is plentiful in the district, and it is believed that it can be extensively used for furniture. Polished pieces are smooth and beautiful, the grain being handsome for use in desks, tables, etc., while its closeness insures durability. When properly kiln dried, it is thought it can be successfully employed even for buggies and wagons.

Building Operations for May.

Building operations from some fifty leading cities throughout the country as officially reported to The American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated, indicate a far greater activity than could be expected under the favorable circumstances of a backward season and unpropitious agricultural reports, which play an important part when actual money is to be liberated for building construction. Compared with May, 1906, the past month shows a loss of only 1 per cent in the aggregate building construction in some fifty cities. The losses and gains are in cities widely scattered throughout the country plainly indicating local causes:

City	May, 1907, cost.	May, 1906, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 428,774	\$ 549,197	21	
Birmingham	194,670	236,752	17	
Bridgeport	148,220	288,506	40	
Buffalo	742,000	1,289,590	42	
Chicago	6,121,750	6,495,620	5	
Cleveland	1,310,048	1,372,129	4	
Davenport	28,665	30,625	8	
Dallas	237,137	267,248	11	
Denver	324,350	443,720	27	
Detroit	1,715,550	1,227,400	40	
Duluth	397,790	355,533	11	
Evansville	94,560	55,692	71	
Grand Rapids	194,298	278,332	38	
Hartford	383,480	327,310	17	
Indianapolis	496,337	489,724	1	
Kansas City	1,289,135	910,570	40	
Los Angeles	1,005,665	1,051,832	5	
Louisville	404,862	495,975	18	
Milwaukee	2,274,379	751,121	202	
Minneapolis	1,626,425	847,360	91	
Memphis	394,989	343,200	15	
Mobile	133,000	94,220	42	
Nashville	219,876	475,638	53	
New Orleans	992,929	586,718	69	
New York	1,375,951	15,940,430	24	
Brooklyn	6,429,490	6,809,500	5	
Omaha	2,468,675	3,332,695	25	
Paterson	21,871,316	26,082,595	20	
Philadelphia	439,325	706,175	37	
Pittsburg	189,819	139,969	35	
Portland	5,683,920	4,886,655	16	
Pueblo	88,013	1,115,337	21	
Reading	1,152,467	1,087,769	5	
Rochester	36,785	16,315	125	
San Francisco	842,845	1,043,690	19	
Seattle	625,805	615,396	1	
St. Joseph	3,425,157	248,725	1	
St. Louis	1,497,415	360,430	111	
St. Paul	761,040	147,343	11	
Spokane	121,103	147,343	11	
Syracuse	1,983,758	2,103,255	8	
Toledo	889,542	971,253	8	
Trenton	114,955	110,535	3	
Waco	933,870	726,673	28	
Washington	184,716	61,905	198	
Wichita	367,855	192,381	52	
Wilmington	107,500	326,700	67	
Yonkers	471,320	407,922	15	
Total	124,943	117,228	6	
	365,415	265,230	16	
	708,167	1,341,766	42	
	239,045	806,332	69	
	209,840	529,445	59	
Total	\$863,001,137	\$63,715,483	1	

Nashville issued a permit of \$300,000 in May, 1906.
 * No records.

New Representative at Chicago.

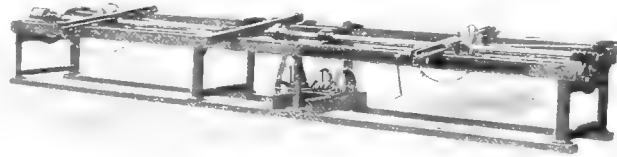
The Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander, Wis., which maintains an office at

1621 First National Bank building, Chicago, has appointed E. C. Dawley of Antigo, Wis., as its representative, to succeed A. C. Quixley, who resigned to enter business on his own account as a member of the firm of Quixley & McArthur, at Beloit.

While the Chicago trade is sorry to lose Mr. Quixley, it will find Mr. Dawley a welcome addition. Although a very young man, he has been engaged in the lumber business, in one capacity or another, for eleven years, and has been employed by the T. D. Kellogg Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Antigo and the Page

Tower Lumber Trimmer.

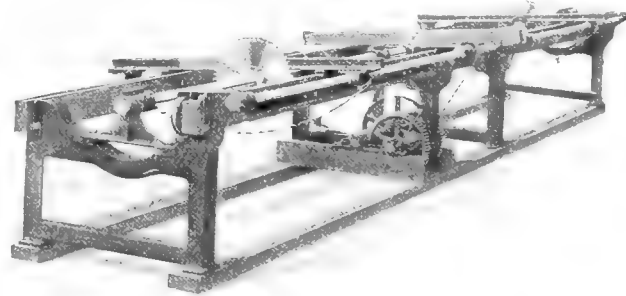
That enterprising house, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., in pursuance of its traditional policy to keep all its machinery thoroughly up-to-date, has within the last year remodeled its entire line of "Tower" edgers and trimmers, consisting of forty different sizes and kinds. Our readers cannot fail to be interested in sawmill machinery representing the most advanced ideas, and herewith are shown two views of the Tower one-man two-saw trimmer, small size. As is well known, the distinguishing fea-



FRONT VIEW "TOWER" TRIMMER

& Landeck Lumber Company at Crandon. Before coming to Chicago he was inspector and traveler for the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company. He is thoroughly experienced in all phases of the business, from the woods to the lumber yard, and well deserves the confidence of his employers and confreres.

tures of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company's trimmers are the manner of shifting the saws, which increases the capacity and reduces the waste, and the double feed works, which can be started, stopped or changed while the saws continue in motion. All that is necessary to obtain access to the saws is



BACK VIEW "TOWER" TRIMMER

Form Large Lumber Concern.

Advices from Saginaw, Mich., under date of May 28 announce that Congressman J. W. Fordney of Saginaw and F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena, with his three sons, Frank R. of Cleveland, Ralph of Alpena, and W. A. of Memphis, are the incorporators of a large lumber concern to be known as the Gilchrist Fordney Company, with a capital of \$1,200,000. The company has purchased 50,000 acres of timber land near Laurel, Miss., estimated to contain 600,000,000 feet of logs, mostly pine, some of it hardwood, however. The Kingston Lumber Company's plant at Laurel has also been purchased; it has a capacity of 150,000 feet a day. The sales department of the new concern will be conducted through the office of the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis, another Gilchrist institution.

Important Lumber Deal.

One of the most important lumber transactions occurring in Pittsburg recently was the taking over of the properties of A. Thompson of Philadelphia, the Blackwater Lumber Company and the Thompson Lumber Company of Davis, W. Va., by the Babcock Lumber & Boom Company, composed of Pittsburg men. These properties are some of the most valuable in West Virginia, and are rated at considerably over \$1,000,000. The deal involves about 1,000,000 feet of cut lumber and the same amount of logs, the remaining stumpage amounting to 350,000,000 feet. The development of the tract will be continued at the rate of about 2,800,000 feet monthly. The same interests recently bought holdings of about the same magnitude in eastern Tennessee.

to remove the bridge-tree at the end of the machine. The legs, of which there are four, are of iron. Observe the extreme simplicity of the entire machine.

The Forests of Norway.

Although 26,324 square miles, or twenty-one per cent of the total area of Norway is still said to be covered with forests, having an estimated value of about \$122,000,000, the products of these woods remain, as they have for years, the principal item on that country's export list. Real forests, where lumber of useful sizes is found, are now confined to the eastern and central part of the country, while on the coast land, from the southern part to the Russian frontier bordering the Arctic Ocean, there is hardly anything left of the abundance of large trees which formerly covered those districts.

The real forest trees of the country are the birch, spruce and the Scotch fir. The two latter grow intermingled, the fir predominating on dry ground and extending to a higher altitude than does the spruce, which will not thrive north of the polar circle. These three varieties prevail in nearly all parts of the country, often in un-mixed heavy forests, but usually intermingled, or with other less common species of trees. North of the polar circle the birch forms the great bulk of the forests and it is particularly plentiful on the coast. The conifers grow as high up as 2,600 feet, while the birches may be found at an altitude of 3,500 feet. Three-fourths of the forest area is covered with conifers.

The annual lumber production is about 344,000,000 cubic feet for the entire country, or 203 cubic feet per acre of forest land. About one-fifth of this quantity is exported, the remainder consumed in Norway. About 20,000 persons

earn their livelihood by working in the forests out of a total population of 2,000,000.

The time required by the conifers to reach timber size varies greatly in Norway, where climate and other conditions vary so much on account of the topography of the country. In the southern part the pine when from 75 to 100 years old is usually sufficiently large to yield timber of from 23 to 25 feet in length and 9 or 10 inches in diameter at the top. The spruce grows faster, but felling usually takes place when it is 120 or more years old. The cutting is estimated at 21.7 cubic feet to each acre of forest, while the growth averages 20.7, so that more wood is taken out of them than is supplied each year. The forestry department is controlled by the department of agriculture, and one director, four inspectors, twenty-five managers, two assistants, ten planters and 385 overseers and rangers are maintained. Nurseries have been established in several places and agencies for the collection and sale of tree seed. Instruction in forestry is given at three schools and one agricultural college.

Vice-Consul Alger of Christiania furnishes statistics showing that of Norway's forest area the state owns 3,335 square miles, which bring an annual income of about \$268,000. The annual expenses connected with the public forests, as they are called, amount to about \$128,000. The yearly profit derived by the state from this

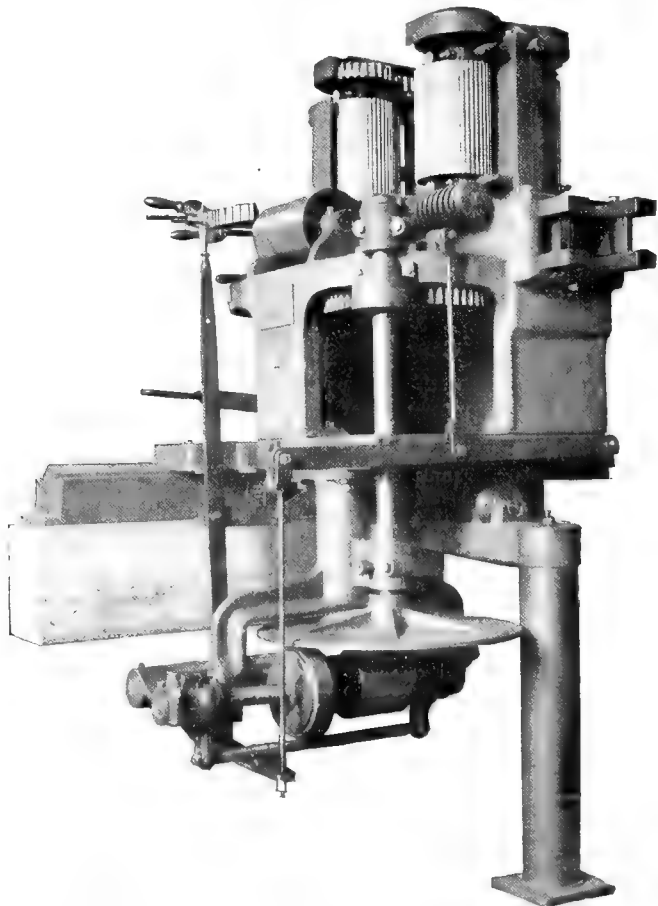
publications issued by the society free of charge. The state appropriates about \$30,000 annually for the use of the society.

There were 6,800,000 trees planted and 748 pounds of seed sown in 1905, of which 1,487,400 trees were planted and 176 pounds of seed sown by school children and other young people. Forest planting is gradually being introduced as a subject in the public schools. In a single parish 100,000 trees have been planted by them during the last three or four years.

About one-third of the total exports from Norway in 1905 consisted of lumber and wooden goods. The values of the different classes of these products were: Lumber, \$9,355,500; manufactures of lumber, \$656,000; wood pulp, \$7,402,300; paper, \$3,324,700; total, \$20,738,500. Included in manufactures of lumber are about 3,000 tons of matches, valued at \$326,700.

Mershon Feed Works for Band Resaw.

The illustration presented in connection with this article shows the band resaw feed works which Wm. B. Mershon & Co. of Saginaw, Mich., are prepared to supply anyone desiring to transform a band log mill of standard construction into a band resaw. It sometimes happens that a sawmill man has a band log mill which is serviceable and reliable and which carries a narrow saw, but which is lighter or of an older type than he cares to use as the main part of



MERSHON FEED WORKS FOR BAND RESAW.

source is thus about \$140,000. About \$15,500 are actual running expenses, while about \$20,000 is used for planting new trees and seed, and the rest for purchase and improvements and for aid to private forest cultivation. In 1898 a forestry society was established, of which a forestry engineer paid by the state has the professional management. The aim of the society is the preservation and cultivation of Norway's forests. The membership fee is 54 cents annually, or \$8.10 for lifetime membership. The members, at present about 20,000, receive the

his equipment—in other words, as the actual mill for breaking down the logs, sawing plank, bill stuff, etc. However, he may wish to use this mill as an auxiliary to the main log mill, and the feed works illustrated are so constructed that they can be used in connection with most such band mills. There has been a considerable demand for feed works of this description, and it is to cater to this requirement that the Mershon equipment has been placed upon the market. Applications to the company's office will bring full particulars concerning it.

New Cut-Off Saw.

In the ad of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company in this issue of the RECORD is illustrated a new type of cut-off saw known as the Holmes "Clipper." It is a new and improved type of cut-off saw designed especially to trim the ends of hardwood flooring and for cutting off stock in box and furniture factories. It is said to be the most rapid and accurate machine for the purpose now on the market. The saw is completely housed, thus making it perfectly safe to operate. The machine designed for trimming hardwood flooring will cut up to five inches wide, and the one for box and furniture factories will cut up to twelve inches wide. The manufacturers, the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, will be very glad to supply prospective purchasers with full details.

Logging in Honduras.

R. H. Ormsby, one of the English owners of the Belize State and Produce Company of British Honduras, which largely controls the mahogany and other lumber interests of that country, has arrived in Houston, Tex., and will make a special study of methods of transportation and removal of timber from the pine forests of that state. His company controls more than 370,000 acres of pine land and equally large forests of mahogany. The method in use for removing Honduras mahogany is by means of oxen, and only about eight weeks in the year are seasonable for logging. The laborers are hired for one year or for a great number of months, an agreement is signed in the court house and about three months' wages are paid in advance. The men go to the woods and labor in getting the timber ready and do not return until Christmas. When they do come they bring, as a rule, several months' pay with them, which they have had no occasion nor opportunity to spend, and receive a further advance of several months. Then everybody goes on a big spree that lasts for a month and all the money is spent in carousing and jollification. Then the men go back to the forests again.

Burbank's New Walnuts.

Luther Burbank, the California botanical genius, is superintending the introduction of two new hybrid timber walnut trees this year. One of them, the "Paradox," he especially commends for fuel and shade. It is a rapidly growing tree of fine shape and heavy wood. It is a hybrid of the California black walnut and the English walnut. In producing this species, Mr. Burbank is catering to the local demand for a rapidly growing tree for fuel and lumber purposes, shade and ornament, not to take the place of the eucalyptus, which will always hold its own among evergreen trees, but which will occupy first place where a deciduous tree is required.

The Paradox distances all other nut trees in rapidity of growth, beauty of outline, and amount of foliage. Mr. Burbank has shown that budded trees at six years of age are twice as large as black walnut trees at ten, or Persians at fifteen years of age. Twelve to sixteen feet is not an unusual growth for the first year; thus it will be seen that the new walnut grows twice as fast as the combined growth of its parents. The leaves are glossy and bright green, and have a delicious fragrance. The bark is thin and smooth, light gray and mottled with white. The wood is very compact, and has a handsome, lustrous grain; it takes a high polish, and the effect given by the annual layers and the medullary rays is unique. Though blossoming freely every year, the new walnut seldom bears nuts. The characteristics which make it valuable as lumber, as well as its great beauty, offset this defect, however. It will be planted to take the place of the eucalyptus where a large

amount of shade is wanted around homes and gardens in summer, and unlike the former will not intensify gloom or dampness during the rainy season by shutting out the sunshine.

Death of W. E. Smith.

On May 23 at Eau Claire, Wis., occurred the death of William Emerson Smith, president of the W. E. Smith Lumber Company, and secretary of the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis. Although Mr. Smith's health had not been good for a year or more and he went north to recuperate and rest, his parents and friends did not look for so sudden a termination of his life. Paralysis was the immediate cause of his death.

Few men are better or more favorably known in lumber circles throughout the country than he: in the words of a friend, "Everybody loved 'Billy' Smith." He was born at Eau Claire, Wis., in 1869, and began life as a newspaper reporter for the Eau Claire Leader. About twelve years ago he entered the lumber business, associating himself with the Three States Lumber Company



THE LATE W. E. SMITH OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

of Cairo, Ill., in a minor position from which he continually advanced until he became a power in the concern, and was one of its officers at the time of his death. About three years ago he moved the company's headquarters to Memphis, where he became actively interested in lumber affairs of that district. Nearly a year ago he was obliged to retire from active business on account of poor health. Mr. Smith's funeral was at the home of his parents in Eau Claire the Sunday following his demise, and interment took place in that city.

Litigation Over Export Shipment.

A legal case has just been fought out in the Liverpool law courts between Smith & Tyrer of Liverpool and Adams & Co. of Gloucester, which is of considerable interest to lumber circles. Smith & Tyrer, on behalf of the W. A. Powell Lumber Company of New Orleans, La., sold a large quantity of lumber to the Adams concern. The lumber was duly shipped and Smith & Tyrer received a draft in exchange for the shipping documents, of course before the lumber had been inspected by Adams & Co. The wood when it arrived was not in order and a considerable award was made to the Messrs. Adams.

Before the acceptance became due for payment the W. A. Powell Lumber Company, the shippers, failed, and Adams & Co. were left with a claim against a bankrupt firm. The action they then took seemed to put them at

once out of court, as they instructed their bankers to dishonor the draft. Smith & Tyrer then sued for the value of the draft and of course succeeded.

The case, however, opens up a field for discussion as to the relative position of the shipper, broker and merchant. Undoubtedly, the merchant is placed in a somewhat unfair position and has a genuine grievance. He makes a contract with a firm of brokers of undoubted financial stability, who in turn place the contract with a shipper in the states who may be entirely a man of straw. Again he may make a contract for say a carload of firsts and seconds quartered oak boards, which bears the notation, "Should any dispute arise in connection with this contract the buyer shall nevertheless take delivery of the goods as shipped and make due payment as herein agreed."

It necessarily follows then that if the shipper should happen to ship No. 1 common plain oak the buyer must not refuse delivery or payment. If he gets an award from arbitration the broker generally pleads that he has no funds belonging to the shipper and tells the merchant to go himself and obtain his money by suing the shipper in the American courts. The shipper in this case is in a safe position and unless the amount is large the legal costs would make it so that it was not worth while; in a case such as that of the Powell concern, of course when a verdict has been obtained there would be no assets to pay the claim which has been awarded.

Quite an agitation is being formed by English merchants here to try and force shippers to make brokers responsible to pay the claims made against them.

The Hardwood Situation.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States recently sent out a series of questions to members with the request that accurate and full replies be made, for the purpose of enabling the secretary to compile a summary of trade conditions which should represent a consensus of opinion from manufacturers in all the states in the hardwood belt. The questions were as follows:

Are your inquiries satisfactory in volume?

How do your unfiled orders compare with Jan. 1, 1907?

How long will your present supply of orders keep your shipping department busy?

Are your stocks on hand at present larger or smaller than on Jan. 1, 1907?

What are your prospects for production during the balance of this year? Will it be larger or smaller compared with the first four months?

How is your car supply at present?

Have you any accumulation of any kind of wood? If so, state below.

State the woods which you have in shortest supply over demand.

Conditions of trade, outlook, etc.

What suggestions have you to offer for the benefit of other members?

While answers were not numerous, it was deduced from the material sent in in reply to the questions and an accompanying letter, that building conditions throughout the entire northern country have been delayed owing to the later spring, but notwithstanding this permits for the month of April, 1907, in fifty leading cities of the United States, show a gain of five per cent over the same month for 1906.

It is expected that a large corn acreage will be planted this year to overcome the scarcity of wheat which is caused by the late spring.

The prospects for hardwood production are only fair and not up to the average. The consuming markets, especially in furniture and construction work, are busy using hardwoods and are in the market to purchase.

In the seventh question as to accumulations

of wood it is found in sections where the largest production should be noted, it is light, and shows that hardwoods are in short supply as compared with the demand.

A general feeling exists that there is no reason for prices to change except to a higher trend.

Producers have enough business to carry them on an average of from three to four months, and an exceptionally strong fall trade is looked for.

In comparison with the pines and west coast products the hardwood industry is in much better shape; production is lighter and conditions in markets better than in any other branches of the lumber business.

Heroes of the Board Walk.

Conspicuous among the throng of illustrious personages in attendance at the recent meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City was the ubiquitous presence of the pair of distinguished lumbermen portrayed herewith. This snapshot was taken on the Board Walk, and exhibits them as they appeared in one of Atlantic City's famous roller chairs. It is



"HOME AIN'T NOTHING LIKE THIS"

hardly necessary to state who they are, but for the minority not acquainted with them who thereby acknowledge themselves unknown—it may be said that these real heroes of the hour were Sam E. Barr, the famous shellbark hickory dealer of New York City, and J. H. P. Smith, the equally well-known purveyor of poplar and other wooden plunder of Parkersburg, W. Va.

New Lumber Dock for New Orleans.

Following out the plan of keeping the several associations advised of important matters being handled for the general benefit of the export lumber trade, the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association advises that in investigating conditions at New Orleans and recognizing the fact that it was impossible for lumber to move through that market in anything like the volume it should by reason of the city's geographical situation and natural advantages, it conceived the idea of going before the Board of Port Commissioners and suggesting to them the erection of a dock for the purpose of handling all wood goods where handling charges might be reduced to a minimum and where the lumbermen might exercise some reasonable control over their own products. Following out this idea, it succeeded in meeting the Dock Board at a special meeting called for that purpose and with the hearty support of a committee from the Belt Railroad Commission headed by the Hon. Martin Behrman, president, put the matter in a manner that

permitted of no doubt as to the advisability of the construction of such facilities in New Orleans as would insure the movement of the volume of export lumber traffic to which the port is properly entitled. The idea was received with unanimous approval and resulted in instructions being given to the engineer of the Port Commission and the engineer of the Public Belt Railroad Commission to draw up plans with the assistance of the lumbermen, for the construction of such a dock, the same to be considered at a meeting to be held for the purpose in the near future.

The association was especially careful to secure the hearty support of the Belt Railroad Commission, inasmuch as it intends that this dock shall be accessible to all roads so that an exporter may be enabled to accumulate cargo arriving over different lines and deliver to a steamer at one point. J. H. Hinton, president, addressed the meeting, outlining the plans as above stated, and exporters are now confident that the erection of these facilities is only a question of a short time.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A bill now before the legislature of Michigan, which is backed by the Forestry Association of that state, provides for the appointment of nine men, who during the next two years shall make an examination of the waste lands of the state and report the wisest method of administering them. According to the state forest warden, there are 6,000,000 acres of waste land in Michigan which produce little of value. Because of the denuded condition of the water sheds Michigan towns and cities are subject to floods. A great part of this waste land can be made to grow trees, and this is one of the important problems that should have the early attention of the legislature.

The Ohio Sash & Door Company of Cleveland has increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

The Adams Wood Products Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, O., with a capital of \$100,000, by A. J. Adams, John McDonald, P. F. Brady, A. E. Powell and M. A. Foran.

The schooner Oneida, bound from Cecil bay to Chicago with a cargo of hardwood lumber, was stranded during the night of May 27 on North Manitou island. The crew escaped.

The Interstate Veneer Company has been incorporated at Emporia, Va., with D. E. Stone of Baltimore as president.

The Salmon Brick & Lumber Company of New Orleans has landed a big contract for piling to be used on the Isthmus of Panama. The contract amounts to over \$45,000 and this is the second contract of that size to be secured for furnishing piles within the last few weeks.

Pandora, Kan., is shipping out quite a large number of walnut logs of late. Recently eleven log heaps were noted in the yard of the depot, each heap containing on an average of 22 walnut logs, or about 240 in all. They were from 8 to 18 feet in length and 1 to 2½ feet in diameter.

The Cornie Stave Company of Junction City, Ark., has purchased a large tract of land in Winn Parish, La., from the Gulf Land Company.

The Henry Qualmalz Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation at Little Rock, Ark., capital \$100,000.

The Joseph T. Steinacker Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000, has filed articles of incorporation at Baltimore.

S. G. M. Gates of Bay City, Mich., has sold 1,500,000 feet of hardwood lumber to be cut at his mill to the McCormick-Hay Lumber Company of Saginaw.

The fifteenth session of the National Irrigation & Forestry Congress will be held in Sacramento, Cal., in September. The expenses of the conventions are defrayed by the cities in which they are held.

Col. Charles Bogardus, late of Paxton, Ill., re-

cently purchased the extensive plant of the Lakewood Lumber Company at Lakewood, Mich., five miles north of Pellston, where he resides. The property purchased consists of the mills and machinery of every kind, tramways, boarding houses, stores and fifty-two dwelling houses. The purchase was made for the Bogardus Land & Lumber Company, which owns quite a lot of fine timber near by.

About 400 acres of fine timber land was destroyed on South Mountain near Leesburg, N. Y., recently. The fire started in several places at once and about thirty men were employed to stop its further progression.

Two thousand woodworkers employed by the Fixture Manufacturers' Association were granted an increase in wages by agreement with the officers of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago.

The Ohio-Pennsylvania Lumber Company has been incorporated under the laws of Alabama, with principal place of business at Axis. A woodworking plant will be operated by the company.

High water carried out the mill dam of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company at Hayward recently, as well as the trestle of the railway spur. Three million feet of logs were carried out and scattered along the river.

J. D. Tennant and G. E. Grant of Cygnet, O., recently closed a deal at Laporte, Ind., by which they became the owners of a large factory at that place where all kinds of woodwork is manufactured.

The lumber mill of B. Grier at Montreal was destroyed by fire the afternoon of May 24, and adjoining buildings also badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Case & Crotser, extensive hardwood dealers at Kingsley, Mich., have acquired considerable timber in Matchwood township and it is reported that they will build a large mill there.

Walter McCormick of the Hay-McCormick Lumber Company of Saginaw, Mich., was in Bay City recently purchasing a million and a half feet of hardwood lumber which is being manufactured at the Gates sawmill.

About 18,000 acres of timber land in Wayne county, Tennessee, have been purchased by T. S. Hassel of Clifton. The land is estimated to cut close to 51,000,000 feet of lumber, and large quantities of cross-ties, hickory and stave timber.

A woodworking plant is to be established at Crossville, Tenn., by E. S. Cram & Co. They have purchased several thousand acres of timber land and will manufacture all kinds of house trimming. About \$50,000 will be invested in the plant.

The Lester Mill Company of Lester, Ark., is equipping its pine mill so as to saw hardwood.

Good & Miller of Camden, Ark., were compelled to close down last week on account of high water.

R. D. Newton of Camden, Ark., is putting in a small mill near Louann, Ark., where he expects to cut considerable pine.

Weather conditions the past two weeks in southern Arkansas have been very unfavorable for logging.

Q. McCracken, manufacturer of hardwood lumber at Mound City, Ill., and D. E. Taylor, have

just started a factory at Joppa, Ill., for the manufacture of elm hubs. They are getting in a fine lot of poles and turning out some nice stock. The firm name is Taylor & Co.

Sturm & Sturm, manufacturers of special wagon stock at Calhoun, Ky., have incorporated their business and changed the name to the Sturm Lumber Company. The capitalization is \$15,000, and the officers are E. Sturm, president; H. A. Sturm, vice president; J. L. Schutt, secretary.

At a meeting of employing carpenters and builders of Dubuque, Ia., it was decided to suspend all building operations June 1 unless the boycotts of the woodworkers against the local sash and door factories be raised or the builders be allowed to use the product of the factories. Building at Dubuque is now practically at a standstill; the factories are continuing work with a two-thirds crew.

The Hilton Lumber Company has just been incorporated at Belleview, Fla., with a capitalization of \$20,000. C. W. Hilton of New Haven, Conn., who has an option on a large tract of timber land at Belleview, is the founder of the company. Interested with him in the project are J. W. Palmatter, E. C. Sloan and William Aufort, all of New Haven. The general offices of the company will be at New Haven and a small mill will be erected at Belleview. The company will produce, oak, baywood, other hardwoods and pine.

The Hay Land & Lumber Company of Dardanelle, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, fully paid in, to buy and sell lands and timber, manufacture and sell lumber, ties and piling, build and operate railroads and tramways, sawmills, planing mills, etc. The incorporators are Alfred G. Hay, J. B. Crownover, C. B. Cotton, F. H. Phillips, H. Crownover, J. H. Crownover and George N. Goodier.

The Pioneer Coopers Company of St. Louis, which operates a large sawmill and heading factory at Forest, La., is building a twenty-mile broad-gauge railroad extending through fine hardwood timber sections. It is thought that the line will be extended to the Iron Mountain. Both freight and passenger service will be maintained.

The Novelty Hardwood Company has been organized at Durham, N. C., with a paid in capital of \$10,000. The company will manufacture hardwood specialties of all kinds. A plant will be built and up-to-date machinery installed. The directors are R. G. Jones, J. E. McDowell, A. Crumpacker, N. M. Johnson, W. J. Griswold, J. H. Erwin and R. L. Lindsey.

J. M. Carpenter of Corinth, Miss., will establish a sawmill at Raymondsville, Tex., for the purpose of working up mesquite, ebony, guayacan and other hardwoods. The introduction of mesquite for furniture will be something entirely new; the wood can also be used for veneering.

The sawmill of the Upham Manufacturing Company at Marshfield, Wis., has sawed its last log, and is now in the hands of the United States Leather Company. This mill has been an important factor in the lumber history of Wisconsin, having been in operation since 1878, its yearly cut of logs averaging 12,000,000 feet, or about 348,000,000 feet for the entire period. It is not decided whether or not the leather company will continue milling operations.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

A. R. Vinnedge has returned from the East, where he went to attend the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City. Mrs. Vinnedge accompanied him, and in addition to the stop there they visited other cities and took in the Jamestown Exposition.

E. P. Arpin, the well-known hardwood lumberman of Grand Rapids, Wis., was a welcome caller

at the the Record office last Thursday.

A strike of thirty woodworkers and carpenters in the shop of the Commercial Cabinet Company, Halsted and Division streets, has completely tied up work in that establishment. The strike was called because one of the carpenters, who was boarding with the foreman of the shop, changed his boarding place. The foreman had the man discharged. The discharged mechanic appealed

to President Kermse of the company, who reinstated him and discharged the foreman. This was followed by a walk-out of the men in the shop. The woodworkers were ordered back to work, but the carpenters will remain out.

"C. M. Crim of C. M. Crim & Son, manufacturer of Indiana hardwood lumber at Salem, Ind., was a caller at the Record office on June 7.

"Business is very good for this season of the year," said A. H. Ruth of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company. "Our mills both in the South and the North are running and keeping up to the limit."

Frank Ingram, manager of the American Hardwood Lumber Company, has been out of the city for the past few weeks.

L. D. Benedict of the L. D. Benedict Lumber Company was having troubles of his own when the Record man called. Three cars shipped from his mill were lost in the shuffle. Speaking of trade he said that there is less dry stock on hand this season than at the same time last year. He said trade was keeping up splendidly and he had a good supply of orders on hand.

"It pays to keep up the condition of the lumber yard," said a Chicago millman the other day. "When lumber comes from the mill we have it neatly and regularly piled. It is not only much easier to go at and handle in this way but it keeps the stock in good condition. When a customer visits our yard he is much more impressed by the way we handle our stock than any other thing. We have tried it and found that it brings good results with little effort."

It seems to be the general opinion among the trade that there is less dry stock on hand this year than ever before. Stock is coming into the markets which has been cut only about sixty days and consequently is very green. A large local lumber shipper says that green stock is running up the price of freight. He showed the bill of lading on a shipment just received which figured that the stock weighed on an average of five pounds to the foot. Of course on a 10 or 11 cent rate this does not amount to much but where it is more it adds considerably to the freight.

Charles A. Goodyear of Tomah, Wis., was in Chicago last week. Mr. Goodyear is a well-known lumberman and his trip here was a business one.

J. W. Kitchen was in Chicago on a brief business visit June 6. He is treasurer of Van Sant, Kitchen & Co., well-known manufacturers and wholesalers of high-grade poplar and oak lumber at Ashland, Ky.

F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena, Mich., and his son, W. A. Gilchrist of Memphis, Tenn., were in Chicago recently on a trip which combined business and pleasure. F. W. Gilchrist is one of the best known lumbermen of the white pine region of Michigan.

Harry S. Hayden of the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company attended the fifth annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Norfolk, Va., and while in the east went on to Princeton, N. J., to visit his old home. The Hayden & Westcott Company is a wholesaler of hardwood lumber with offices in the Railway Exchange building.

Frank Hendrickson of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company has been away on a trip for the past week.

F. B. McMullen, manager of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, states that business with his company has been keeping up, though he thinks that most of the buyers have fairly good stocks on hand.

Friends of Edward L. Davis, the well-known Louisville lumberman, will regret to know that he has been having serious trouble with his eyes of late, which has necessitated his giving up close attention to business.

C. D. Boynton of St. Louis, the well-known lumberman-wit of Missouri, was a caller at the Record office on June 3. Mr. Boynton was in

the city to meet his wife and his mother, who have just returned from a winter's trip to Japan.

The Lumbermen's Golf Association of Chicago has been organized to further acquaintance among lumbermen golfers and for the purpose of having a lumbermen's annual tournament. The membership is open to all the fraternity, regardless of residence, and this year's tournament will be held at the Glenview Golf Club on June 25. It is hoped that the attendance will be large. Lumbermen are invited to send in applications for membership accompanied by check for \$5 to cover initiation fee and dues for the present year. C. F. Thompson is president; Frank B. Stone, secretary, and C. F. True, treasurer. Headquarters of the association are at 701 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

The Record is in receipt of the revised grading rules of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, as adopted at the annual meeting May 15 and 16. Secretary G. E. Watson, Hibernia Bank building, New Orleans, announces that he has a supply of these rules and can furnish a reasonable number to any member desiring them, free of charge.

The Hurley Machine Company, 153-9 South Jefferson street, Chicago, has started suit in the United States Circuit Court over infringement on their "Little Giant" floor scraper patent.

I. F. Balsley, manager of the hardwood department of Willson Brothers' Lumber Company of Pittsburg, presented to his friends at the recent Atlantic City convention a pocket blank book conveniently and suitably ruled to show at a glance stock lists and price lists of lumber of all kinds located at various shipping points. In short, if it is properly filled out, a salesman will find it a compendium of all the information he requires for making sales. The book is spaced not only for lumber of all varieties, but for flooring, siding, etc., as well. It is an admirable short-cut system for every lumber salesman, and for the ingenuity of the plan and its execution Mr. Balsley deserves the thanks of his friends in the trade.

George E. Youle, vice president and Pacific coast representative of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, was called east recently by the serious illness of his mother, reaching her bedside shortly before she died. Mr. Youle went to Boston for a conference with the principals of his house before returning to Seattle.

John D. Spaulding made a recent trip to the upper Mississippi valley on behalf of Upham & Agler, with whom he has lately resumed connection.

The summer residence of H. Paepcke, president of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, at Glencoe, was burned June 1; the loss amounted to about \$20,000.

A. Jarvis of the Steven & Jarvis Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wis., was a visitor to this market a few days ago, en route to Michigan points.

E. J. Ostrander, secretary, and J. W. Embree, vice president, of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, have returned from a trip to the operations of the Arkansas Lumber Company, located at Warren, Ark.

E. S. Hartwell, of the well-known lumber house of that name, has gone to Wilmington, N. C., to look after his interests in the Waccamaw Lumber Company, in which he is interested. This company owns 200,000 acres of timber in that state, consisting of cedar, gum, cypress and pine, and has one of the finest plants in the district.

The Shavings & Sawdust Company has given to John A. Chapman, as trustee, for use of Cyrus H. McCormick, a trust deed to the property at the northwest corner of Western avenue and Twenty-third street, to secure a loan of \$33,750 for seven years at 6 per cent.

George Kern of the well-known wholesale hardwood house, the Kern Lumber Company of Free-

port, Ill., was in town June 4, calling on the trade.

F. B. Sprague, formerly associated with the D. W. Higbie Lumber Company, has formed the F. B. Sprague Lumber Company, with offices at 748 First National Bank building, Chicago. Mr. Sprague will specialize in hardwood lumber of all varieties, and is in a position to assure excellent service.

Boston.

The Boston hardwood lumbermen who attended the recent convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City have all returned to Boston. They report a splendid meeting both from a business and social standpoint.

Benjamin Pope of the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company has gone to his stock farm in Concord, Mass., where he will spend the summer.

R. L. Abbott, who has served two terms as surveyor general of lumber of Massachusetts, has been re-appointed for a third term by the governor of this state. Mr. Abbott is a capable and popular man.

The Blanchard Lumber Company has engaged W. A. Webster as salesman to cover western Massachusetts and Maine. He has been associated with the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company and more recently with the Palmer-Hunter Lumber Company.

The planing mill business in Northampton, Mass., formerly conducted by Lancelot & Gagne, has been purchased by Delos T. Pepin. Mr. Pepin will make extensive improvements.

Robert C. Lippincott of Philadelphia visited the eastern trade recently.

W. W. Reilley of Buffalo, N. Y., was in Boston last week. Mr. Reilley reported the hardwood market as very firm.

Charles S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co. has returned from a trip to New Brunswick.

The W. O. McDuffee Company has been incorporated in Boston to carry on a general wood-working business, with a capital stock of \$4,000. The promoters are J. Sherman Richardson, William O. McDuffee and Frank H. McDuffee.

The Hoosatic Lumber Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000, and will be located in Derby, Vt. The stock and plant of the Carter & Hubbell Company, which business has been conducted by Linn E. Lockwood, has been taken over by this new corporation. R. W. Chatfield, who has been vice-president of the Ansonia Lumber Company, for many years is also interested in the new company. The sash, door and blind business will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Lockwood.

A shipment of 50,500 feet of oak was made from Boston last week to South America.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its second meeting under the newly elected officers on June 6. It was well attended, but nothing of especial interest came up. Haney-Henson & Co. were elected members of the exchange. Recent visitors to the exchange rooms were Edwin Gaskill of Sue, W. Va.; E. H. Silliman of the Waccamaw Lumber Company, Waccamaw, S. C.; John J. Duffy, Sr., of the La Fayette Mill & Lumber Company, Baltimore, Md.; George E. Major of Major & Loomis Company, Hartford, N. C.; James C. Cowen of Schultz Bros. & Cowen, Chicago, Ill., and L. L. Barth of Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago.

Schofield Brothers, though a comparatively young firm, has always been among the hustlers. Their success was conclusive from the beginning, and their latest venture certainly accentuates the fact. The Saltkeatchie Lumber Company of Ufers, S. C., in which they are largely interested, is fast shaping itself for business. They are now installing band saws, automatic trimmer steam-set works from the Allis-Chalmers Com-

pany, a large Corliss engine and high pressure boiler equipped with Gordon blast grates used in forced draft systems. They have purchased a Lidgerwood skidding machine costing \$9,000, use the American log loaders made by the American Hoist & Derrick Company, New York; the Shay geared locomotive from the Lima Locomotive & Machine Company, and the Russell logging cars of 60,000 pounds capacity from the Russell Wheel & Foundry Company, Detroit, Mich. Nothing is omitted in the way of latest equipments to render the plant thoroughly complete and up-to-date. The machinery is the heaviest ever installed in the South and they are beginning to build six miles of railroad through their timber. This tract comprises about 150,000,000 feet of cypress, poplar, walnut, long and short leaf pine, gum and ash. R. W. Schofield is now at the mill superintending the work. This firm has also contracted for the entire output of Hoover Lumber Company, Cash, S. C., running about 12,000,000 white oak, short leaf pine, ash, poplar and some gum; the white oak especially, they claim, is the best grade ever placed on the market. The mill is equipped with the latest band saw, dry kiln and up-to-date planing mill. John H. Schofield is touring Wisconsin and Minnesota contracting for a block of white pine. R. P. Ashley of this firm recently spent a week at the West Virginia mills familiarizing himself with stocks.

George F. Craig of George F. Craig & Co., this city, and Lewis Dill of Lewis Dill & Co. of Baltimore, Md., sailed for Europe on May 29. Mr. Craig will remain about a month. Mr. Dill joins his wife, who preceded him on the trip.

Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company reports busy; has no fault to find with conditions. Their mill is working right along filling orders. Many inquiries are coming in and they are looking forward to good summer trading.

Haney Henson & Co., lumber and millwork, consider last month the best in the year for them, all departments kept busy. Mr. Haney asserts they have excellent orders on hand and that business is coming in every day.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son report May a very fair month, considering that the labor troubles have interfered more or less with work in the various trading centers. They are receiving good orders right along and have no doubt as to prospects for summer business.

The prosperous firm of W. H. Fritz & Co. has felt the necessity of increasing its staff and extending its territory. Their hardwood department is doing well and they are going more extensively into the maple flooring line. They have also added North Carolina and yellow pine. They recently engaged E. D. Wood, well known in New York and Pennsylvania, to look after this territory for them, and B. T. Bethune, formerly an operator in the South, to look after Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The friends of E. B. Hayman of this firm will be glad to learn that he is able to be around again.

The Lycoming Lumber Company, Greensburg, Pa., was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws on May 10. Authorized capital \$10,000.

Hummer & York Lumber Company, Bloomsburg, Pa., was granted a charter under Delaware laws on May 29, capitalization \$100,000.

Babcock Lumber & Boom Company, Davis, W. Va., a recently chartered company, purchased all the lumber interests of A. Thompson, Thompson Lumber Company and Blackwater Lumber Company of Davis, W. Va. The sale of the lumber will be made by E. V. Babcock & Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. They will retain the Philadelphia office, 903 Betz Building, formerly occupied by A. Thompson, of which Charles G. Blake, manager, will have charge. The capitalization of the new company is \$500,000. No details are given out, however, by the officers for publication concerning money considerations. The deal was consummated on May 21.

The final concatenation of the eastern Penn-

sylvania Hoo-Hoo before the Annual was held at the Hotel Walton on May 31. Owing to the necessary absence from the city of a number of prospective kittens only three frisky felines were received into Hoo-Hoo. Frank Carlton Snedaker of F. C. Snedaker & Co., Horace Kent Walton of Coppock-Warner Lumber Company and Benjamin Thomas Bethune of W. H. Fritz & Co. The convention on the roof, though not so largely attended as was at first promised, proved a most interesting and enjoyable affair. Addresses were made by Vicegerent Jerome H. Sheip and Benjamin C. Currie, Jr., on matters pertaining to the coming Annual to be held on September 9, 10 and 11 at Atlantic City, N. J. Judging from the reports coming in from the various committees there can be no doubt of its being a tremendous success. Hundreds of letters have been received from cities between here and Texas and from the far Northwest requesting details and notifying the chairman ex-officio, Jerome H. Sheip, that the boys from these sections are coming on in crowds. B. C. Mason of Mason-Featherstone Lumber Company, Asheville, N. C., and H. G. Barrington of Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, New York, were guests at the concatenation.

A. Lincoln, the old established furniture manufacturing concern, will shortly erect another large factory.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Fifty-eighth street and Woodland avenue, have their main office now in the Crozer Building, 501-2-3-4. This firm is one of the oldest and best known houses in this city. They report business a little slow of late, but on the whole satisfactory. They carry an immense stock of hardwoods in their large yards at Fifty-eighth street and have just received 100,000 feet of dry 5, 6 and 8, 4 cherry.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. report good orders coming in right along. R. W. Wistar is on a trip to Evergreen, N. C.; will also go to Georgia to look after the firm's interests. H. E. Baes of this house is on a selling trip in New York and James W. Anderson, who has just recovered from a slight illness, is traveling through the New Jersey section. Percy H. Jarratt is their southern representative and looks after the buying and shipping in Georgia.

Among the many recent visitors to the trade were Albert Haas of Albert Haas Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Nelson H. Wolcott of L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I.; Fred Pyfer of B. B. Martin Company, Lancaster, Pa.; Harry J. Myers of Brown-Borhek Lumber Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; J. H. Chapman of Chapman & Hoover, Diana, W. Va.; Stephen S. Mann of Mann & Parker, Baltimore, Md.; Frank F. Fish, secretary National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago; Lewis Foster, secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Chicago; W. W. Reiley of W. W. Reiley & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.; the popular sales agent of Bowman Lumber Company, St. Albans, W. Va.; Van R. Perrine of Perrine, Armstrong & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., who with his wife is visiting friends in New York City; E. J. Hoover of E. J. Hoover & Bro., Durbin, W. Va., and B. W. Bowden of Mt. Sterling, N. C.

Pittsburg.

The Linehan Lumber Company is pounding away at the hardwood market and keeps up a steady fire of orders. Its stock, secured from the International Hardwood Floor Company, is proving first class goods for a high class of customers. The Linehans are also handling a fine lot of mixed hardwoods, much of which go to eastern plants.

The E. T. Lippert Saw Company has been chartered in Pittsburg. Its members are E. T. Lippert, E. W. B. Pischner, Fred J. Pischner, William F. Pischner, John G. Pischner and Oscar T. Dittich. The company will have a plant in the Pittsburg district.

The demand for ash is increasing steadily in local offices. The railroads are again enter-

ing the market and seem to be anxious to secure considerable quantities of ash for baggage car building. White ash is very scarce and is commanding the best of prices. Eastern Ohio is furnishing much of the stock that goes to the handle factories.

The Cheat River Lumber Company reports that it is necessary to keep on the lookout for business continually if you want it. Chestnut and oak are selling with less effort than the other woods, but there is a disposition among big buyers to hedge their orders, preferring to wait apparently for better prices for fall delivery.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company has two mills in western Pennsylvania cutting oak. A large part of this is heavy timbers for railroad use. The firm has been very successful in bidding on large jobs this spring and is doing a fine business in all sorts of oak lumber.

The Nicholasville Lumber Company, which has recently been incorporated, has decided to build a planing mill, 50 by 60 feet, at Nicholasville, Ky. It will make a specialty of dressed lumber for the retail trade, tobacco hogsheads and cases.

The Nicola Lumber Company is capturing its full share of the hardwood trade this summer and has had a good season in all lines so far. Its stocks of hardwood are quite complete and it is a hard competitor in bidding for large bills in the Pittsburg district and its traveling men are taking a splendid lot of orders for oak outside this territory.

George Grim of Richmond, Ohio, has secured the contract for cutting a large amount of hardwood timber near Follansbee, W. Va. The lumber will be shipped to Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg schools are taking an exceptional interest this year in the planting of trees. In this they are receiving more than the customary encouragement from the daily press, which is stimulated to talk more of the need of forest trees by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and some of the big coal and coke companies, which have set out immense forests during the past two years.

Two lumbermen of Bradford, Pa., are receiving the congratulations of their friends on one of the best timber deals that has fallen to the lot of Pennsylvania capitalists for years. About a year ago S. A. Holbrook and P. C. Blaisdell, both members of the Tennessee Lumber Company, bought a tract of timber in the South and about a month ago sold it at a price which brought them a very handsome profit.

The Ironton Lumber Company is building a large new planing mill at Ironton, O. The machinery is being installed and by July 1 it is expected that the plant will be in full operation.

The Juniata Lumber Company of Pennsylvania has been incorporated by G. S. Grove and B. F. Grove, A. I. Harris, W. B. Hicks and Levi Sparr. It will operate in the neighborhood of Altoona and ship its stock to the eastern markets.

The Hood Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., has opened offices in the Schulbach building in Wheeling, where it will handle most of its product. It recently bought 5,000 acres of hardwood timber in Wetzel county, West Virginia, for \$50,000. For this tract it has since been offered \$75,000. It is estimated that it will cut about 50,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Reitz & Martin Lumber Company has bought 2,000 acres of timber land along Burning Creek, Mingo county, W. Va., from Philadelphia owners for \$25,000. Among those interested in the deal are: Thomas G. Reitz, H. G. Martin, G. L. Dudley, G. B. Collins, James Creighton, W. D. Camden. The tract is on the Norfolk & Western railroad and will be cut off at once.

John A. Crawford, who is known throughout Pennsylvania as an old and successful lumberman, and the inventor of many appliances for

use in sawmills, died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., two weeks ago. He was 69 years old and had formerly run a large sawmill on Herr's Island in the Allegheny river prior to that place having been taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for its big livestock yards.

The lumber mill owned and operated by J. A. Petty at Sycamore, O., near Upper Sandusky, was destroyed by a boiler explosion May 17. Parts of the boiler and engine were found 400 feet from the mill site.

The Schaffer Lumber Company of Irwin, Pa., has bought 1,500 acres of oak, spruce and hemlock in West Virginia. The company expects to get 7,000,000 feet of lumber from the tract and will build mills at once.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. are not having any trouble to get orders for their specialties in oak. J. J. T. Penney of this company keeps busy hunting stocks as well as orders and has secured some fine lots of hardwood under contract in West Virginia.

The Pittsburg Veneer Barrel Company is a new corporation backed by C. A. and J. H. Johns, G. A. Gage, G. E. Hardie and will operate under a Pennsylvania charter. It will erect a plant in or near Pittsburg.

It is announced that the Ford Lumber Company, Burt & Brabb Lumber Company, Hughes Lumber Company, Kentucky River Poplar Lumber Company and Southern Lumber Company have united their interests under the caption of the Kentucky River Sawmill & Lumber Company. The company will have mills at Ford, Nicholasville, Frankfort and Valley View, Ky., and will raft its stock down the Kentucky river.

The Willson Brothers Lumber Company is making a big spring sale of hardwoods. Manager I. F. Balsley of that department has been kept busy the past three months getting available stock and hustling up the railroads to get cars enough to get out the finished stock. The car situation is slightly better but is far from what it should be at this season of the year.

The Buckeye Lumber Company is doing considerable business in wagon stock. Its officers report that the car manufacturers are buying some lumber but at a lower price than formerly and that buyers in general are beginning to hedge on their orders unless some concessions in quotations are made to them. This company is making a specialty of hickory and ash to good advantage.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company, which lately opened offices in the Bessemer building, is getting into the pole and tie market in good shape. The demand for the former is not so brisk, they say, as two months ago, but the supply of chestnut poles is nevertheless small. White oak piling is also hard to get and the small mills are being canvassed pretty thoroughly for any chance stocks.

The Union City Chair Company, whose plant at Union City, Pa., was burned a few weeks ago, has decided to rebuild in that city instead of accepting some of the flattering offers made to it by business men's associations in other near-by towns. Work on the new plant will be started at once in order to get it ready to operate in the fall.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company is headquarters for piling in spite of the fact that it has only been listed as a wholesale lumber firm but a short while. Its mills are at Ligonier, Pa., and its offices in the House building at Smithfield and Water streets.

The Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company is keeping up its sales record in this city remarkably well and in May sold over 1,100,000 feet of lumber through the efforts of its local manager, G. W. Cantrell. Most of this was car stock and a good share of it went direct to the eastern market.

The Babcock lumber interests have completed the purchase of 22,000 acres of timber in West Virginia and have formed a new corporation

which has a capital of \$500,000 and is known as the Babcock Boom & Lumber Company. This concern has bought the stock and business of A. Thompson of Philadelphia and the Blackwater and Thompson lumber companies of Davis, W. Va. The tract secured is estimated to cut 22,000,000 feet of lumber and the new company gets 25 miles of tram road fully equipped in the deal. E. V. Babcock will be president of the company, F. R. Babcock secretary and treasurer, and O. H. Babcock general manager. The business will be handled from the Pittsburg offices of E. V. Babcock & Co. in the Frick building.

There is a general feeling among the best-posted wholesalers of Greater Pittsburg that the man who lands a lot of business in any line of lumber outside of oak and chestnut between now and September will have to go after it and hustle for it hard and long. Competition is getting fiercer according to all reports and firms are taking pains with customers and going after orders that were "passed up" a year ago. This closer attention to the minor points of the game is evidence that the market is slowing down, although no serious disturbance is anticipated this year. The manufactories, especially the steel mills, are working overtime and with seasonable weather the mercantile trade in this section would have been in good shape. Wholesalers as a rule are inclined to note carefully the attempts of several large concerns the past two weeks to break down prices on the plea that they cannot be sustained at the present high notch very much longer and that for large orders booked now for fall delivery concessions should be made. So far the buyers have gained little by this style of dealing but it remains to be seen whether their contention is true.

The Seanoor Lumber Company, in which several capitalists from Fayette and Westmoreland counties are interested, has bought 1,500 acres of hardwood timber land in the Cheat River district about four miles from Kingwood and near the extension of the M. & K. railroad. A tramway will be built at once so that the lumber can be rushed to market. The company had previously cut off a tract of 3,200 acres of timber in the Bluefield district in West Virginia.

The Big Tree Lumber Corporation property in West Virginia has been sold to the Kanawha & West Virginia railroad through the agency of DeWitt Gallagher of Charleston. This lot gives the railroad a clean right of way into Charleston. The price was about \$40,000.

Independent contractors in Youngstown, O., are in trouble again. It is reported on good authority that they will not be able to buy lumber at the Youngstown mills after June 1. This results from the continued trouble over the carpenters' wage scale and may cause a serious delay in building in that locality.

Detroit.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors will be made by Henry George & Son, interior hardwood finish contractors, of Detroit. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Union Trust Company's officials, in whose hands the affairs of the company have been placed. Charles W. Leach was made the common law assignee, and creditors will effect some settlement with him. The committee appointed for this purpose was composed of A. C. Stellwagen, W. C. Browlee, Walter S. Russell, C. W. Restrict and E. L. Thompson.

The Great Western Timber and Lumber Company, with offices in the Majestic building, Detroit, is now planning to invest heavily in the lumber business in Washington and Oregon. A large number of Detroiters have taken stock in the concern.

The real estate firm of Homer Warren & Co. will erect 300 houses in Detroit this summer. This is but an indication of the boom in home-building in Detroit.

Amos Opdyke, 87 years old, a pioneer lumberman, died last week at his daughter's home in Detroit. He carried on his trade most of the time in Hudson, Mich.

Delmar C. Ross has been appointed master car builder of the Michigan Central railroad. He has been twenty-two years in the service of the road, the first four years of which he was a foreman of the West Detroit shops and now is coach carpenter. He finally rose to be general master car builder of the whole system.

The E. R. Thomas Automobile Company will build another factory in Detroit. It will be located on Jefferson avenue. It will use a large quantity of auto bodies.

Grand Rapids.

The Thomas MacBride Lumber Company has removed its offices from the Michigan Trust to the Murray building.

C. H. Leonard of the Leonard Refrigerator Company says that the company will occupy its new factory, in process of erection on Clyde Park avenue, about Nov. 1. The three buildings now occupied by the company on Ottawa and Market streets will be fitted up for furniture exhibition purposes.

The board of trade has erected a big electric sign over the gates at the union station, which reads: "Grand Rapids, the Furniture City. Water-power electricity. We welcome you." The Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company will have its second dam completed across the Muskegon river at Croton soon and the 10,000 additional units of power will be carried by cable lines to this city.

The Holly Cabinet Company, manufacturing high-grade parlor tables, will remove its plant from Holly to Lansing. Additional capital has been subscribed in Lansing.

F. A. Mitchell has been promoted to the position of general traffic manager of the Manistee & Northeastern railroad, and his successor as freight and passenger agent is Dennis Riley, who will remove with his family to Manistee.

Congressman George A. Loud of Au Sable, who is interested with the Louds in timber operations in eastern Michigan, lectured on "The Panama Canal" at the Ryerson library in this city June 4. Mr. Loud accompanied the congressional party that visited the isthmus last spring and is the best posted man in the state on conditions there.

A representative of the R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company of Manistee was in Cadillac recently for the purpose of hiring men for camps.

The Moon Desk Company of Muskegon is building a brick addition 48x115 feet, four stories high, to its plant, which will greatly increase its floor space.

Will Mitchell's generosity towards Cadillac, his home town, was recently further exemplified. On his return from an extended southern trip it came to his notice that about \$5,000 additional was needed in order to go ahead with the construction of the Y. M. C. A. building along the original lines, and he promptly assured the building committee that the sum would be forthcoming when needed. Mr. Mitchell has already contributed \$20,000 towards the building. The contract for its construction has been awarded and the building will be completed by Dec. 1.

Keys & Warboys are building a sawmill at Onaway. The mill is 31x150 feet, two stories high, and will be completed Sept. 1.

Four cars loaded with logs broke loose on the oval Wood Irish Company's siding at Traverse City and crashed into a Grand Rapids & Indiana passenger train. The fact that no one was killed or seriously injured is due to the heroism displayed by Philip Bellinger, engineer, who stuck to his cab and brought the passenger train to a stop amid the flying logs.

The Detroit Free Press quotes a lumberman of Cadillac as follows: "Michigan has more hardwood timber standing today than any other state in the Union, and the largest part of it is

maple. Three of the largest lumber firms here—Cobbs & Mitchell, Ltd.; Mitchell Brothers Company, and Cummer, Diggins & Co., who operate half a dozen mills, own enough hardwood timber in the southern peninsula to keep their mills busy making lumber for over twenty-five years, full time. And there are a half dozen other firms here who do a large business. Cadillac lumbermen also have immense holdings in hardwood in the upper peninsula, but that timber will be sawed up at Green Bay, Wis., at some time in the future, the freight rates being too expensive to get the logs to this city, to say nothing about the difficulty of transportation.

The Jones & Green maple flooring plant, which is being built at Dighton, will be in shape to start operations this month.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature, which abolishes the measure restricting the mining companies of the state to ownership of 50,000 acres of land. The bill was urged in its passage on the ground that the companies require largely in excess of 50,000 acres of timber land in their mine-timbering operations. The governor will grant a public hearing on the bill before signing it.

President Roosevelt is credited with having advised Gov. Warner to go slow in railroad legislation and to let the Interstate Commerce Commission work out the problems now under consideration, on the occasion of his recent visit at Lansing. Three railroad commission bills have been introduced during the present session, and such a wide difference of opinion has developed as to the powers that should be invested in such a body that there is little hope of the passage of any one of them.

W. H. Thompson, formerly manager of the American Handle Company of Grand Rapids, has bought a tract of timber in Washington and is operating a mill at Centralia. His successor here is D. A. Stratton, formerly of Tower.

The Michigan Maple Company is closing up its affairs as fast as possible and will go out of business as soon as its stocks are disposed of, which will probably be a matter of three or four months. The company's offices in the Michigan Trust building have been closed and the business removed to the Stearns Company's offices in the Houseman building, where H. N. Stone is looking after its affairs. W. A. Spencer, who has been in charge for some time, has gone to Stearns, Ky., where he takes a position in the office of the Stearns Company.

Indianapolis.

The Walnut Lumber Company on Lewis street has made a number of improvements, among which is an addition to its office building. At present the company is enjoying the largest business in its history and requires more elbow room to take care of it in.

It is announced, through a notice filed with the secretary of state, that the L. C. Thompson Manufacturing Company of this city has changed its name to the Furnas Office & Bank Furniture Company, and the new name has gone into effect.

At a meeting held last week the Indiana Commercial League was permanently organized. The new organization is composed of two representatives from each of twenty-five commercial organizations in the state, the hardwood dealers' association and the retail lumber dealers being represented. Legislation tending to improve shipping will be looked after both in the Indiana legislature and congress.

Safe blowers visited the offices of the Cline Brothers' Lumber Company and of the Kendallville Manufacturing Company at Kendallville on the night of May 30. At the former place a sign above the safe stated that it contained nothing but books, but the safe blowers were not willing to take it for granted. At the latter place they were scared away before getting any-

thing and their net profit from the two places consisted of a few cents.

The Bedford Handle Company is a new corporation at Bedford and has \$10,000 capital stock. The directors are George M. Dodd, Boone Leonard and James W. Douthitt, all well-known business men of Bedford.

Two large barges, loaded with lumber from the south, have arrived at Evansville, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. One of these barges, the Louisa Barrett, contains 500,000 feet of lumber for Evansville lumber men, but heavy rains have made it impossible for wagons to get to the levee where the barges are ready to unload.

One of the cheapest sales of timbered land on record has been made to David Naroun of Knightstown, who has purchased ten acres of fine timber land from Linville Wallace, a farmer near Milton. The sale price was \$100 an acre, or \$1,000. The land had belonged to the Wallace family for eighty years.

The Caswell-Runyan Company has been incorporated at Huntington to do a general wood-working business. The capital stock is \$75,000, which is held by David R. Hemmick, Winfred Runyan, John W. Caswell and John A. Snyder. A modern plant will be occupied and the company will start business operations within a short time.

Quite a pretty custom was observed by employees of E. C. Atkins & Co. on Memorial Day, when they decorated the graves of seventy-six deceased employees of the plant. Committees from the various departments visited the different cemeteries of the city. The custom was started several years ago and there is a permanent organization for the purpose.

The Long-Knight Lumber Company is now receiving hardwood shipments with a certain degree of promptness and has a better supply of all grades of hardwoods on hand than for some time. Southern shipments, which were delayed for a time because of car shortage are said to be arriving nicely and the company anticipates a big business on account of the universal prosperity of manufacturing plants of the city and because of unusual activity in building.

A fire which for a time assumed threatening proportions and entailed damage amounting to \$12,000 occurred last week at the plant of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., on the south side. The flames were confined to the west building, a four-story structure of brick, concrete and iron, and fire-proof. For this reason the chief damage done was to machinery and stock in the two upper floors of the building comprising the polishing department of the plant. The factory was not disabled for more than a day. The Indianapolis fire follows but a little over a week a \$10,000 fire in the Chicago warehouse.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The Montezuma Lumber Company has been organized here and the company will at once begin business at Montezuma, N. C. The organizers are George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., president, and George H. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$25,000, fully paid in. The company owns about 15,000,000 feet of timber near Montezuma.

Frank R. Whiting of Philadelphia, president of the Janney Whiting Lumber Company of that city and the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Abingdon, Va., was in the city recently on business. Mr. Whiting was in company with his brother, W. S. Whiting, and visited the mills at Abingdon. Speaking of trade conditions, he said: "Business with us is good. Our Abingdon mill has averaged over a million feet a month for over a year. We have about 175,000,000 feet of timber here, which is, I estimate, seven or eight years' cut. I have recently heard some complaint, but, as I say, with us business is good and if there is any change for the worse in the market we haven't observed it."

J. Walter Wright of the J. Walter Wright Lumber Company of Mountain City, Tenn., is preparing to build a five-mile flume to transport logs and bark and will expend \$10,000 on the project.

E. C. Crow, who has been manager of the Stuart, Va., office of J. A. Wilkinson, has been Stuart. E. W. Reed has resigned his position with the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company at Norfolk to accept a position with Mr. Wilkinson. W. H. Waters and John Butler also entered the employ of Mr. Wilkinson last week.

W. G. Offutt of Parkersburg, W. Va., is visiting his brother, M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company. Mr. Offutt is in the lumber business in West Virginia and contemplates entering it here.

Frank B. Folsom of Soble Bros., Philadelphia, is buying lumber in this section. Mr. Folsom was with Rode & Horn of New York until a short time ago.

"The export business is not as good as it should be," said Dwight D. Hartlove, representing W. O. Price of Baltimore, who was in the city last week. "The market is inclined to be dull. It is my belief that it is the result of shippers sending too much stuff over on consignment, just to keep up their shipments. This can only affect the market temporarily."

C. H. Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, representing R. A. and J. J. Williams, will make Bristol headquarters in the future. Mr. Smith is buying lumber in east Tennessee, southwest Virginia and western North Carolina.

Curtis Rush of the Duff & Rush Lumber Company of St. Paul, Va., was in the city last week. He reports that construction work on the South & Western railway is progressing and that trains will be running between St. Paul and Clinchport by December 1, if there is no hitch in present plans.

W. H. Yates, representing the Rumbarger Lumber Company of Philadelphia, came to the city this week to buy lumber in this section.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company is at his mills in North Carolina.

B. C. Shelton of Elizabethton was in the city this week. Mr. Shelton now has mills running near Cranberry, N. C.

W. G. McCain of W. G. McCain & Sons was here from Neva, Johnson county, Tenn., on business this week.

James Faulkner, Jr., of the Faulkner Lumber Company of Crandall, Tenn., was in the city last week. Mr. Faulkner reports that his company has seven mills in operation near Crandall and that business in that section is very brisk.

A syndicate headed by John Laing, T. L. Telford and others of West Virginia has purchased an immense tract of timber lying in Craig and Giles counties, Virginia, and extending into West Virginia. Surveyors are now at work going over the property.

E. K. Bradley, who has been at Elizabethton for the past five or six years, has returned to his home at Ray City, Mich., with his family. Mr. Bradley decided upon this course after the death of his father, the late N. B. Bradley, one of the best known lumbermen in Michigan. Nathan Bradley, Jr., has charge of the company's business at Elizabethton.

Among the visitors on the local market last week and the earlier part of this week were: J. M. McRea, Laurel Fork Lumber Company, Mount Sterling, N. C.; T. K. Garland, T. K. Garland Lumber Company, Johnson county, Tennessee; J. E. Ballard, Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company, Butler, Johnson county, Tenn.; Va. Luppert, Luppert Lumber Company, Butler, Johnson county, Tenn.; C. Boice, Boice Lumber Company, Abingdon, Va.; B. C. Shelton, Elizabethton; S. D. Hoover, James Kennedy & Co., Cincinnati; J. R. Lowe, Montezuma Lumber Company, Montezuma, N. C.

Columbus Crussell, son of a prominent citizen

of this county, who went to Alaska to engage in the lumber business about six years ago, was killed in an accident at his lumber operations, May 21. The body was shipped to Bristol for burial and arrived here June 3. Young Crussell was a member of the firm of Crussell & Ewbanks. He was superintending the loading of logs in the mountains when a log fell on him and he was killed almost instantly. The body was accompanied back by the deceased's partner, Walter Ewbanks of Kentucky.

Horace M. Hoskins, president of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company of this city, and vice president of the Little Creek Lumber Company, was married Tuesday, June 4, to Miss Mary E. McKinney, at the home of the bride's parents at Lynchburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins will be at home in Bristol after a honeymoon trip. Mr. Hoskins is one of the best known young lumbermen in this section. He started in the business with English & Co. at Knoxville about ten years ago. He was in the business in New York and later in London. In 1904 he became sales manager in the offices of J. A. Wilkinson in this city. He held this position until the latter part of 1906, when he organized the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company, which now has offices in the First National Bank Building.

The Tug River Lumber Company of this city is erecting a band mill on its timber property in Scott county, Virginia, which it will operate in addition to several circular mills. The company has lately purchased additional timber in that section.

Charles H. Fuller of Macon, Ga., representing the Massee & Felton Lumber Company, was in the city on business last week.

The Tipp City Lumber Company, recently organized here by Paul Cline, J. M. Sanders, E. A. Scott and others, has installed several circular mills on its timber property on the South & Western railway near Altapass, N. C.

The Little Creek Lumber Company of this city has purchased a 20,000-acre tract of land in Pulaski county, Virginia, and proposes to at once install a big band mill. The company has leased a line of railroad traversing the property. The road is standard gauge and eight miles long.

The plant of the Empire Manufacturing Company, which was destroyed at Elizabethton about two weeks ago with a loss of about \$60,000, will, it is believed here, be rebuilt. The company's loss was reduced by an insurance policy to the extent of about \$21,000.

The Hassinger Lumber Company has put its big band mill at Azen, Va., in operation. This company owns a vast area of timber land in the White Top mountain section and an extension of the Virginia-Carolina railway, known as the Virginia-Carolina Southern, has been built from Taylor's Valley to Azen by the company.

"Of course I can only speak from my own experience—I am doing the best business I have ever done," said J. A. Wilkinson this week. "I find the market in fine shape. I put on no less than a half dozen new inspectors within the past two weeks and have all the business I can handle."

Cincinnati.

The Supreme court decision sustaining the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern railway, in which H. H. Tift of Tifton, Ga., was the original petitioner, means that the Southern will have to refund at least \$35,000 and possibly \$50,000 in overcharges to Cincinnati lumbermen and many times that amount to shippers in general. The case started four years ago when the southern roads announced an increase of 2 cents per 100 feet in rates on pine lumber from the south to Ohio river points. H. H. Tift, representing the lumber interests, complained, and the commission sustained them, prohibiting the increase. The railroads appealed to the United States courts of Georgia. The court held that, pending final decision, the roads could collect the 2 cents overcharge, but a bond of \$500,000 must be given to protect the ship-

pers' interests in case they won the final decision. The victory for the shippers in the Supreme court decision means that the overcharge was illegal, and that all the money so collected since action was started, must be refunded. The amount they will have to disgorge is estimated at close to half a million dollars.

"Within the next sixty days the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company will be located in new headquarters," said Thomas J. Moffett in a recent interview. "The erection of the new concrete structure is progressing rapidly and within the above-said time we will be comfortably stationed in our new home. During the last three years we have been compelled to vacate our headquarters because of fires, but by constructing a concrete building it is hoped that we will be protected from the fire bugs and not forced to locate elsewhere in a hurry. Our being compelled to locate elsewhere has not cramped business to any extent but has prevented us from putting lumber in stock. We have stacked up a large number of logs, however, and by the time our new sawmill is erected the pile will almost double itself and will keep double force hard at work for many months to cut it. The new structure is much larger than the former one so that we will be able to do business on a broader scale and incidentally push things so as to compare favorably with the work of the eastern office."

The new upper sawmill of C. Crane & Co. on Eastern avenue has been completed, and is rated one of the best in the Queen City. Fires during the last year made it necessary for the concern to build a number of new sawmills and now they are about all completed. The large lumber piles in the company's yards situated on the bank of the Ohio river have caused much comment. The concern is so situated as to have advantage of excellent shipping facilities; it is within a stone's throw of the Pennsylvania railroad and very near the river, thus giving both rail and water service.

Benjamin Dulweber, who has been suffering with stomach trouble for some time, is rapidly improving at the Good Samaritan hospital. He expects to return to active business within a few weeks. During his absence J. Putman assumes charge.

The Coppel Furniture Company of Dayton has been granted incorporation papers with a capital stock of \$200,000. The incorporators were Fred Coppel, Anna L. Coppel, Harry F. Coppel, Carl L. Coppel and Cora M. Coppel.

Messrs. Bender and Miller, members of the Board of Public Service, have returned from a visit to Indianapolis, where they inspected wooden block paving. Both were much impressed with it, and now it is highly probable that many Cincinnati streets will be paved with wooden blocks.

The Brazos Lumber Company, Paulding, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$27,500 by James Gasser, C. H. Allen, D. J. Harkless, John A. Mohr and F. F. Goodwin.

The next monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Club will be held at the Queen City Club, June 10 instead of June 3. The speakers of the evening are M. B. Farrin and Edward Hargrave, both of whom will talk on their recent foreign trips. Mr. Farrin visited Egypt and Mr. Hargrave made the trip around Cape Horn. Both men are excellent speakers and a large evening is promised.

Dr. Thomas M. Stewart, president of the Axis Coal and Timber Land Company, and Dr. E. C. Buck, secretary, left recently for New York to arrange for the final details of taking over a large tract of coal and timber land in fee simple for themselves and associates.

During the month of May a larger volume of business has been transacted than for some time; a big increase was recorded over the same month of last year. The total number of cars received during that time was 9,312, compared with last year 6,847. The shipments show a healthy in-

crease, being 7,274 as compared with 5,598 of last year. The above will serve to emphasize the fact that the lumber trade in this city is very good.

Chester L. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company left last week for a business trip to Mississippi and other points in that vicinity. He expects to return within a week.

The large delegation of Cincinnati lumbermen that attended the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City have returned well pleased with everything that was transacted. The convention was in session but two days, but local lumbermen did not return until a week or so after. Some of whom spent time on the seashore while others attended to business while in the East.

A. Fenton of the Ohio Veneer Company has returned from a most successful business trip South and Southwest. "Business in the South is good," said Mr. Fenton, "but Cincinnati I think has a little the best of it."

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, returned recently from a business trip to Burnside, Ky., and soon after departed for Williamsburg, where the company has another sawmill. He expects to return to the local office within a week or ten days.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company has returned to his office after an absence of several weeks' suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

President Thomas J. Moffett of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club is arranging the standing committees for the year and will announce them within the next week. The annual outing of the club will be held some time in June, the exact date not being as yet set.

The William T. Rosser Lumber Company of Arcanum, O., was incorporated last week with a capital stock of \$40,000 by Carl A. Rosser, W. S. Rosser, Sarah A. Rosser, Nona B. Rosser and William H. Francis.

Cincinnati lumber dealers were much wrought up over the raise in freight rates on lumber which went into effect June 1. The raise applies to all central and eastern territory and amount to 5 cents per 100 pounds, making the new rate 25 cents.

St. Louis.

Lafayette Lamb, of C. Lamb & Sons, Clinton, Ia., paid his regular spring visit to St. Louis recently, accompanied by several personal friends. They came on Mr. Lamb's handsome steamer, the "Wanderer," which is a marvel among pleasure boats. It is electric-lighted and finished in mahogany.

George Cottrill of the American Hardwood Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Ohio.

W. W. Dings of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company visited the company's plants at Fisk and Campbell, Mo., and Prescott, Ark., recently. He spent ten days in that section and says that conditions are still very unfavorable and it will be some time before the woods will dry out.

W. R. Chivvis has lately shipped a car of walnut to Rotterdam, Holland, and another to Belfast, Ireland. He is handling a large amount of this wood, and also of gum.

B. D. Hussey has the contract for furnishing railroad ties and timber to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad; also crossing planks and other stock. He employs the cuts of three sawmills for these purposes. The road uses over 1,500,000 annually.

The International Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis and Mobile has purchased the business of Younce & Gracey Co., at Iuka, Miss. Several hundred thousand feet of lumber are on hand at that place, and the deal puts the International company in an excellent position to take care of requirements for all sorts of stock with dispatch.

The Plummer Lumber Company recently sold a car of thick, wide poplar to a local manufacturer, and received \$1,837 for the shipment, which they considered excellent value.

The factory of the Shultz Belting Company is running to full capacity, and business with them is excellent, the export trade as well as domestic.

The Frost-Johnson Lumber Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The main office will be in St. Louis, and the principals are E. A. Frost, Shreveport, La.; N. W. McLeod, St. Louis; C. W. Mansur, St. Louis; C. D. Johnson and C. W. Nelson. Mr. Johnson is president, Mr. Frost vice president and Mr. McLeod secretary and treasurer.

C. D. Boynton left a few days ago for Chicago, to meet his mother and wife, who have been taking a winter's trip to Japan.

Theodore M. Plummer, secretary of the Plummer Lumber Company, has gone to southern California to study methods of raising fruit, nuts, etc., and will retire from the lumber business in the fall. He has purchased a large tract of land in southwestern Texas and will have it irrigated and turned into fertile soil for the raising of farm and fruit products. Mr. Plummer, though a young man, has an important place in the lumber industry; in addition to his St. Louis interests he is president of the Mississippi Cypress Company of Marks, Miss., and of the Bayou Chicot Lumber Company of Bayou Chicot, La.

The Garetson-Greason Lumber Company has moved its offices from suite 1212-13-14 Times building to 1001-15 Times building. This change was necessary as the old quarters were too small to comfortably accommodate the office force.

Lloyd G. Harris represented the St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis at a recent meeting of interests controlling local industries, which was held at the rooms of the Civic League to consider a revision of the city's charter. A permanent committee was appointed to create agitation toward securing this end.

C. E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company has returned from a trip through the mill districts of Arkansas and Louisiana. He reports that weather conditions are slightly improved, though still very bad.

Thomas E. Powe, vice president of the Plummer Lumber Company, is making a southern tour which will take him as far as New Orleans before his return.

Capt. C. F. Liebke, who went east to attend the Atlantic City convention, remained several days after the meeting for recreation and pleasure.

Memphis.

There have been further heavy rains in the Memphis hardwood producing territory during the past fortnight and these have interfered with the progress of both milling and logging operations. However, taken as a whole, weather conditions show some tendency toward improvement and lumber interests are hopeful that this prospect may be fully realized, because production is not up to normal and can hardly reach that point until there is decided improvement over conditions which have prevailed for some time.

The Anderson-Tully Company, manufacturers of cottonwood, gum and cypress and other hardwood lumber and operators of large box and veneer factories in North Memphis, are erecting a machine shop and foundry for the purpose of taking care of the greater portion of the repair work necessary to keep their plants in operation.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is making preparations to erect extensive terminal facilities in New South Memphis, including an incline. A short time ago the company purchased a large tract of land on the river front and an-

nounced that these terminals would be erected in the hope that they might facilitate the handling of lumber and logs to such an extent as to greatly stimulate the establishment of lumber and woodworking plants in that section of the city. The Belt Line is interested with the Illinois Central in this move and the establishment of these terminal facilities will give every road entering Memphis connection with the river and make the distribution of receipts a very easy matter, at the same time providing facilities for delivering lumber to the river where shipment by water is desirable. For this reason lumbermen are much encouraged over the announcement.

Henry C. Osterman of Chicago has purchased ten acres of land adjoining the new yards of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company in New South Memphis from the South Memphis Land Company and he and associates have formed the Memphis Car Company and are preparing to establish thereon a plant for the repairing of freight cars and for the manufacture of stock to be used in the factory of the Osterman Manufacturing Company at West Pullman, Ill. Application will be made for a charter under the laws of this state. The officers are: Henry C. Osterman, president, and E. H. Ward, secretary-treasurer. The latter will be in charge of the interests of the company here. Other cities made efforts to land this industry, but Memphis won on its splendid railroad facilities and its proximity to the base of hardwood lumber supply.

The Consolidated Handle Company, with headquarters in Memphis and branches in Arkansas, has refused to make payment of the charter fees required of foreign corporations seeking to do, or actually engaged in, business in that state, declaring that it only recently paid out money for the privilege of doing business in Arkansas. Practically all the other corporations engaged in the lumber industry with headquarters in Memphis have complied with the Arkansas law in cases where they have interests in that state.

The jury in the federal court has returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Hugh Murdoch, a prominent Memphis lumberman, whose retrial occurred here this week. He was charged with having raised two-dollar bank notes to twenty dollars and with having attempted to put these in circulation. Important witnesses for the prosecution failed to agree at vital points in their testimony, and this fact, together with the excellent standing of Mr. Murdoch and the favorable testimony of character witnesses, explains the verdict. Lumbermen express pleasure that the case has ended in this manner.

Lumber interests here are congratulating Memphis on having captured for the second time the presidency of the National Hardwood Lumber Association through the reelection of W. H. Russe at the recent annual at Atlantic City. The announcement of his reelection was made at the last meeting of the Lumbermen's Club and it occasioned much enthusiasm. This was all the more pronounced because it was known that Mr. Russe had declared, prior to leaving Memphis for Atlantic City, that he would not have the office again except upon a platform calling for some modification of the rules governing inspection and grading. Local lumber interests were much in favor of some revision of these rules.

There is much interest in lumber circles here over the announcement from Saginaw, Mich., to the effect that F. W. Gilchrist, president of the Three States Lumber Company and the W. E. Smith Lumber Company, together with three of his sons and Congressman J. W. Fordney, has formed the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$1,200,000, and that they have purchased 50,000 acres of timber lands near Laurel, Miss., estimated to contain approximately 400,000,000 feet of timber. It is further stated that the plant of the Kingston Lumber Company, with a capacity of 150,000 feet daily, has been purchased by the company and that

this will be used in the development of the resources on the acquired property. The headquarters of the two lumber companies of which Mr. Gilchrist is president are in Memphis.

Charles Rippin, general agent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters in Memphis, has been transferred to St. Louis, where he becomes general agent of the freight department of that company. He is succeeded in Memphis by C. McD. Adams, heretofore commercial agent of the same road in Memphis.

Henry W. Tiernan, connected with the St. Louis branch of the Deep Waterways Association, has been in Memphis during the past few days and is quite enthusiastic over the developments which have taken place lately. He declares that public sentiment is becoming strong in favor of the fourteen-foot channel and that it only needs to be educated further in the same direction in order to make it demand the building of such a channel. He believes there will be a large appropriation from Congress at the next session for the inauguration of the movement; he is of the opinion that Chairman Burton, who has recently been south on a tour of inspection, is much more strongly in favor of the movement than at any previous time and that he will lend his support toward securing the appropriation.

The death of W. E. Smith, affectionately known to most lumbermen as "Billy," which occurred at his home in Eau Claire, Wis., a short time ago, came as a rather sudden shock to local lumber interests, with whom he had been closely associated for a number of years. He left Memphis about a year ago in search of health, but never improved materially. Paralysis followed general breakdown and put an end to Mr. Smith's long suffering.

George W. Fooshe, secretary of the Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company, has been elected a member of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis.

George C. Ehemann of Bennett & Witte was married June 6 to Miss Lilian Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morris. The ceremony was performed at the Mississippi Avenue Methodist church in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. Ehemann is one of the most popular lumbermen of this city. His bride is the daughter of a gentleman who has been closely associated with the hardwood lumber interests of both Cincinnati and Memphis and this has lent an additional interest to the ceremony from the standpoint of lumbermen of this and other cities. Mr. Ehemann and his bride were the recipients of many handsome gifts, among the number being a silver service from members of the Lumbermen's Club of this city.

Wedding bells will ring in a very short time for another of the younger lumber set of Memphis—R. J. Wiggs, secretary-treasurer of R. J. Darnell, Inc., and the Darnell-Love Lumber Company. Cards are out announcing his approaching marriage to Miss Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles Reynolds of Pulaski, Tenn., which will be solemnized there June 11. Mr. Wiggs is quite prominent in social as well as lumber circles and has a large host of friends who will wish him well.

A large force has been put to work near Helena, Ark., clearing the right of way for the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad. Construction work is to begin shortly. The line is to be extended southward from Seligman, Mo., to Helena, Ark., and it is stated that construction work between Leslie and Searcy, Ark., has been practically completed. The road will prove an important factor in the development of the timber resources of eastern Arkansas through which it will run.

The Eudora-Calvert branch of the Memphis, Helena & Louisiana line of the Missouri Pacific system has been completed and trains are now being operated thereon. This is a 40-mile stretch of road that will be used as a feeder for the water-level line of the Missouri Pacific system between Memphis and New Orleans.

Lumber interests here are much pleased with the announcement of the success of the yellow pines in Mississippi in their fight against the railroads on the advance in freight rates ordered several years ago and later countermanded by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that the advanced rate was unreasonable and unjustifiable. They express the belief that the upholding of the ruling of the commission by the Supreme Court of the United States will have a most salutary influence upon the work of the former body in its effort to protect shippers from unjust and unreasonable rates on the part of the railroads.

The Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company has completed its office building in North Memphis. It is located near the intersection of the Illinois Central and Randolph roads.

New Orleans.

Lumber exporters of New Orleans as well as exporters in other lines are still fighting with the railroads for additional free time on cars used by them in handling export shipments, and the battle being waged between the two big forces is now at its height. The New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association is taking a prominent part in the matter and hopes to secure an adjustment that will enable those firms exporting lumber through this port to handle their business in better shape. Several big meetings of individuals and bodies interested in this matter have been held and several days ago the Board of Trade representatives decided to ask for thirty days' free time. This ultimatum of the exporters will, it is believed, cause a deadlock, as there is said to be no prospect that the car service association will accede to this demand, and whether or not a compromise will be offered remains to be seen. The fight has grown to large proportions and a dead-lock at this time will be somewhat unfortunate for all concerned. For that reason there are indications that strong efforts will be made to adjust the matter in a manner that will suit everybody.

Announcement is made that the big woodworking plant which has just been completed by the John C. Stone Company, Ltd., of New Orleans will be ready for operation in the next week or ten days. The plant is situated at Hagan avenue and Melpomene street, this city, and is one of the largest of its kind in this territory. It will manufacture all kinds of wood products, devoting itself largely to interior finish work in hardwood lines. The company which will operate the plant is a new concern and was organized here some time ago with an authorized capital of \$30,000. It is headed by John C. Stone of New Orleans.

The New Orleans Lumber Exporters and the Board of Port Commissioners are now working on plans to finance the building of the 2,000-foot lumber dock that the lumbermen have asked for on the river front. Recently J. H. Hinton, president of the Exporters' Association, appeared before the dock board and submitted the lumbermen's request for a specially constructed lumber dock. The matter was given consideration and the two interests are now working together on the financial plans. The docks is to cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000. It will be located somewhere above Napoleon avenue and will be specially constructed for lumber shipments. Mr. Hinton declares that the construction of this dock will increase the lumber exports at New Orleans more than 500 cargoes per year. At present a miserably small amount of lumber is exported from here because of inadequate facilities.

Advices from Monroe, La., state that the mill and holdings of the Cheniere Land & Lumber Company, a bankrupt concern, have been sold by J. C. Theus, trustee, for \$98,000. The Bankers' Trust Company of St. Louis was the purchaser.

A large tract of hardwood timber land in

Winn parish, this state, has just been sold by the Gulf Land Company of Calcasieu to the Cornie Stave Company of Junction City, Ark. The consideration was \$50,000.

James H. Heald, head of the firm of James H. Heald of Lynchburg, Va., extensive manufacturers of woodwork, was at Pascagoula, Miss., several days ago looking for a location for a branch factory.

J. D. Taylor, secretary of the Honey Island Land & Timber Company of Honey Island, La., died in New Orleans May 18. Mr. Taylor was a well-known lumberman of this section, and devoted considerable attention to the export trade. In 1884 he began shipping red gum logs to England, and christened the wood American "satinwood." Mr. Taylor was a veteran of the Civil War, having been a member of Dreux's Louisiana Cavalry; he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but served to the end of the war and surrendered with his command at Meridian, Miss. He was a Mason, and past master of his lodge.

Ashland.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company has closed a deal for the output of a large band mill at Saginaw, N. C., near Asheville. The mill began sawing May 15 and the company hopes to begin shipping by July 1. There are 40,000,000 feet of lumber involved, of which 1,000,000 feet will be cut each month. The lumber is mostly hemlock, but there is also some fine poplar, chestnut and oak.

Owing to a large increase in business the Dawkins Company has been obliged to put its fronton mill on double turn, and put an extra force of men at their mills. They hope thereby to be able to supply their trade.

Kenova is soon to have another large sawmill. Messrs. Scott and Vanhorn of Catlettsburg have secured a site and will soon begin to build a large band mill for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

To say the least, hardwood trade conditions locally are "spotted." While the call for oak, basswood and poplar remains strong, most all the other woods are dragging. This is notably true of firsts and seconds and sap gum; manufacturers are having difficulty in disposing of any quantity in Chicago at this time. The general opinion seems to prevail that the present draggy condition of trade is attributable to the fact that speculative building has largely ceased, which is making business dull with the interior finish makers; the furniture sales are not up to expectations, with the consequent curtailment of demand for lumber in this branch of trade, and even wagon makers are holding off on lumber shipments owing to a considerable decline in demand. Back of it all is the feeling on the part of buyers that the top of values in hardwoods has been reached for the present and that stock may possibly be bought cheaper at a later period. In spite of the conditions outlined, trade on the whole might still be called fair, and there is every prospect of increasing demand as the season advances. Outside of gum all hardwood prices remain firm.

Boston.

Hardwood values are held on a much higher level than ever before. The high prices have checked the demand to some extent, but leading dealers say a good business is being done in the most desirable grades at full asking prices. Consumers, as a whole, are carrying moderate stocks only. Many have confined their purchases to just what they have needed to carry them along, owing to the high prices ruling. Furniture manufacturers are busy.

An unknown person went to the sawmill of Paxton Trimble on Salt Lick creek, in the absence of the watchman and cut into small pieces all the belting of the mill and also damaged the machinery.

A big timber deal has recently been consummated in Mingo county, West Virginia. The Reitz & Martin Lumber Company purchased 2,000 acres of fine timber land on Burning creek from Stuart Wood of Philadelphia, and others, the price paid being \$20,000 cash. G. L. Dudley is the president of the company; Ralph B. Martin, vice president; T. G. Martin, secretary and treasurer. This company has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia with a capital stock of \$24,000. Thomas G. Martin, W. D. Camden and Ralph D. Martin are going to the tract immediately and will remain there until all the timber is cleared away. According to the agreement the company must clear the land within six years, and then the land reverts to the original owners. The land lies along the line of the Norfolk & Western railroad, and the shipping facilities are of the best. Nearly all the timber is oak, and the investment is thought to be a good one.

Another large deal was the sale of 30,000 trees situated on Pigeon creek, in the vicinity of Elk and Rock House, to C. Crane & Co., the big Cincinnati firm. About 6,000 acres of land are involved, the timber only being sold. The timber averaged about \$2 per tree.

R. G. Page has returned from Johnson county, where he looked over the valuable tract of timber land recently purchased by his company and arranged to rush the tramroad and mill being erected.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Chadwick have gone to Hagerstown, Md., to attend the commencement exercises of Kee Mar College, their daughter, Miss Helen, being one of the graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. L. Beckette have returned from a month's tour of California.

The backward spring has checked building with the result that there is less interior finish wanted at present than usual.

The demand for plain oak, one inch, ones and twos, is moderately active. Some dealers report a good demand, while others find that orders come hard. Prices range from \$57 to \$59. Quartered oak is firm. There are no indications that prices will be any lower right away. One of the leading dealers predicts a \$90 market before prices are lower. Desirable grades are in comparatively small offering. Shipments of oak are being made to South America. Quite a little more interest in black walnut is reported. Dealers state that this wood is beginning to receive more attention from furniture manufacturers. Brown ash is firmly held under small offerings of desirable lumber. A large business is being done in mahogany veneers. Maple flooring is well held. The market for whitewood is still strong, although some are beginning to feel that larger offerings are coming forward and that prices will soften a little in consequence. One inch, ones and twos, is held at \$59 to \$60 and sales have been made at the outside figure. Many are using cypress as a substitute for whitewood. The former is in good call.

Philadelphia.

There seems to be no radical change in the hardwood situation in this city since a fortnight ago, except perhaps a slight falling off of the volume of business, the natural result of the unsettled labor question throughout most of the eastern states; even in this city it is rumored that the recent strike between the bricklayers, stonemasons and stonecutters is likely to break

out again at any moment, in the event of which building work will be greatly interfered with. As it is, it is predicted that building operation work for the summer will fall off somewhat on account of the high values in lumber, etc. It is nothing unusual that the furniture factories show a comparative dullness at this period, notwithstanding a good many plants are working actively. Sash and door mills are slacking up a little with the exception of a few of the large concerns, which have orders to keep them going some time. Indoor finish work is unaffected and veneer and cigar box makers are rushed. Values remain about the same, with ash, chestnut and basswood in the lead, but very scarce. Oak generally is a little more plentiful; white oak is showing up better, and red oak keeps stiff. Poplar is very strong; maple, both lumber and flooring, holds firm, and cherry runs smoothly. Apparently there is no sign of weakening in any of the hardwoods.

Baltimore.

There are no developments of note in the hardwood trade of this section. All kinds of lumber continues to be in brisk demand and prices are holding their own very well. There are no indications of a drop at any time in the near future, and all the mills are being operated to the limit of their capacity. The foreign business is not as brisk as was expected earlier in the season, but a fair demand prevails and no complaints are heard. The inquiry from abroad is active enough to prevent a positive decline in values, and the belief is entertained that the foreign market will develop more snap later on. Oak, of course, leads all the other woods in point of inquiry, stock being called for in large quantities, and the mills being pushed for supplies. The situation, however, presents some improvement because the car famine is less acute than it has been at times, and the responses to calls for lumber are as a rule fairly prompt, though more or less delay cannot be avoided. The range of values is everything that could be desired, and every effort is being made to get out stocks, especially in view of the floods that have occurred at different places in the south, putting many sawmills out of business for the time being and to an appreciable extent curtailing the available supplies of lumber. This new impediment in the way of liberal offerings is held to preclude all possibility of congestion during the current year and not a few of the plants are making preparations to increase their output. In cases where mill construction has been more or less delayed the projectors of plants are putting forth every effort to get the work under way and to a point where these plants can be made productive. Ash is also in excellent request at prices that stimulate manufacture. Poplar appears to retain its strength and is being moved as fast as the mills can turn out lumber. Prices are attractive. Walnut shows no marked change, good marketable lumber being freely taken, while the demand for mahogany and other woods is about up to the record of any previous time during the past year. Stocks in the hands of local dealers are comparatively small and there appears to be no need for making concessions in order to effect sales.

Pittsburg.

Those who have hardwood are busy selling it and those who have none are busy trying to get some.

The men who anticipated that this was going to be a banner hardwood year are feeling good. They have no trouble in selling their stock. On the other hand it is chiefly a question of getting good dry stock for early delivery. Traveling men report more than double the current demand for oak and maple than for pine and hemlock and prices are accordingly firm.

So far in spite of the general feeling that the summer market is going to be dull there are no evidences of it in the hardwood trade. If any-

thing, prices are a little stiffer than a month ago. Oak especially is selling at the wholesaler's figures if he can deliver it with any promptness. Within the last two weeks the railroad companies have shown their hand in the oak market again and are getting figures on some big lists. Timbers are a big factor in the general demand, but oak mill stuff is also leading most of the calls on the lumberman's board. Piles and ties are selling quite as well as a month ago, and are hard to get in some sources. The West Virginia mills are all busy and there is little rumor of apathy in the small country mills of western Pennsylvania and Ohio, which supply so much of the white oak for piling, etc.

Indianapolis.

The local market continues about the same as it has for several weeks. Shipments are coming in better and the demand for hardwoods is increasing with the beginning of really good weather. Prices, however, remain practically unchanged. The new law, going into effect June 1, requiring that all shippers must make requisition in writing for cars to be loaded and that cars must be supplied in the order in which requisitions are received, is expected to give lumbermen a better show for cars in the future. At present there are no surplus cars on tracks to meet emergencies. Rates are ruling steady and there is no perceptible decrease in freight traffic.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Activity continues to characterize the lumber industry in this section. The mills are all running and lumbermen report good business and fine prospects, though eastern lumbermen coming here do not seem to entertain such a rosy view of the future. Local exporters report that the foreign market is not quite as good as it has been, though this lull is believed to be only temporary. The car supply is satisfactory on nearly all the roads in this section, though some manufacturers in remote sections complain that they are not getting an ample supply.

Cincinnati.

The local hardwood market has shown little during the past two weeks, with the possible exception of building material, which has received a more brisk call than for many months. The weather has been very disagreeable, being rainy, but the market did not weaken any. The good demand that has predominated for many months continues and prospects are that it will continue for some time to come. As usual poplar is the leader in this market but is given a merry pace by oak. Both are readily absorbed at prices asked. Chestnut during the last two weeks has stiffened in price, but this did not affect the demand. Gum and hickory are holding their own, with prices steady. Cypress is salable at firm prices, as are also mahogany and walnut. The market as a whole is firm, with stocks low and the demand brisk. If the weather improves any it will bring many of the summer orders into the market. Building is being delayed by the rain, while other outdoor work is crippled as well.

St. Louis.

A feature of the situation is that buyers are awakening to the fact that they must commence to contract for future supplies. There being no great amount of logs at the mills for future operations, and the labor question being still unsolved, there is no immediate prospect for extensive summer milling. The decline in prices which some had looked forward to has not materialized, and probably will not. Ash, poplar and cottonwood, quartered oak and gum are having as strong a run as ever, and plain oak is stronger. The weather in Missouri and Arkansas bids fair to improve, but has been exceedingly unfavorable for weeks. Although demand has not been rushing, it is considerably better than shipments from the mills, and the

latter cannot promise anything owing to the uncertainty of good logging conditions.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber while not pressing is still satisfactory, and the volume of business is about as large as the limited stock of dry lumber will allow. In some directions there is pronounced scarcity of dry lumber, there having been little increase during the past few weeks in holdings here. Buyers are inclined to go a little slower in placing orders but they are buying freely enough to enable the market to display a very healthy undertone. There is some shading of red gum in firsts and seconds and clear saps, just as there has been for the past four or five weeks, but the lower grades of this lumber are in excellent demand. Cypress, too, is a shade easier in the higher grades, while the lower, as is the case with gum, are relatively firmer than the higher. Ash is scarce and hard to get in good quantities, with the result that ter sawn oak are not available in large quantities and manufacturers and wholesalers alike are having practically no difficulty in disposing of what they have for sale. Cottonwood is firm in all grades though the lower are perhaps even firmer than the higher. The output of this wood during the spring has been greatly restricted by the unfavorable weather, while consumption has been of record proportions. The demand for poplar is satisfactory and prices are well maintained. The export trade is not especially active. Holders, however, are generally firm in their views of the situation and outlook and this explains in some measure the firmness with which values are maintained.

New Orleans.

Heavy general rains through this section in the last two months have interfered seriously with the operations of millmen and though the weather has been good during the last week or so hardwood manufacturers are still feeling the effects of the almost unprecedented rains that were experienced during May. Severe thunderstorms accompanied these heavy showers and a good deal of damage resulted. The interior demand on hardwoods is still good, though the export market has fallen off slightly. Prices have not been affected to any great extent by this falling off, however, and though the exports have declined somewhat the market is still in fairly good shape.

Liverpool.

The boom in trade which was confidently anticipated a few weeks ago has not continued and business has dwindled to a state of lethargy.

Poplar, ash and oak lumber are still strong, anything approaching seasoned stock is easily sold. Lower prices are not expected here for some little time to come, such is the very low condition of stocks.

Mahogany is firm. It is safe to say that next sale prices will be much higher. The sale yards are very empty and it is openly announced by brokers here that they have instructions to hold their wood at the next sale for higher prices.

The absence of any import of any West Indian or South American mahogany and the approaching close of the season for shipment from the west coast of Africa point to higher prices being easily obtained.

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

AT COST

IS AN UNCOMMON TERM AS APPLIED TO INSURANCE

But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line.

There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

FOR LIST OF MEMBERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

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Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED.

A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

Wanted for a miscellaneous hardwood proposition. One who thoroughly understands hardwood from the stump to the consumer, also the grading and working of poplar dimension and white pine, oak flooring, etc., for the yard trade. In a good healthy town of 1,000 inhabitants. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Also want two good Hardwood Lumber Inspectors. Address "J. B." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

INSPECTOR AND BUYER

Of hardwoods wanted. One familiar with source of supply of southern districts, and section of country acquainted with. Give salary expected, experience, and last or present employer. Replies confidential. Address J. R. WILLIAMS, 909 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MANAGER WANTED

In chair factory at Gardner, Mass. Man to run 12 dry kilns, who has had experience in the handling of hardwood dimension lumber for drying. State wages and experience. Address "E 25," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HARDWOOD SALESMAN

Wanted—An A1 hardwood salesman acquainted with New York state, Eastern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey trade. Sobriety and ability essential. Give age, experience and references. Address J. R. WILLIAMS, 909 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARS

of the following stock:
Qtd. & Plain Red & White Oak.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 Com.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hickory.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. White Ash.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Soft Elm.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Walnut.
4/4" 1sts & 2nds and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Cottonwood.
4/4", 13" to 17" Cottonwood Box Boards.
4/4" to 8/4" all grades Poplar
4/4" Log Run Basswood.
4/4" and 8/4" B. & better Yellow Pine, Air, Smoke or Kiln-Dried.
One million feet Hardwood Culls.

JOHN O'BRIEN LAND & LBR. CO.,
115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

HICKORY—1 1/4", 1 3/4", 1 1/2", 1 5/8" thick green, No. 1 Com. and better, 6, 7, 12, 14 ft., mostly 7 and 14 ft., 10 per cent 8 and 10 ft. White Oak—Red Oak—1 1/4", 2 1/8", 2 1/4" thick, green No. 1 Com. and better, 6 ft., 7, 8, 12 and 14 ft., little 10 ft.

Phos L. O. B. care Address
S. H. care HARDWOOD RECORD

WANTED

Hickory dimension stock.
H. G. SHEPARD & SONS, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED

4/4" and 4/8" Sound Wormy Chestnut.
4/4" No. 1 Common Chestnut.
4/4" Log Run Buckeye.
4/4" Stain Sap Poplar.
Address Lumber Department,
NATIONAL CASKET CO., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED.

300,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Quartered Oak, all grades.
100,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Walnut, all grades.
Also Oak and Walnut logs.
THE FREIBERG LBR. CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

In sizes of from 1 1/2"x1 1/2"—36" to 2"x2 1/4"—39", tough, good wood, white or red. Send for specifications.

L. T. LA BAR, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED—SHORT HICKORY SQUARES

In carload lots: All White Grade: 1 1/2"x1 1/2"x26" and 14" to 42". In Red and White: 1 1/2"x1 1/2"x26" and 30" to 42"; also 1 3/4"x1 3/4"x66". Address

VAN DEVENTER MFG. CO., LTD.,
302 Cora Bldg., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—CAR STOCK.

Inspected and cash at mill.
J. GUTHRIDGE,
934 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

Walnut logs 11" and up in diameter, Oak logs 24" and up and Hickory logs 14" and up—all good quality. Address

H. V. HARTZELL, Greenville, Ohio.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

HICKORY STUMPAGE FOR QUICK SALE.

400,000 ft., average haul 2 miles. Rate to Evansville \$1.50. Address
M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green, Ky.

DRY HICKORY.

Small pieces thoroughly dry hickory for sale, from 6 to 12" long up to 1 1/2" in diameter. A good portion white. Address
"R. W. C." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

POPLAR FOR SALE.

1 car 4/4 Box and Panel.
2 cars 1 1/4 Sap
1 car 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2.
2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common.
2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common.

WELCH STAVE & LUMBER CO.,
Monterey, Tenn.

BIRCH FOR SALE.

200 M excellent No. 1 Common Birch. Nicely manufactured and in dry shipping condition.
EDWARDS LUMBER CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4" bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

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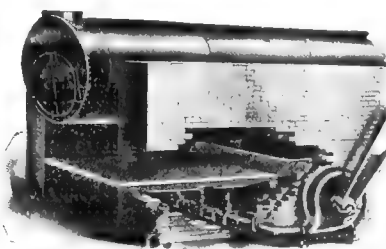
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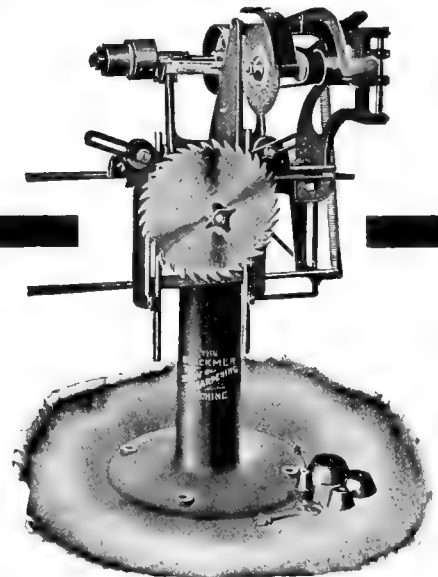
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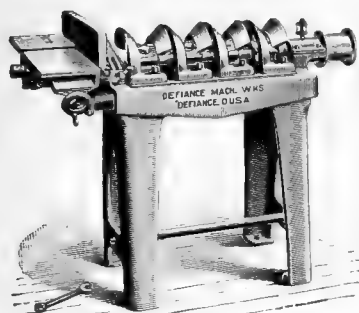
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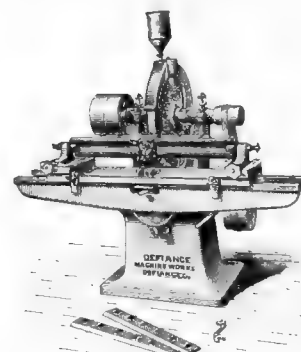
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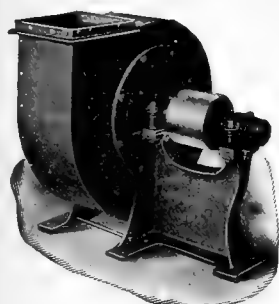
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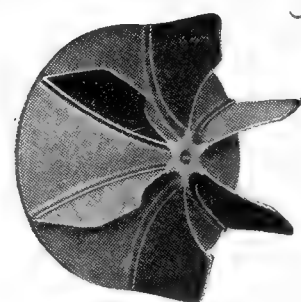
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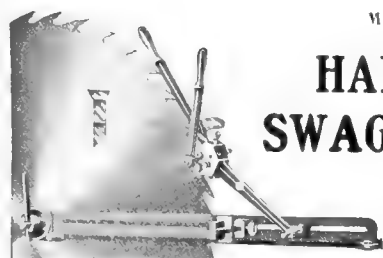
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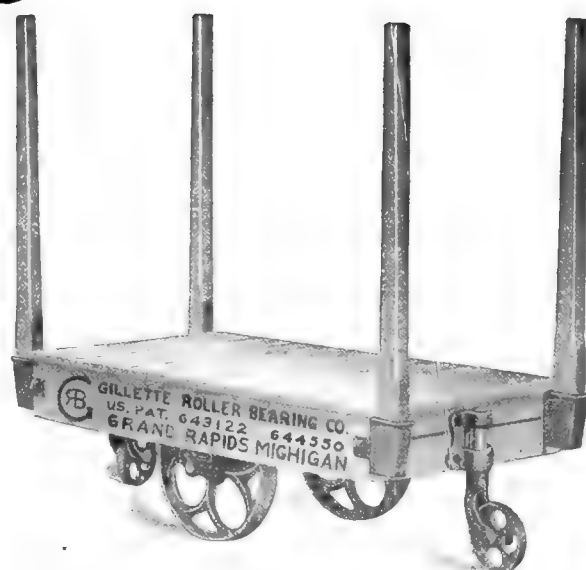
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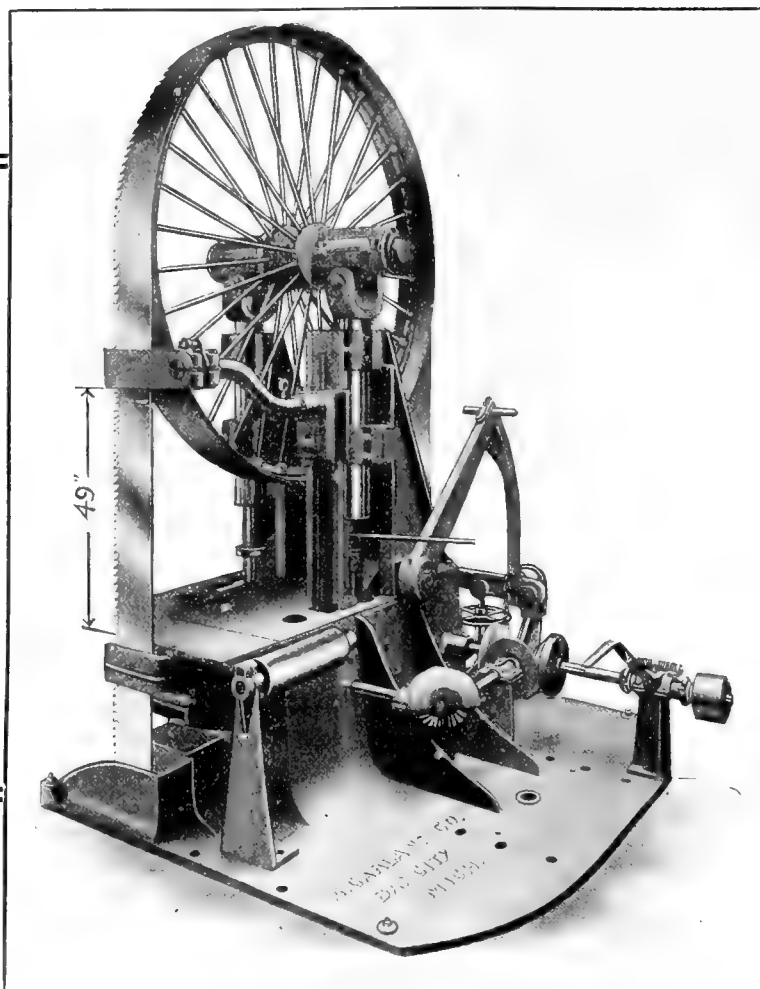
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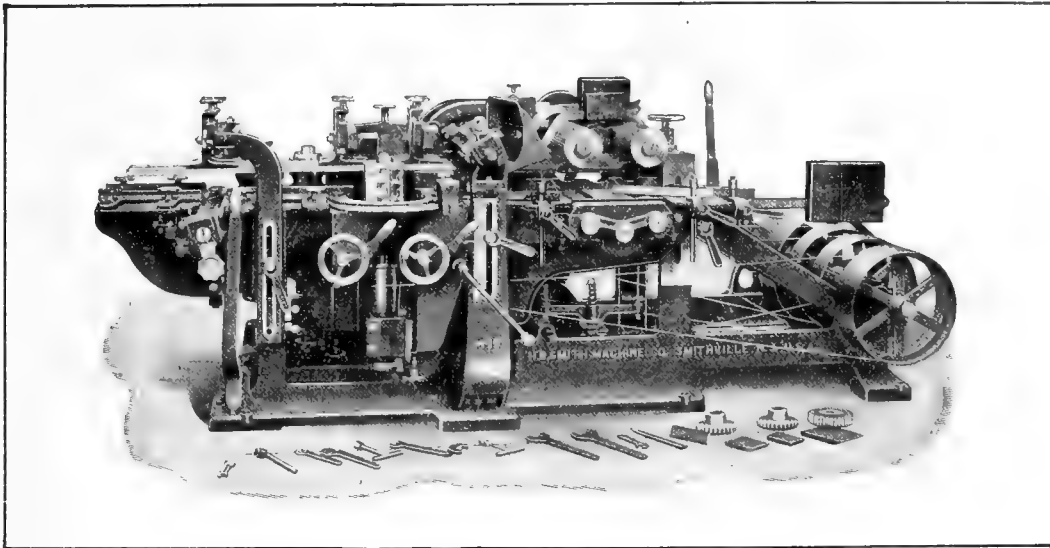
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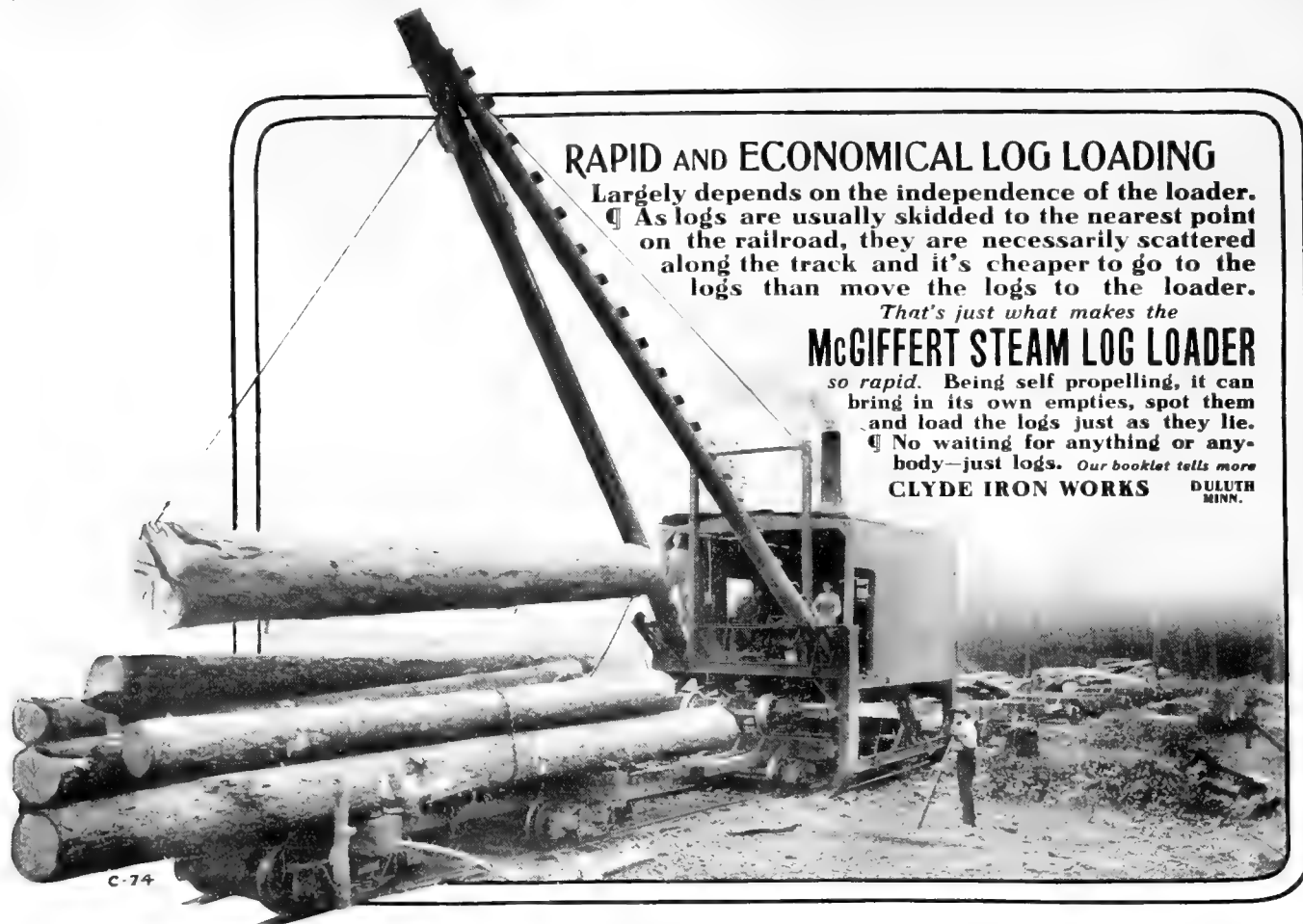


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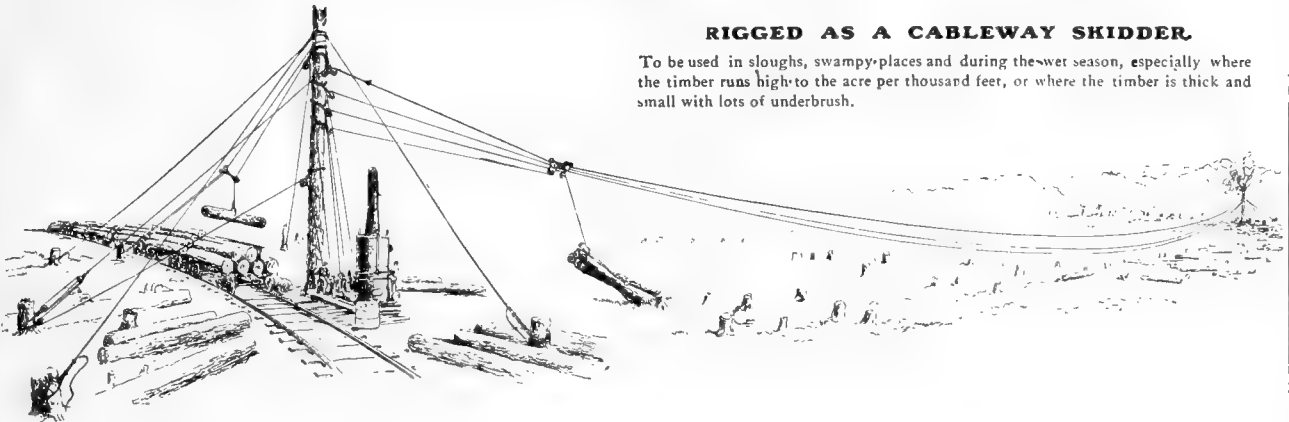
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(Patented)

Especially Designed to Log the Hardwood Flats Bordering on the Mississippi River. A Machine that Can be Used Twelve Months in the year.

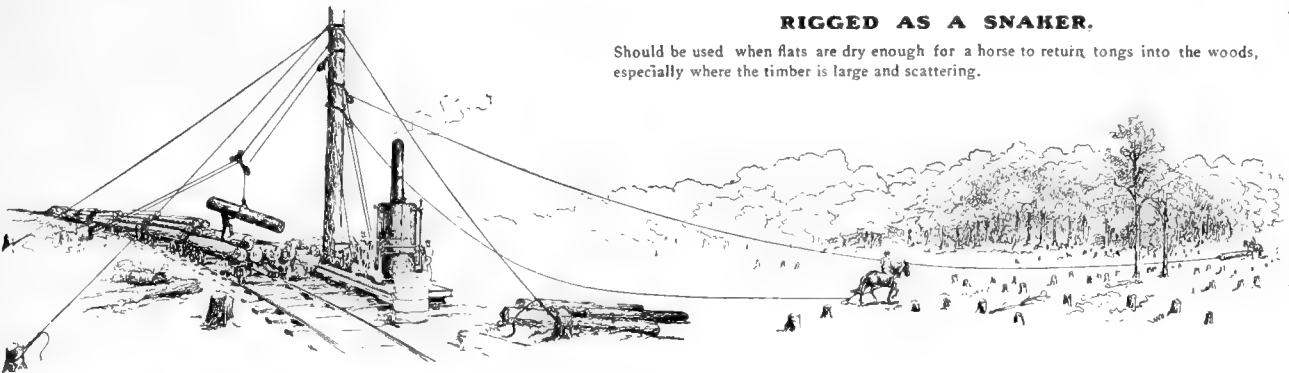
RIGGED AS A CABLEWAY SKIDDER.

To be used in sloughs, swampy places and during the wet season, especially where the timber runs high to the acre per thousand feet, or where the timber is thick and small with lots of underbrush.



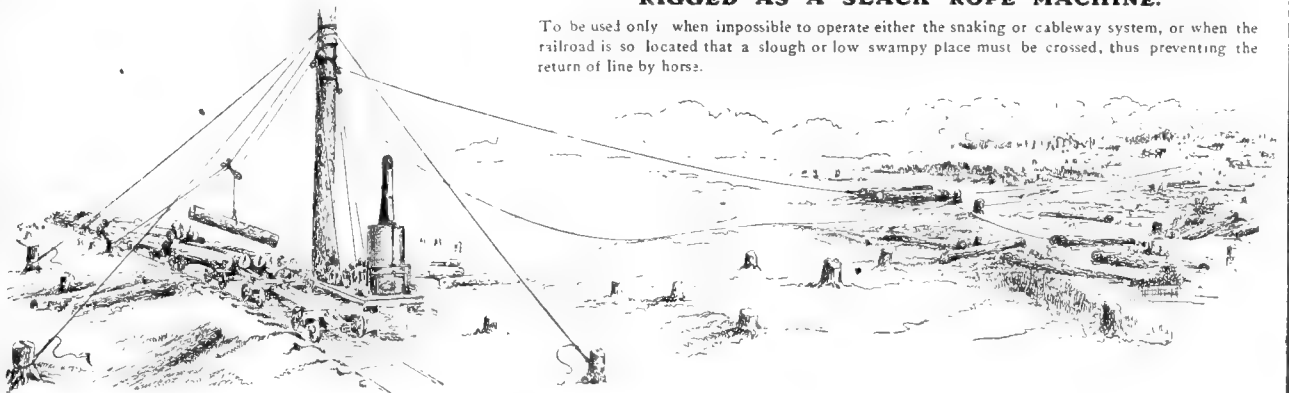
RIGGED AS A SNAKER.

Should be used when flats are dry enough for a horse to return tongs into the woods, especially where the timber is large and scattering.



RIGGED AS A SLACK ROPE MACHINE.

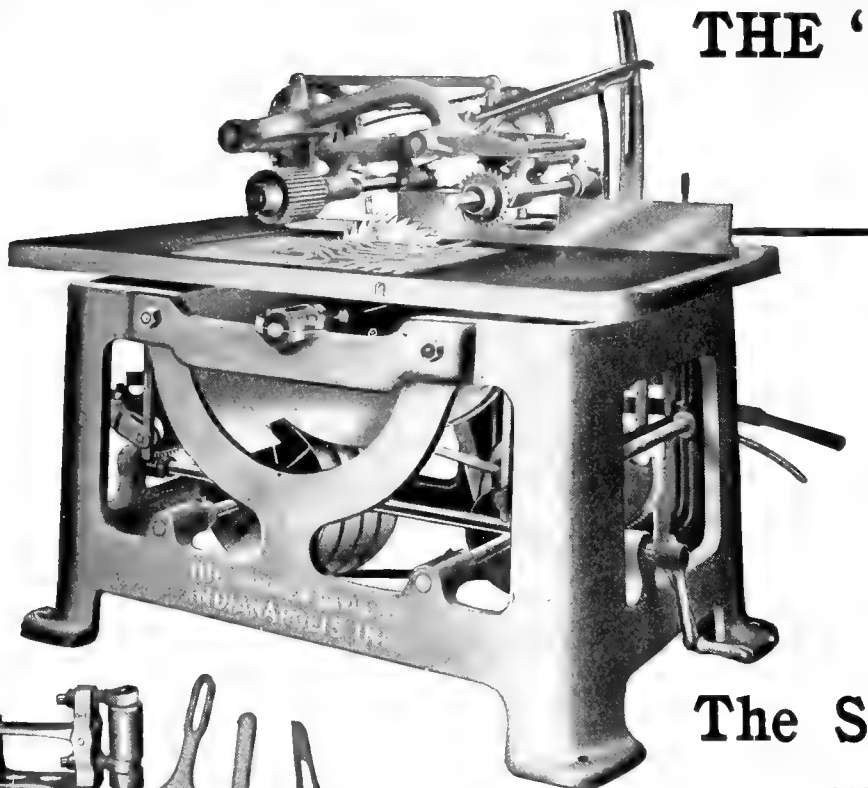
To be used only when impossible to operate either the snaking or cableway system, or when the railroad is so located that a slough or low swampy place must be crossed, thus preventing the return of line by horse.



Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

96 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: WOODWARD, WIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

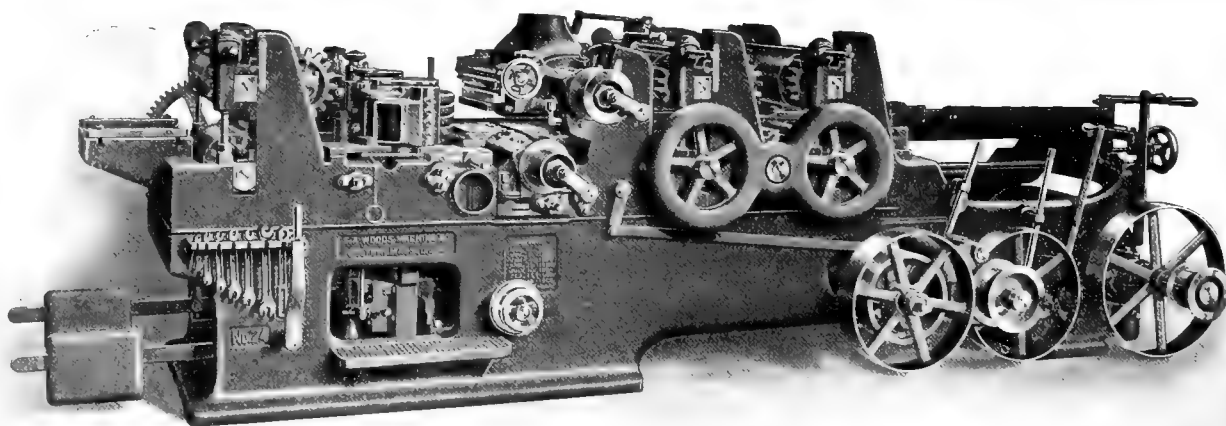
We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher



SIX ROLLS. WORKS 8" TO 30" WIDE BY 6" THICK

Produces high quality of work at exceptionally Fast Feed. Contains meritorious features, such as Wedge Platen, Belt Release, Vertical Adjustment of Side Spindles, Side Wing Clamp Boxes.

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

CHICAGO

Specialists in
Floorers, Planers and Moulders

SEATTLE

Don't Believe all You Read

IT IS SAFER TO INVESTIGATE

When you critically compare different machines, you will readily understand why the **Clement Band Re-saws** are preferred by practical woodworkers. We know why they are the best. We want you to know why. May we not have the chance to tell you. A line to our nearest salesroom will bring the information. Write for our catalogue.

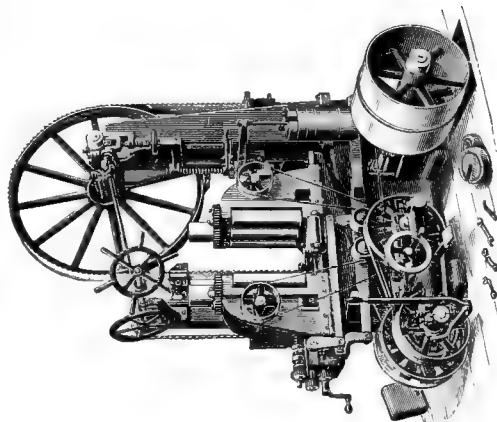


Fig. 501. Clement 54" Band Re-saw.

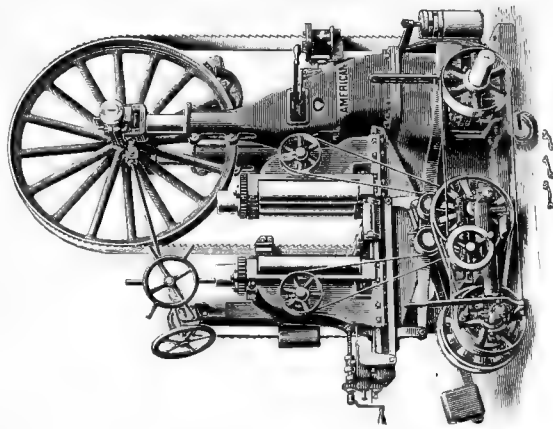


Fig. 500—Clement 60" Band Re-saw.

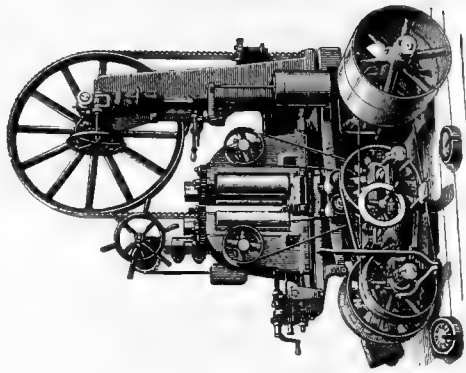


Fig. 502—Clement 48" Band Re-saw.

American Wood Working Machinery Company

GENERAL OFFICE: ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALES ROOMS:

NEW ORLEANS: Honnen Bldg.

CHICAGO: Fisher Bldg.

NEW YORK: Cedar and West Sts.



KOLL'S PATENT LOCK JOINT COLUMNS

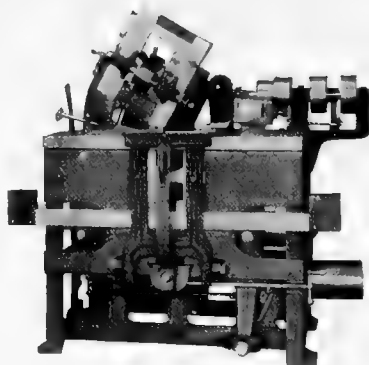
We make columns in any size and for every conceivable use that are just as perfect in every detail as these four beauties we placed in the new Lake Shore Depot in Chicago. There are no veneered or solid stave hardwood columns made that are equal to ours in mechanical and architectural construction, beauty and durability. Write today for our free illustrated catalog.



We make a specialty of dry-kilning lumber. Switch tracks make our new modern dry kilns convenient to all Chicago and vicinity. Let us quote you prices.

Henry Sanders Company
900 ELSTON AVENUE, - CHICAGO

THE NEW 1907 CATALOG



is ready, ask for one. It describes the most complete line of filing room machinery manufactured, including our New No. 99 Automatic Sharpener, as shown by cut,

also our New No. 109 Stretcher with automatic Re-toothers.

Covel Manufacturing Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON
PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars 6/4x8 in. and up 1st & 2nd Cottonwood

One	"	7/8x8	"	"	"
Two	"	5/4x12	"	"	"
Two	"	4/4	"	"	Plain Red Oak

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

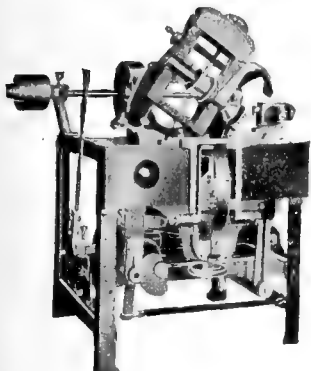
Lumber Dried Green From Saw

BY OUR NEW PROCESS

Quicker and Better than any other kiln can do with six months air dried.

Write us

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS, Grand Rapids, Mich.



IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners

ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.
It will pay you to get in touch with us.

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Poplar, Oak, Chestnut and Gum Lumber

Mills and Yards at Kimmins, Tenn., Colesburg, Tenn., and Cude, Miss.

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JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc. !

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure, write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, Secy.

R. J. WILSON, Treas.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PILED ON OUR KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE YARD

1 car 4 4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 6 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
 18 cars 4 4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
 2 cars 8 4 No. 1 Common and Better White Oak
 1 car 6 4 Common and Better White Oak
 1 car 5 4 Common and Better White Oak
 1 car 8 4 Common and Better White Oak
 2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
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 1 car 4 4 No. 1 Common and Better Quartered Red Oak

We also manufacture Sawn and Sliced Quartered Oak Veneers.
 Can make prompt shipments.

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
 Large stock dry lumber always on hand

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.**WHOLESALE HARDWOODS**

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

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ST. LOUIS**MANUFACTURERS**

Shipments of Plain and Quartered Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
 Lumber direct from our own mills in straight or mixed carloads.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are
 constantly in the market to purchase
 large blocks of stock for cash. Are
 also the largest manufacturers of
 the famous St. Francis
 Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of**HARDWOODS**

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
 UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
 FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee**Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery**

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
 500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
 500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO. ST. LOUIS MISSOURI****American Hardwood Lumber Co.**

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.**CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)**
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
 SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.



For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood
 Machinery, you will find it advantageous to
 write our advertisers. Get in touch!

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

STEELE & HIBBARD LUMBER CO.

North Broadway and Dock Streets

Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
 Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4' 1s and 2s	200,000' 4' 4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4' 4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4' 4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5' 4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4' 4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4' 4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6' 4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4' 4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8' 4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4' 4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4' 4 Mill Cull		1 car 4' 4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETISBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

COTTONWOOD WANTED

We want to buy one to five million feet of log run cottonwood. We will send our inspector to take the stock up at the mill and pay cash for it as shipped.

ASH WANTED

300M feet 6-4, 8-4, 14-4 and 16-4 No. 1 Common and 1st and 2nds for immediate shipment, or to be cut and shipped when dry.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " " "	1 Car
6 4	" " " " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	" " " " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	" " " " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	" " " " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	" " " " No. 1	1,500 Feet
12 4	" " " " " 2	1,000 Feet
4 4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " " " " "	1 car

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Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

WALNUT, POPLAR
AND
BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.
I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.
Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| 2 FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

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191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or

LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y

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H. W. Mosby & Co.

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COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co
WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

20,000 ft. 2" in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
11,460 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft. 1½, 1½ and 2 inch Curly Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.
19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop.

Your orders and inquiries solicited

Write us for prices on hemlock.

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

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Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
150,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
125,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
100,000 ft. 2 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty—Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
750M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

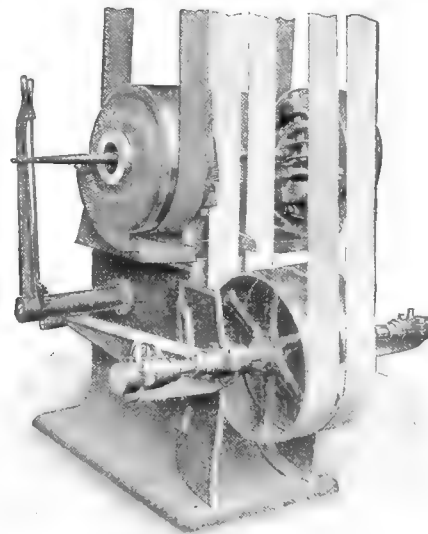
Marshfield, Wis.

Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1/2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8 4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood
Lumber

Office and Yard :
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND

CHICAGO...MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty

Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago



Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING
CHICAGO

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
Material

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

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- 1 car 1 inch No. 1 Common and Better Soft Elm.
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- 4 cars 6-4 inch 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Red Oak.

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In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT
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We measure your stumpage correctly.

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WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
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Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.

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ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

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"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on
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OAK, ASH,
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All Grades and
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YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

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Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
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The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

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THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for

BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

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Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK YELLOW PINE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

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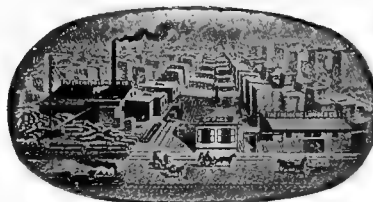
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Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

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Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

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Manufacturers of

Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak

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Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



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Cypress Red Gum Oak

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

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W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

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ASHLAND, KY.

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

June Stock List

10,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Walnut
 50,000 " 2 " Common and Better Plain White Oak
 50,000 " 6-4 " " " " Red "
 50,000 " 5-4 " " " " " "
 100,000 " 4-4 " " " " " "
 10,000 " 6-4 and 8-4 Cherry Culls
 100,000 " 4-4 No. 2 Common and Better Red Gum
 10,000 " 4-4 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
 10,000 " 4-4 1st and 2nd Ash
 100,000 " 5-4 to 2 in. Shop and Better Cypress

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.

Walnut our specialty.

Inspection at Mill Points.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
 Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
 Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

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Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar,
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Offer a few cars 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Oak to move quick

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

MANUFACTURED

HUNTINGBURG, IND.



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



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Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

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Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

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BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

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ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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HARDWOODS ONLY

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK.
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Kitchen &

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OFFERS

100,000 feet 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

100,000 feet 13" to 17" Box Boards Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

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**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1907.

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The Cherry People

ANYTHING IN CHERRY?

Write Us.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY
Marshfield, Missouri

"A GOOD THING"

The Policy Holders say so and they ought to know. Perhaps the CASH DIVIDEND of 35% they now receive has something to do with it.

Don't guess. Get in touch with—

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.

141 MILK STREET.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of
Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

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NEW YORK

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.

55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
67,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
40,600' 1½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1½" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding, Drop Siding, as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

LET 'EM COME Inquiries—Orders

500 M. ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Bass.
300 M. ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Bass.
700 M. ft. 1 in. No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Bass.
600 M. ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Birch.
500 M. ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Birch.
100 M. ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2nd & No. 1 Com. Birch.
100 M. ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2nd & No. 1 Com. Birch.
50 M. ft. 2 in. 1st & 2nd & No. 1 Com. Birch.
300 M. ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Soft Elm.
800 M. ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Better Maple.

G.W. Jones Lbr. Co.
APPLETON, WIS.

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Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

RANDOLPH BUILDING

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

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ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED

OAK AND RED GUM

POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE

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CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.



CADILLAC



CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchells - Make

Rockhard, Maple and Beech

FLOORING

The Northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan is noted for the finest Maple and Beech timber that grows.

We own enough of this timber to keep our flooring factory running ten to twelve years.

We do our own logging, sawing and handling, and are so organized that we control every step of the manufacturing from the stump to finished product.

All of our lumber is first air dried and then kiln dried.

All of our 13-16 inch Flooring is thoroly kiln dried, end matched, machine scraped and polished, bored and bundled.

Our grades are of a high standard, and under no condition do we mix them to enable us to meet competition and low prices.

Please keep in mind also that especially is it true of Hardwood Flooring that

Quality is Remembered after Price is Forgotten

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Mitchell Brothers Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

5 to 10 cars 4/4 hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10 to 15' No. 1 common in it.

2 cars 6/4 hard Maple, 10" and over wide, 10 to 15' No. 1 common in it.

7,000 feet 4/4 Bird's Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds

5 cars 5/4 hard Maple, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.

3 cars 4/4 Birch, strictly the full product of the log, No. 2 common and better.

2 cars Maple and Beech dimension, 2" and over wide by 12-18-24-30 and 36" long.

1 car 6/4 x 6/4 Maple dimension, 12-18-24-30 and 36" long.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—6/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4

GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4

BASSWOOD—4/4

BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan

Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our **Soft Gray Elm** to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.
This stock runs 10 in. and wider, and 50% or more 19 inches and wider.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



E. Sondheimer & Co.

Cable Address: "Sonderco" Memphis.

Codes Used: Lumberman's Telecode and A B C 5th Edition

MANUFACTURERS

HARDWOOD, GUM, COTTONWOOD AND CYPRESS

Main Office: Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Offers the following specials:

10 Cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 1/4 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 in. Shop Cypress.

10 Cars 1 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Dimension Cypress.
20 Cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
20 Cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Cottonwood.

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

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DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER CO.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAND SAWN THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

RED GUM
WHITE OAK
SAP GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
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Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
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SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

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FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak

3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
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10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

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Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock
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We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
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13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

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HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

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THE EAST

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A Bird in Hand is Worth Two in the Bush

We have the following stock on hand, and lots more in the bush:

500,000 ft. Tupelo Gum, all thickness.
 225,000 ft. Red Gum (Hazelwood) all thickness.
 10 cars 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Common and Better Chestnut.
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7 cars 4/4 1s and 2s No. 1 Common, White Oak.
 12 cars 4/4 to 8/4 1s and 2s, No. 1 Common Red Oak.
 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of all grades and thickness, Soft Yellow Poplars.

We want your inquiries for North Carolina Pine.

Tough White Oak cut to order for shipbuilding and railroad work

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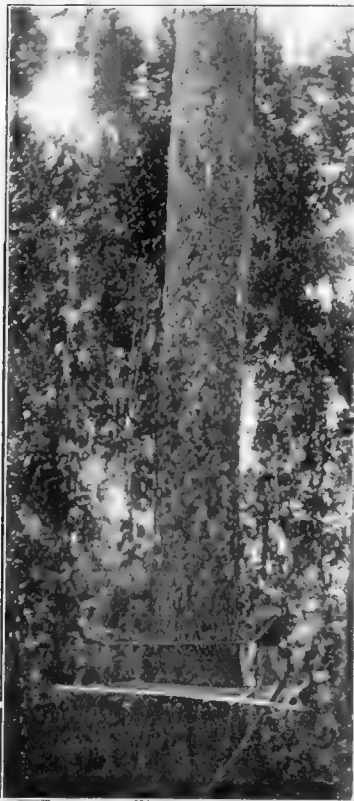
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 AND INTERIOR FINISH
 NEW YORK PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

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 WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
 Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

James & Abbot Company
 Lumber and Timber
 No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

WM. E. LITCHFIELD
 MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
Specialist in Hardwoods
 Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale



Photograph of Mahogany Tree,
at Mengel's Suwini Camp, on
the West Coast of Africa.

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co.

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WE IMPORT THE LOGS FROM OUR OWN CAMPS,
AND MANUFACTURE THEM INTO

Lumber and Veneers

Dimension Stock a Specialty

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Choice Indiana White Oak

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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Yellow Poplar Oak & Chestnut

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We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS AND SPRUCE

THE BEST LUMBER

3 Band Mills

Daily Capacity
500,000 Feet

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WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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For greater convenience, in handling our large wholesale trade, we have removed our general offices from the yard on 58th Street and Woodland Ave., to the 5th floor of the Crozier Building, 1420 Chestnut Street. We extend to you a cordial invitation to call on us in our new and commodious quarters.
Phones, Bell-Locust, 1523-1524. Keystone-Race, 20-75.

We still have a large stock of good lumber on the Philadelphia yard which we want to sell quickly. : : : Consult stock list pages in late "Lumber News" and see if there is not some lumber you can use. If you don't get the "News" regularly, ask us to put your name on our mailing list.

J. Gibson Mcllvain & Co.

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City Offices, 1420 Chestnut St.

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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

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Lumber direct from our own mills in straight or mixed carloads.

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BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy
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HARDWOODS

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Large stock dry lumber always on hand

STEELE & HIBBARD LUMBER CO.

North Broadway and Dock Streets

Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

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American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

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Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

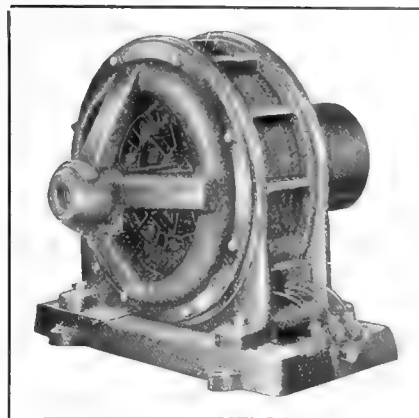
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MAPLE FLOORING

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INDUCTION MOTOR

In all sawmill work the power required varies with the kind of timber handled and according to its condition when passing through the mill. In a day's work heavy logs follow on the heels of smaller ones, partially seasoned timber is mixed with green and the work is constantly changing.

These conditions can be met only with a motor of ample over-load capacity and the simplest possible construction—qualities which are featured in the General Electric Induction Motors for sawmill work. Upon demand these motors will supply 200 per cent to 300 per cent of their normal output.

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"The 100 h. p. (GE) Induction Motor driving our 9-foot sawmill shows absolutely no drop in speed no matter what load the sawyer puts on it, and can hum thro' a 30 in. birch at as good a clip as it can thro' a poplar log."

He has more to say in booklet 4470-H.
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Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

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WELLS, MICHIGAN

THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

W. D. YOUNG & CO.
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

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Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

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We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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That we are manufacturers of the celebrated

**Wolverine Brand
Maple Flooring**

"There is none better."

Bored, polished, end and edge matched, lays with every joint even. Largest sales in the history of maple flooring. May we have your order?

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¶ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

¶ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

The hardwood market the country over is holding up remarkably well. Two weeks ago it looked as though trade might decline to such a material extent as to affect values, but there seems to have been a general resumption of buying and most all items of stock, with the possible exception of firsts and seconds and sap gum, are in good call, at full list prices.

The good end of poplar leads the van in active demand. Stock is undeniably very short and the recent loss of logs from the upper Ohio tributaries will make the future supply still shorter than was anticipated. The slight decline of two weeks ago in West Virginia oak in the Eastern markets seems to have been recovered, and there is no indication of lowering values.

There is a strong and insistent demand for cottonwood box qualities, and recent orders have been placed in single lots for as high as 10,000,000 feet, comprising the full season's cut of several large mills. Basswood is a close second to poplar and cottonwood in demand and there is very little in sight for the last of the year.

Stocks of northern hardwoods are generally pretty well sold up to the saw, and in many cases the season's cut has been sold to jobbers and large consumers.

In the South weather conditions are a little better than they have been, but still the ground in the delta country is very soft and logging operations are carried on with difficulty. Probably not more than half the mills of that district are in commission. The heavy rains of the last few days have also played havoc with the tram-roads in the mountain country and a good many of these mills are shut down for want of transportation facilities to the mill from the woods. In the Charleston district a tremendous fall of rain occurred a few days ago, which is the heaviest that has obtained during the last eighteen months. Many operators had many miles of their rail-roads washed completely away, which will interrupt logging and sawing for the next month.

The trade in mahogany, cherry and walnut is above normal and stocks of all these woods are comparatively light. Most of the hardwood flooring manufacturers report that they have a large number of orders on hand and are valiantly striving to catch up with orders.

While practically all the veneer factories are today fully occupied in filling orders, in some quarters it is reported that there is a slight diminution in inquiry and placing of new orders. There is an immense volume of veneers being turned out, but on the whole prices are far from satisfactory to the manufacturers.

The Saving Grace.

The interest that the public at large is taking in the forest policy of the Roosevelt administration is remarkable. Men and women in all ranges of society seem to have awakened to the importance of forest conservation and rehabilitation. An editorial from a recent drug paper, under the head of "The Nation's Power," aptly illustrates this statement. The publication says that as the states acting separately could not end slavery in 1861, so the states acting separately cannot end the piracies of capital in 1907. The states could not end the poisoning of people by adulterated food, so the nation is ending it. The states could not preserve the country's forests, so the nation is preserving them. It says the constitution is our ordinance of national life, and not the articles of our national death. It was meant to free the hundreds of American people and not to shackle them. Marshall so interpreted it in the courts; Lincoln so interpreted it in the council chamber; Grant so interpreted it on the battlefield, and today Roosevelt is following in their footsteps and thus obeying the will of the American people.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is fully in accord with the sentiments expressed by its contemporary, and it is full time that the selfishness of some of the people of our far western states who disapprove of the nation's timber saving policy should be promptly and vigorously sat down upon.

The United States government should be a pretty good landlord, and it is to be hoped it will retain its hold on its own, and not turn the remainder of the public domain over to individual states to be dissipated by local politicians and railroad corporations, as it did with the splendid timber of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota twenty-five to forty years ago.

The Veneer Meeting.

There are many deductions that can be made from a perusal of the proceedings of the meetings of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, which held its semi-annual session at Chicago last week. Primarily, it was shown that the output of veneers has been doubled during the last eighteen months, and that the industry is the fastest growing one in the United States. It was shown that log and manufacturing cost during the past ten years have practically doubled, and furthermore it was demonstrated that the prices now secured for veneers are in many cases less than those of ten years ago. However, through the efforts of the association, prices have been materially enhanced during the last year and comparatively speaking, are fairly satisfactory.

In legislation the most important thing done at this meeting was establishing a set of uniform classification and grading rules to cover all varieties of plain rotary cut thin lumber. These rules, in sympathy with those of various lumber associations, have been somewhat lowered in both quality and sizes, as compared with former standards, but still it is thought they will be entirely satisfactory to the consuming trade.

It was shown that a good many improvements are being made in machinery to produce veneers with a minimum of waste, and especially in drying apparatus for seasoning them without discoloration or splits. The meeting, while not large in numbers, was attended by representative men cutting all varieties of American woods, and there was lots of enthusiasm manifested over the present and prospective success of the work of the organization.

To the student of commercial affairs the salient point brought out in the various discussions during the meeting was the fact that the veneer business is passing through a state of evolution. From a small industry it has suddenly jumped to a great one, and comparatively few people are as yet able to estimate cost with accuracy. Again, thus far since the making of veneers has become a great commercial pursuit, there has been no great amount of money made out of the business. People have entered it without an authentic cost basis, with the result that there have been a great many commercial failures, and that the rank and file of veneer producers are now doing business at cost; it is only the exceptional man that is making any considerable profit.

It goes without saying that with the immense demand for veneers throughout this country and abroad, association effort along these lines is going to mutually educate every one connected with it, and that very soon the business will stand on the same good lines that the lumber business does. This result is already in sight.

Use Birch.

"Use birch" is the slogan by which one of the best known northern operators addresses his trade on envelopes, slips, circulars, blotters, and in letters. He says it is the logical successor of oak, which is becoming so scarce and expensive. He alleges that birch does not warp, split, shrink or swell; that it will finish in any color or take any stain in competition with the finest mahogany. Above all things else, it is cheap, and is easy to work; it is eminently desirable for all-around work and can be had at a reasonable price.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is fully in accord with the opinions of this manufacturer of birch. It is a great wood and its merits are not appreciated as they should be save in a small portion of the eastern country. The wood has character in every foot of it; it has density; it has strength; its working qualities are splendid; no wood takes a finer stain and finish when properly handled; it is the peer of any hardwood that ever grew.

The Hardwood Flooring Business.

Of all the materials that enter into the production of flooring there never has been such a marvelous development as there has been in the last ten years in the making of floors from hardwood lumber. The great increase in output of hardwood flooring materials has been from Michigan and Wisconsin hard or sugar maple, but during this time there has also been a remarkable increase in the production of oak flooring, and during the last few years birch and beech are cutting a considerable figure in production.

Maple for years was one of the little-thought-of forest trees of the northern range of hardwood growth. It was simply the basis of the maple sugar industry of the farmer and for the firewood of the villages and cities. Such has been the increased estimate of the value of the wood that high class hardwood stumpage in Michigan that will show even 40 per cent maple will sell as high as \$40 an acre, and that with a total average stand of less than 7,000 feet per acre. This has been brought about by the growing appreciation of maple flooring. For this purpose maple is really a marvelous wood. It lays little claim to beauty, but it has a density that will withstand the severest kind of wear and abuse, and stands up under such treatment for many years after nearly any other kind of flooring would require replacing. People who have experimented with beech and birch flooring in many instances seem to think it is of almost as high a type as maple. Clear heart red beech flooring commands a relatively high price in the market and birch flooring is fast coming into general use.

When you get to oak flooring, of course this will always be the aristocrat of the flooring woods, and when the architect specifies a fancy floor, oak always has first call. Up to within a few years it has been impossible to secure oak flooring manufactured in a workmanlike manner at a reasonable cost above the value of oak lumber, but during the last few years several first class and highly efficient oak flooring plants have been put in commission, and today flooring of excellent quality can be secured at a price within the reach of a builder of even ordinary houses.

Hardwood floors of these various kinds of woods are constantly replacing the worn out white pine, yellow pine and other soft wood floors laid from five to fifteen years ago. In fact it would not be surprising if a large percentage of the output of the flooring factories was being used for relaying purposes rather than for new structures. This is a source of flooring demand that is tremendous in its entirety, and will keep many flooring plants busy even if general building should be very much less in the future than it promises to be.

Canadian Timber Values.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has received information from Canadian sources which indicates that lumber prices in the Dominion are surely moving upward. The government has used all possible means to protect her great lumber industry, even including the imposition of an export duty on logs, and is now seeking a market for her finished lumber product in the United States. At the present time logs cut upon provincial lands in British Columbia must be manufactured within the province and are not allowed to be exported. Manufacturers feel that the present cost of logs will compel them to make another advance in the price of lumber. Loggers say that the cost of getting logs out of the woods has increased their value immensely on account of the greatly augmented price of labor and equipment. Millmen contend that the cost of manufacture has also become much greater during the last twelve months, and that with logs where they now stand profits are not anything like what they were or what they should be. Facing a positive deficit of logs the coming winter, loggers state that they are subject to still another advance, so that under these combined circumstances it is generally conceded that the prices of lumber will go much higher. The shortage of logs will, it is estimated, amount to about 25,000,000 feet by next year.

The Furniture Buying Season.

The sales situation surrounding the furniture buying seasons of January and July is always of interest to the hardwood trade. Nominally the furniture expositions at Grand Rapids, Mich., opened a week ago Monday, and the great Chicago show-rooms of sample furniture are supposed to open their doors July 1, which probably means July 5. It is said that buyers not to exceed fifty, and they from the East, have put in an appearance at the Grand Rapids show. The number of exhibitors at the furniture city is from 225 to 250—about the usual number; according to the reservation of space at the Chicago show there will be from 400 to 425 lines of goods in evidence.

Manufacturers of furniture are a good deal encouraged over the prospects of a good fall trade, although a month ago they were fearful that there was to be a marked suspension of buying. This feature obtains, however—that it is now known orders are going to be placed pretty late, and that trade will drag a good deal further into the season than it did at the first of the year. The knowledge that a good fall furniture trade is likely to prevail is further emphasized by the fact that furniture manufacturers during the last two weeks have again become quite heavy buyers of lumber, while a month ago they had practically suspended purchases owing to the uncertainty of the situation and to the possible hope of buying their lumber supplies later at lower prices.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Forget It.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd.
A leader of men, marching fearless and proud.
And you know of a tale whose mere telling
aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be
bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden
display
Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong dis-
may,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy
That will wipe out a smile, or the best way
annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to ebb
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

Reaching the Top.

A man is a coward
if he lets another
knock him down when
climbing, and still
more of a coward if
he tries to rise by
knocking another
down.

Need Pruning.

Now that foresters
are looking after the
shade-trees, why not
some official to watch
family trees a little
closer?

The Test.

When a woman
will wear unbecoming
clothes in the interest
of reform, she is cer-
tainly in dead earn-
est.

Go Slowly.

A step in the right
direction may save
you from putting your
foot in it.

Very, Very Young.

When a man says
he knows women thor-
oughly, guess him at
about twenty-one.

Look at Home.

It's generally your
own fault when peo-
ple give you the
"busy" signal.

Inconsistent.

The men who eter-
nally prate about the
evils of "booze"
usually wind up with
the boast that they
never tasted it.

WAKING UP TO FACTS.



Hardwood Scalper: These associations are surely fixing things so that scalping is going to be a science.

The Difference.

Good fortune usu-
ally wears soft gloves
when she knocks; bad
luck uses brass knuck-
les.

All Want It.

The "fatal gift of
beauty" is not al-
ways as deadly as it
is painted. Most wo-
men would take
chances.

Often.

Bad luck is about
fifty per cent laziness
and the rest bad man-
agement.

Their Long Suit.

Some wills are very
hard to break, but
usually a lawyer is to
be found who can
succeed.

Traditional.

Many an all-around
musician falls down
when it comes to the
horn of plenty.

Wants to Know.

It's a man's fu-
ture and a woman's
past in which the
world is interested.

Don't Worry.

Worry is the bane
of the age; work is
the antidote.

A Strong Tie.

Such little things
as "stitches in time"
keep a man good-na-
tured and even save
many a divorce suit.

A Case of Logic.

But how to bring the thing about
I owned, to my confusion,
'Twas difficult, indeed, without
Some warrant for intrusion.

She pored o'er "Science and the Key"
In prayerful meditation,
And I, from Mother Eddy, gleaned
A sudden inspiration.

I rose and said, "You'll not deny
This logical deduction:
Mind over matter is supreme;
We'll think an introduction."

"Your logic, sir," she sweetly said,
"Is of the faultless kind.
I'll give you absent treatment, sir;
The smoking-car's behind."

—LIFE.

A pretty Christian Scientist
Sat opposite to me.
Her eyes were blue, her hair was fair,
She was gowned most charmingly.

The way was long, the car was hot,
The train some hours late.
Small wonder, then, my fancy stirred
With hopes of tete-a-tete.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-FIFTH PAPER.

White Willow.

Salix alba—Linn.

This species of the willow family is known by but few names, although it is found in nearly all parts of the country. Those most commonly given to it are white willow, yellow willow and golden osier.

The various members of the genus *Salix*—170 distinct species and numerous hybrids—are found growing from the Arctic circle to the equator, under the greatest possible varieties of soil and climate, on the tops of mountains and at the sea level.

The white willow was imported to this country from Europe, where it grows in equal or even greater abundance. There are several varieties of the species *alba*; in its typical form the twigs are olive green, and the leaves are silky on both sides, while in the variety *argentea* the foliage is quite gray and silvery; in *caerulea* the twigs are olive, the leaves smooth above and slightly greenish-blue; in the variety *Salix alba vitellina*, which is the one pictured herewith, the twigs are smooth and brittle at the base, and yellowish, hence the common name golden osier. Says Lounsberry, "Early in the spring especially, a golden glow from this willow appears to lighten the whole of its surrounding atmosphere. It is a tree very common in America, perhaps the most so of any one of the family. Even about old houses it is found, and it grows abundantly in low places." In shape and general contour the leaves of all three varieties are alike—tapering both ways, and having sharply defined teeth; they are simple, alternate and lanceolate; silky white hairs appear on the upper surface as well as underneath, particularly when young; the leaves grow from two to four inches long.

Both staminate and pistillate flowers grow in long slender catkins, appearing when the leaves do, usually in May. The fruit is flask-shaped and sessile.

In general appearance the *Salix alba vitellina* is often a venerable-looking tree, with its short erect trunk and regular broadly-spreading top. It reaches a height of from forty to sixty feet. Very few become exceedingly large trees.

This American off-shoot of the white willow of Europe is far more common in cultivation than is the parent tree, and is one of the most vigorous and useful of all the willows found in the United States. Its yellow twigs are its best means of identification. The many varieties and often even species

of willow are difficult to distinguish.

The wood of willow is invariably light and weak. However, uses for it have always been found. The wood is a favorite material for the manufacture of wooden limbs, and the soft light timber makes excellent charcoal for gunpowder and is largely employed for fuel when a hot, quick fire is essential. The wiry, flexible twigs of many

them soon grow into an avenue of saplings, and in damp places their roots drain and improve the soil. Some of the species have twigs which will strike root if they fall on rich earth, especially the waterside willows; a stream will carry them along with its current and when they eventually lodge upon some shoal they take root and a clump of trees springs up. This characteristic is

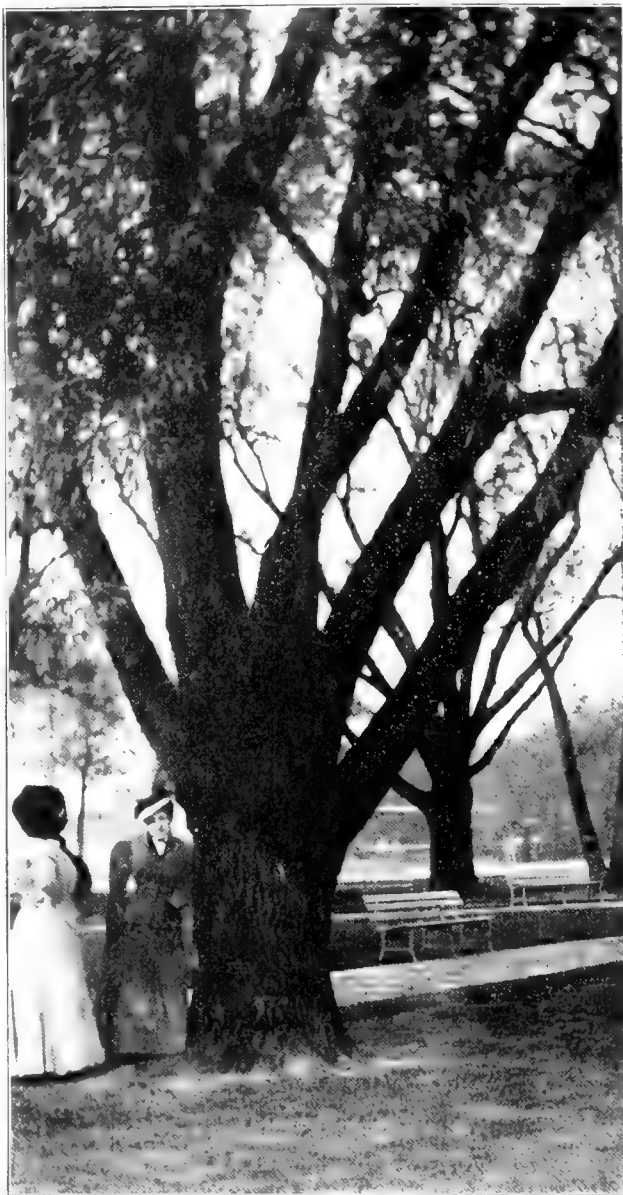
advantageous to many localities where the sands and banks are thus firmly established and made sightly.

The British claim that the willow timber grown in England is far ahead of that imported either from America, Australia or the Continent for the purposes to which it is put, being more springy, less brittle and more lasting. Unpollarded willow trees, that is, those which have not been denuded of the top and upper branches, are most suitable for the making of cricket bats, and in England the selling price of excellent, clean willow for that purpose is now about 5s. and upward per cubic foot. The people are being urged to set out willow plantations in all parts of the country. There are a few stations, in Bedfordshire, the fen districts of Lincoln and Cambridge, and along portions of the Thames river, where willow culture is engaged in, covering in all perhaps 7,000 acres, the product being devoted to basket making. Foreign competition has been so keen that in spite of the fact that English makers prefer the home species, cultivation of willow has decreased remarkably during the past thirty years. The sorting and harvesting of osiers gave good employment to many people, and rather damp land that could not be used for other purposes brought good returns when planted with willows.

The illustration accompanying this article is from a photograph of one of the many willows growing in Washington Park, Chicago. It often happens that these trees are planted without any regard to fitness or arrangement, and in such cases they mar rather than enhance the general appearance of the landscape. In the Chicago parks, how-

ever, they have been placed with such good taste that they form a fitting and graceful foil to larger and more handsome trees, making the general effect very pleasing.

On account of the rapid growth of willow, its hardiness and other qualities, it is often planted freely in residence districts where it is desired to produce shade and shelter in a very short space of time.



TYPICAL FIELD GROWTH WHITE WILLOW, WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO.

varieties are staple articles in the wickerware industry, and tannin is obtained from the bark. The fondness of the tree for water has permitted its use in Holland and other countries to hold up the banks of streams and canals. The cultivation of willows is very simple, since a twig stuck into damp earth will develop into a little tree in a comparatively short time. Posts made of



JOHN M. WOODS
EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLVII.

John M. Woods.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

To write the life history of Hon. John M. Woods, lumberman, orator, politician, philanthropist, is to tell of early privations and difficulties surmounted by indomitable will and remarkable ability—not employed as excuses for indifferent achievements, but used as stepping-stones to unquestionable success.

Mr. Woods was born in Pelham, N. H., Oct. 22, 1839, and his early life was devoted to hard work in field and shop rather than to the care-free fun and frolic and happy school life which are childhood's due. At the age of twenty-one he had mastered the shoemaker's trade and left home to practice it in Salem, N. H., at a salary of \$4 a month. It is worthy of note that today no employee of John M. Woods & Co. receives less than ten times the salary at which his principal commenced a business career.

Mr. Woods divided his time between his work at the bench and in the field until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union Army, Thirtieth New Hampshire Volunteers, for three years' service in the Civil War. Of his regiment's long and honorable record he is justly proud. In his memory the battles of Cold Harbor and Fredericksburg stand out most vividly. During the latter engagement he was wounded and left on the field as dead, but in the night regained consciousness and escaped to his comrades. Probably no "old soldier" in the country has more love for the army, or retains in more marked degree the patriotic enthusiasm engendered by the nation's peril in those dark days than does Mr. Wood, and his friends and fellow citizens delight in hearing him voice his sentiments and reminiscences. Three times he has delivered the Memorial Day oration in Somerville, Mass., where he now resides, and he often addresses other posts in surrounding states. He has been prominently mentioned as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, but has never cared to conduct a campaign to that end. Mr. Woods has achieved distinction as an after-dinner speaker and writer on various subjects. His brochure on "The Forest and Its Uses" is particularly noteworthy.

In March, 1867, he began his career in the lumber business as a clerk for Clark & Smith, hardwood dealers of Boston, at a salary of \$12 per week. In November of that year he married Sarah E. Drake of Effingham, N. H. Notwithstanding their meager resources the young couple managed carefully and prospered. Each year Mr. Woods' salary was advanced, and in 1868 he moved to Charlestown; in 1870 he went to Indianapolis as buyer for the firm, and in 1872 was admitted to partnership. This

arrangement was dissolved in '73, however, and in the panic of that year he lost practically all he had, about \$7,000, but his dauntless spirit refused to be downed by reverses and he began anew as buyer and salesman for Holt & Bugbee, with whom he remained until '79. He then became eastern agent for George D. Emery of Indianapolis with whom he continued until 1884. In that year he began business for himself, and in '98 moved to the present location of John M. Woods & Co., 223 to 253 Bridge street, East Cambridge, Mass.

His concern has the highest possible reputation for integrity of dealing and high business standards. It does an average business of half a million dollars annually, comprising the handling of 6,000,000 feet or more of mahogany and other hardwood lumber and veneers. More than twenty-five years ago it advocated then almost unknown measures for the benefit of employees, among them the early Saturday closing movement; and it was the first lumber firm to voluntarily advance the wages of its men, thus forcing the scale up in every other house in the metropolitan district. Mr. Woods has taken as partners young men who began at the very bottom of the ladder—Messrs. E. D. Walker and W. E. Chamberlin, as well as his son-in-law, C. H. Sherburne, and to them he feels that he owes no inconsiderable measure of the prestige of his house.

Twice in the past few years Mr. Woods has made a European trip for combined business and pleasure.

Several notable contracts have been filled by the concern, among them the furnishing of mahogany for the state capitol at Indianapolis, much of the hardwood for the state house in Boston, for the addition to the White House at Washington, and the famous palace of Mrs. Jack Gardner in Boston, as well as for several handsome steamers and office buildings owned by eastern capitalists.

Mr. Woods is prominent in lumber association affairs and has been president of the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; he is invariably a prominent speaker at meetings and banquets of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and is a leading spirit in the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

In 1904 Mr. Woods was nominated for state senator from the Third Middlesex district and, after a campaign carried on along his own original ideas, was elected. That his services were appreciated was shown by re-election the following year. During his terms in the Senate Mr. Woods was a member of many important committees and invariably distinguished himself for his clean, open, honorable position with regard to every measure which demanded his attention.

For more than twenty-five years he has been a member of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter A. F. and A. M.; is a member of Coeur de Lion commandery, K. T.; and of Aleppo temple, Mystic Shrine; also of Oasis Lodge I. O. O. F.; Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Society of Good Fellows, Massachusetts Forestry Association, International Society of Arboriculture, and the Corinthian Yacht Club. Mr. Woods is prominent in the Congregational Church, and in the Somerville Y. M. C. A., and is a member of several political and social clubs.

In 1884 he was married the second time to Mrs. Almira J. Folsom, a sister of his first wife. He has one daughter and one step-daughter, both of whom are married and reside near him.

In political matters Mr. Woods always insisted upon his enthusiastic friends and supporters following out three distinct rules: That nothing should ever be said or done to reflect upon any opposing candidate; that the means employed toward his election should be honorable and legitimate; and that no political work should be done upon Sunday. Likewise in all his personal achievements, three principles have guided him—to name them is to summarize the splendid, positive character of the man—to make his word as good as his bond; to master all the details of his own business: to be considerate of all mankind.

Production of Lumber in 1906.

The director of the census announces the following preliminary report of the production of lumber in the United States for the calendar year ending December 31, 1906. Statistics concerning the production of lumber and timber products have heretofore been collected in connection with the decennial and quinquennial censuses of manufactures. To satisfy the urgent demand for more frequent information relating to these important products, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture collected statistics pertaining to the production of 1905, and for purposes of comparison these totals are presented below. In order to avoid duplication of work, however, and insure uniformity of results, the preparation of the annual statistics has been committed to the Bureau of the Census, which has worked in cooperation with the Forest Service.

The figures cover the cut of 21,077 mills in 1906 and 11,666 mills in 1905:

Kind of wood	Lumber, thousand feet B. M.	
	1906 (1).	1905.
Yellow pine.....	13,049,769	9,760,508
Douglas fir.....	4,969,843	4,319,479
White pine.....	4,692,719	4,983,698
Hemlock.....	3,408,558	2,804,083
White oak.....	1,835,176	1,210,216
Spruce.....	1,649,813	1,165,940
Red oak.....	980,901	623,553
Maple.....	866,862	608,746
Cypress.....	843,603	733,369
Yellow poplar.....	683,382	582,748
Redwood.....	659,105	411,689
Red gum.....	453,678	316,588
Chestnut.....	396,713	224,413
Basswood.....	372,448	298,390
Cedar.....	359,910	363,900
Birch.....	345,097	240,704
Cottonwood.....	263,996	236,000
Beech.....	260,683	219,000
Elm.....	212,365	227,028
Ash.....	208,905	159,634
Larch.....	166,220	76,173
Hickory.....	148,732	95,803
Sugar pine.....	139,159	123,085
Tamarack.....	125,869	94,463
White fir.....	104,329	92,725
Tupelo.....	51,908	55,794
Walnut.....	48,174	29,851
All other.....	193,306	555,371
Totals.....	37,490,967	30,502,961

(1) New York cut for 1905 included herein; totals for 1906 being prepared by the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission, not yet available.

National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association

That husky, 18-months-old organization, the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, is giving promise of great accomplishments and usefulness. It is fast getting the demoralized and unprofitable veneer business lined up into an industry that shall be satisfactory and well worth while to those engaged in it.

On Thursday, June 20, at 10 a. m., this association assembled in semi-annual convention in the green room of the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, with President D. E. Kline in the chair and Secretary Defebaugh recording. The good work accomplished for the veneer makers at this meeting is fully recorded in the following pages.

On assembling President Kline addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen, I have no intention of making an address—just simply want to say that the progress of the association in the

never taken any action in that direction, for I think the subject is worthy of considerable consideration. We would certainly make more progress if we had someone plugging for us all the time.

One of the most important matters that came up was regarding classification and grading rules. Additional members of that committee were appointed at that time. The original committee consisted of Messrs. Lord, Williams and Roberts, and to it were added Messrs. Underwood, Thompson and Pierpont on northern woods, and Messrs. Anderson and Groffman on southern woods. I believe that the committee has never gotten together, but I want to state that the so-called Veneer Manufacturers' Club, of which a number of our people are also members, has taken up and canvassed the subject of classification of these woods very thoroughly and has a report which it wishes to submit; it would, of course, like to have the association adopt that report as its official classification and grading rules. The report will be submitted in due course of business.

I think, gentlemen, that is all I have to say just now. The secretary will kindly offer his report.

Secretary Defebaugh read his report in the form of a studiously prepared paper, as follows:

Secretary's Report.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: To those of you who have not kept in close touch with the development of the veneer industry it will be of more than passing interest to have figures submitted to your attention indicative of the vast strides that are being made in this line.

Up to 1905 there had never been any statistics better than guess-work covering the quantity of logs cut into veneers in this country and the amount of the resultant product. Early in 1906 the director of the census collated this information for the year 1905. He secured reports from 128 factories, which showed that 181,146,000 feet of domestic logs were consumed in veneer making during that year, and that the resultant veneer product amounted to 1,108,518,000 square feet. The figures just completed for the year 1906 involve a total of 315 factories and show that the consumption of logs for veneer purposes during last year had risen to 326,567,000 feet, and that the product had grown to 1,965,948,000 superficial feet, an apparent increase in output of approximately 857,430,000 feet. We can naturally assume that the proportionate increase for the year 1907 will be almost as great as in 1906.

Of the woods cut into veneers red gum was nearly doubled in consumption in 1906 over 1905; yellow pine was nearly quadrupled; white oak more than doubled; maple showed an increase of about twenty per cent; cottonwood was nearly doubled; yellow poplar showed a slight falling off; basswood increased about twenty per cent; birch about ten per cent; elm more than doubled; tupelo grew from a fraction less than 300,000 to more than 8,000,000 feet; red oak was nearly doubled; spruce from an unknown veneer quantity increased to nearly 6,500,000 feet; beech was quadrupled; ash more than doubled; walnut trebled; sycamore was as eight to one of its 1905 output.

These figures unmistakably show one important thing: that the veneer industry is growing more rapidly than any other in the United States. It is not exceeded by even electrical development, which is held up as an example of remarkable increase as the years go by. The lesson to be learned is that this industry, which is a great commercial pursuit, is a new one well worth the individual and joint protection of those engaged therein. This protection lies in your hands. You all know that the results of the devotion of your capital, time, experience and labors has not been as profitable in the past as it should be. Up to this time the veneer industry may be said to have

been in an experimental stage. It is for you to put it on a permanent and paying basis. This you, and you only, who are able to figure cost and the just profit to which you are entitled can do. It is only through your efforts that the desideratum can be attained, and this is the object, as I see it, of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association.

A report which you will consider today—the recommendation of your inspection committee—is a matter that should receive personal attention and careful thought, so that the report adopted on this subject will cover the points up to date. Rules should be prepared which will insure to the veneer manufacturer the full value of his log when sold to the consumer. This is one way to get more money for your product. Those of you who measure the logs as they go into the mill and then keep a tally of the lumber shipped know conclusively that the waste pile is the biggest item of cost. It is so costly that it has eliminated almost entirely from many a manufacturer his profit, because in figuring his price he was satisfied to add 10 per cent instead of 30 per cent to the labor and timber cost before he added his overhead expenses. The result is that, after sitting down with some of the most aggressive men in this organization, men who have figured carefully and know exactly what they are doing, we find they have made practically no money out of the business. For this reason the valuation committee, in addition to the work of the inspection committee, should be very careful to recommend prices for the last half of this year which will really indicate the



D. E. KLINE, PRESIDENT, LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

past six months has not been as great as it should be. There have been no withdrawals and there have been some acquisitions to our membership; but things, nevertheless, have not progressed as rapidly as we had anticipated and hoped, rather to my surprise.

No new branch association has been started since our last meeting. At that time there were several matters referred to the president for attention, among them a communication to be directed to the Chief Forester. A letter has been written and the secretary has received a reply which he will read later on.

Another matter which arose at our last meeting was in regard to the employment of a working assistant to the secretary under a salary. Such a person should devote his entire time to the work. It is to be regretted that the executive committee has



J. A. UNDERWOOD, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, UNDERWOOD VENEER CO., WAUSAU, WIS.

true value of your goods, covering the cost with a fair added profit.

For several reasons, although the membership of the association is not as great as it should be, the benefits derived have far exceeded the expectations of the officers when this organization was effected eighteen months ago. The bulletin service seems to have attracted the interest of the member and nonmember, and some very trite personal talk has been heard by the secretary from the manufacturers of this organization. There are greater possibilities, however, on this score and it will be possible to furnish bulletins if you will do your share of the work, giving consumption and the value of the various woods from month to month in the different sections. This will provide the necessary information to guide you as to the prices to be quoted for the next thirty days.

One manufacturer in a letter to the secretary on this subject said: "We have made great progress in our association and there is more in store for us, but we have been too bashful in our statistics committee in telling the trade what our product is worth, and it is to be hoped that at tomorrow's conference the exchange of information will be so free and general that each member present will go home with new ideas as to values, and a good, stiff backbone to ask the price and get it."

We are to be favored today with several papers on subjects in which you are no doubt interested. We have, however, been unfortunate

in not gaining several addresses that would have given us more light on the necessities of the case before us.

It has at times seemed that the manufacturers were not sufficiently considerate of other individuals in this association, but I am glad to say that reciprocity has prevailed in so many cases that it leads me to believe that it will be easy next year for members to gain the co-operation desired on this score.

The object of this meeting is more for conference and exchange of information than for carrying out a fixed program. The president and secretary therefore suggest that you make it a point to ask questions and answer them on the various subjects brought up for your consideration and endeavor to stay in the meeting until its close, as there will be one session per day, starting at 10 a. m. and adjourning about 4 p. m.

Mr. Kline: In regard to the secretary's report—shall it be referred to a committee or accepted?

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the report was adopted as read.

Mr. Kline: The next thing in order is the report of Mr. Defebaugh as treasurer.

The report follows:

Treasurer's Report.

Balance December 10, 1906.....	\$ 86.91
Receipts to date from dues.....	290.00
Total	\$376.91
Disbursements per statement.....	104.09
Balance	\$272.82



W. H. RODDIS, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.
RODDIS LUMBER & VENEER CO.,
MARSHFIELD, WIS.

Mr. Kline: As the treasurer and secretary states, the balance now in our favor would be considerably larger if all our expenses had not been met with the dues that have already come in, rather if we had the money which is now outstanding. But this is a matter to take up later on. This report, with your permission, will be referred to the Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Groffman, Richardson and Benjamin.

Mr. Kline: The next matter we will take up will be the classification and grading rules on all kinds of woods that are rotary cut. With your permission we will take up the matter as an association, passing by the fact that we have a committee on classification and grading rules, which has not taken any action. As this report of the club is in my own hand writing I will make it,

first calling upon Burdis Anderson to take the chair in the absence of both our vice-presidents.

Report on Classification and Grading Rules.

Mr. Kline: Mr. Chairman, I will distribute mimeograph copies of the rules which have been changed considerably by the action of the club mentioned, and we will follow these forms together while I read, and note the changes as they come:

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING RULES FOR ROTARY CUT ASH, BASSWOOD, BEECH, BIRCH, CHESTNUT, COTTONWOOD, ELM, GUM, MAPLE, POPLAR AND SYCAMORE.

DIMENSION SELECTS

consists of stock of any thickness, machine cut to dimension sizes; shall admit of sap, splits that close, and slight discolorations.

DIMENSION FACES

consists of stock of any thickness, machine cut to dimension sizes; shall admit of sap, splits that close, discolorations or streaks where firm, tight knots and scattered pinworm holes when strength of sheet is not impaired.

RANDOM

consists of stock cut sundry lengths, 4 feet and up, and sundry widths, 12 inches and up, and shall admit of same defects as Dimension Faces.

FLITCHES

consists of stock cut sundry lengths, 4 feet and up, and sundry widths, 10 inches and up; the sheets are kept in consecutive order as they are cut from the flitch; shall admit of sap, splits, discolorations or streaks, pinworm holes when strength of sheet is not impaired, and heart knots where the sheet will cut two-thirds faces.

LOG RUN

consists of stock of such widths and lengths as the log will make, 6 inches and up wide; not over 25 per cent to be under 12 inches wide, not under 50 per cent faces, and remainder can be defective as the log may turn out.

DIMENSION CENTERS AND BACKS

consists of stock of any thickness, machine cut to dimension sizes, not suitable for faces but reasonably sound.

BACKING

consists of stock of random widths and lengths, suitable for backing only.

CROSS BANDING

consists of stock 1, 20-inch thick or thinner cut to required sizes, under 49 inches long and under 73 inches wide; shall admit of sap, splits, discolorations or streaks, wormholes, small knots and bark spots, not over 25 per cent may be in fractional pieces.

DRAWER BOTTOMS

consists of stock 3/16-inch and thicker, machine cut to dimension sizes; shall admit of sap, splits that close, discolorations or streaks where firm, knots and wormholes when strength of piece is not impaired.

Mr. Lord: The committee has tried to see how much it can make the rules benefit the millmen. The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association raised their grading rules, and the consumers said they would not accept them. That was two years ago and now they are accepting them all right. The millmen are getting the benefit of it. Logs are not growing any better. In fact, they are every year full of more defects. We do not want to make grading rules for a few years back, or for what our customers would like. We want to force it as hard as we can for if we do not do it now, we will have to in a very short time. There are many men who would like to get perfectly clear stock when they do need it clear at all, and if they have to take it a little hard they will.

Mr. B. Anderson: It would be easier to have customers take something a trifle better than something worse. However, if a

manufacturer has special customers that require something better and can get the price, that makes a difference. What is your pleasure in regard to these rules on poplar, ash, etc., as read?

Mr. Kline: I move their adoption.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, whereupon Chairman Anderson called for the rules on oak, which were read by Mr. Kline as follows:

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING RULES FOR PLAIN ROTARY CUT OAK.

DIMENSION FACES

consists of stock cut to required sizes, under 12 inches wide and under 48 inches long; shall admit of closed splits; 12 to 18 inches wide and under 48 inches long shall admit of sap and closed splits; 19 to 30 inches wide and under 48 inches long shall admit of sap, closed splits and two small bark sores. Sizes over 48 inches long shall admit of sap, closed splits, and not over three 1/4-inch or smaller knots, or bark sores, when tight and firm.

RANDOM

consists of stock cut sundry lengths, 4 feet and up long, and sundry widths, 6 inches and up, and shall admit of same defects as Dimension Faces.

FLITCHES

consists of stock cut sundry lengths, 4 feet and up long, and sundry widths, 10 inches and up; the sheets are kept in consecutive order as they are cut from the flitch. This stock shall be at least two-thirds faces.



S. B. ANDERSON, DIRECTOR. ANDERSON-TULLY CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

LOG RUN

consists of stock of such widths and lengths as the log will make, 6 inches and up wide; not over 25 per cent to be under 12 inches wide, not under 50 per cent faces, and remainder can be defective, as the log may turn out.

BACKS

consists of stock of all thickness cut to required sizes not suitable for faces but reasonably sound.

BACKING

consists of stock of random widths and lengths suitable for backing only.

The rules as read were adopted by the association, after which those prepared to govern walnut and cherry were taken up and also adopted, as follows:

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING RULES FOR ROTARY CUT WALNUT AND CHERRY.

DIMENSION FACES

consists of stock that shall admit of not over 1/2-inch sap along the edge, splits that close and small tight knots.

consists of stock of sundry lengths, 3 feet and up, and sundry widths, 6 inches and up, and will admit of same defects as Dimension Faces.

FLITCHES

consists of stock cut sundry lengths, 4 feet and up, and sundry widths, 6 inches and up; the sheets are kept in consecutive order as they are cut from the flitch; shall admit of not over 50 per cent sap in any one sheet, splits and heart knots where the sheets will cut 50 per cent faces.

LOG RUN

consists of stock of such widths and lengths as the log will make, 6 inches and up wide; not over 25 per cent to be under 12 inches wide, not under 50 per cent faces, and remainder can be defective, as the log may turn out.

BACKS

consists of stock of all thicknesses cut to required sizes not suitable for faces but reasonably sound and shall admit of sap.

BACKING

consists of stock of random widths and lengths suitable for backing only.

Mr. Defebaugh: It seems to me there has been a great variety of rules in the past and it would be a good thing if these were sent out to all of your customers so that when you get around to making a price for anybody next time, he will know on what basis he is buying his stock.

Mr. Kline resumed his seat as presiding officer and said:

These rules are now the classification and

really belongs, and the other stock we make be known as thin cut lumber.

Mr. B. Anderson: I move that the association have the grading rules printed as adopted, leaving out the word "veneer" as suggested, and sending two or three hundred copies to each member.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Kline: Gentlemen, it has been suggested that the question of price, or perhaps trade conditions, is one that should be discussed by the association. I would like the views of members upon the subject.

Mr. Defebaugh: Every once in a while we get a letter from some one who says, "We want to work in harmony with this proposition, we want to get a top-notch price for our goods, but we have no guide to go by." Perhaps this person is not as active in the trade as some other manufacturer and he does not know what ought to be a minimum price. I think if you will discuss conditions as they are—the prices you are paying for logs, etc.—you will come to a conclusion that a price-list sent out as a guide to the trade, without being an established selling price, will bring some people in line who are now selling stock for much less than other manufacturers. It is true that those who are in the clubs are in close touch, but there are a lot of people who are not in touch even with the association. They can be benefited by some discussions here, and the appointment of a committee to make what should be a valuation for the various classes of veneer without regard to any fixed price, or any thing of that kind.

Discussion of Log Prices.

Mr. Lord: With regard to trade conditions, taking the northern market, the wood I am most in touch with is poplar. Sawn poplar lumber is selling today higher than it ever has before; poplar timber is higher; logs are higher and harder to get; they do not run as good; you have to take a harder grade. Now if that condition exists in the other woods your raw material, which is your principal cost and your base, is costing you more money. Unless you can get your raw material down there is very little hope of lowering prices in any way. Of course there are bound to be depressions when business is not quite as good, but if your raw material still stays at the same point, you have no hope of decreasing your cost of production. I cannot understand why poplar lumber should advance under present conditions when a great many of the veneer men are inclined to ease off a little on their prices, and two or three large operators in poplar lumber and veneer say they could make more money in sawing logs into boards than in cutting them. That is the condition in our section of the country with regard to poplar.

Mr. Underwood: As far as I am concerned in our northern woods we make very little headway in making any change in prices

except once a year because furniture people all go ahead about the first of January or last of December to make prices for the coming year and they expect those to prevail. Of course the panel business is a separate thing. But with veneers we cannot go out today and make any advance in price. I know what my logs cost me for last winter, and I base my prices on the cost of those logs to go through to another season. You cannot go over to Grand Rapids and make any changes in your prices. Those people follow the prices in making their goods; the furniture manufacturers make a price and they expect the stuff to continue going into their goods at the same price.

Mr. Raymond: Down in our section and further south it is impossible to buy logs today at what we did last January. As the price advances we have to advance the price of our stuff and the men in the north have the benefit of our advances whether they buy their logs at the same price as last January or not, and they are the men who should profit. Poplar logs today cannot



M. C. DOW, DIRECTOR, GOSHEN VENEER CO., GOSHEN, IND.

grading rules adopted by the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association; why should not they go into print with that official announcement?

Mr. Lord: I recommend that they be printed and sold all members; when they are printed, have them printed on thin paper to facilitate distribution of a number at a time by mail.

Mr. Raymond: You will note we have left the word "veneer" out of the headings. The dictionary definition of veneer being an "outside decoration" makes the freight charge on some of our stock ridiculous. The railroads make no discrimination between the fine finished product and the common grades, charging the same rate for Cross Banding as for the others. Through the Interstate Commerce Commission we expect to get a different rate, and this change in name will let "veneer" come in where it



F. D. HATCH, DIRECTOR, JAMESTOWN VENEER & PANEL CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

be bought in our section for less than \$40 and even last week I was compelled to pay \$50. Last winter we bought them for \$30, but I cannot keep my prices down to the \$30 basis and pay \$50 for logs, and I do not think any one else can do it very long. The price should advance all over the country as logs advance in different sections of the country. As far as advancing the price to northern manufacturers, we do it right along and are getting in Grand Rapids more money today than we did three months ago.

Mr. Wilson: We have thought that owing to the fact that these furniture men establish a price, we could not raise on them, but as timber advanced we discovered that if we furnished at that price we would go in the hole, so we got just a little hard-hearted and regardless of their wishes advanced prices, and are doing business just the same today. We simply had to do it. As re-

gards poplar I am a little bit surprised the way most of you here talk. In New York state we had always supposed nearly every one is better situated in regard to poplar than ourselves and we let that market alone as much as possible. Nevertheless, there is some one shipping poplar Cross Banding for not to exceed \$3.

Mr. Groffman: Just to keep the ball rolling—relative to the logging situation I want to say briefly that with the heavy rains we have had, especially in Missouri—and I think they were general—it was next to impossible to do anything in the way of logging. We have found ourselves practically down and out; even with all the resources we have we could not get in logs, and we are just running from hand to mouth, so to speak, and have no assurance we will be able to get logs enough to keep us running. As to trade conditions we have found it very quiet the last few weeks. We do not know whether that applies to us alone or not, and I should like to know whether this lull is general. We are in hopes that

the veneer business on a good basis as compared with theirs. The buyers want to buy for a year, but very few lumbermen can buy logs that way. They have to take them as they come and pay whatever is demanded for them. I think we want to work along the line of running our own affairs, and not let buyers do it for us.

Mr. Defebaugh: Has it not been true that the veneer business up to this time has been chaotic because you have not talked to each other? The buyer has had you where he wanted you, because there has not been an exchange of ideas on these matters. Tell each other what your stock is worth. Lots of people don't ask more for theirs because they are not in touch with you. One of the strongest points in organization is to show a man what he should ask for his goods, and why.

Some interesting discussion on prices followed.

Mr. Defebaugh then read the following letter from an interested manufacturer:

Mr. E. H. Defebaugh, Secretary the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association.

Dear Sir: Undoubtedly we will not be able to attend the meeting in June on account of the floods and continued wet weather. We are away behind in our orders.

Out of the demoralizing conditions of the veneer trade just consider what a great amount of good the recently printed market conditions on the poplar rotary cut veneers has done. Little did the poplar manufacturers realize their strength when they joined the association. We considered the real top market price was, at that time, 50 cents to \$1 per thousand feet higher than was printed, and if it had been printed higher all would have been benefited just that much more. This is certainly a real live object lesson. It has been tried and we all know it. If there are any manufacturers still in the dark it is because they have not become members of the association. Generally speaking, what one sees in print is so.

This also shows what great amount of good a like treatment of all the other different varieties of woods will do.

There is no doubt but that the market will stand an advance on all veneers and panels. The association way is the only way for manufacturers to arrive at the true and proper market conditions on all of their products. It is now apparent that it is an absolute necessity for veneer manufacturers to join the association to protect themselves. The middle men and the buyers are the ones that have caused the demoralizing conditions.

All who are interested in their own future welfare must all stand together and "stand pat."

In speaking of profits, when you take into consideration that the timber supply is fast disappearing, also the great risk one takes in operating a mill, the manufacturer should earn the price of his mill, viz., the cost to date, every four or five years as a profit to lay aside for a rainy day. Why not? No manufacturer can afford to do business on a 10 per cent margin, or even a 20 per cent. Just consider the wear and tear on machinery and buildings; also that we are called upon often to put in new and improved machines. What can you sell a wornout manufacturing plant for, say, after four to six years of running? What has the average veneer man to show for his wornout plant and efforts at the end of a period of six years?

Another great trouble is that it looks as if a great majority of veneer and panel manufacturers have never figured the real, true cost of production. It seems to us that it would be a very wise plan to have more figures along the line of costs; also to have a revised printed market condition on all the different varieties of veneers and panels, with grading rules.

We feel that the association has been a decided success up to date. The future should be even more so.

With best wishes, we are, yours truly,

AMERICAN PANEL & LUMBER CO.

Mr. Defebaugh: The man who wrote this has never been to these meetings. If we can get a hundred other such fellows to come

and help us, as well as themselves, to get the most out of the business, we will have accomplished a great deal. I think we are making a mistake by not being more frank on the subject of prices, and putting them in such shape that you will help the other fellow to get in line. He will be low enough all the time, do not worry about that. That has always been the trouble.

After further discussion of prices, upon motion the convention adjourned to the main dining room of the Auditorium where a delightful luncheon was served.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reconvened at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. B. Anderson: I move that a paragraph be printed on the grading rules providing that all the dimensions shall be stated in order of thickness, width across the grain and length, according to a resolution adopted last year.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Kline: Another matter to which your attention is called is the instruction to the Executive Committee to employ an assist-



L. P. GROFFMAN, DIRECTOR, ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

in the course of a few weeks, with a little sunshine, we will have a general revival of business, and I think if we do have it this is the time to talk better prices.

Mr. Underwood: I think the conditions in these various localities are quite different. Take the logging operations Mr. Groffman refers to; where we operate in the South the more rain we have the better. We are just luxuriating in rain. Up North we cannot do much.

Mr. Lord: I do not like to talk twice on the same subject, but there is one point in regard to the general custom of making prices each year. We have all done it. We have all done a lot these buyers wanted us to do. In fact they dictate very largely to the millman as to what he shall do. And I believe unless millmen wake up and tell buyers what they must do, we cannot put



R. C. DAYTON, WISCONSIN VENEER CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

ant secretary. No action has been taken by them and if you have any further instructions to give will be pleased to hear them. Is it your desire to allow the matter to still remain in the hands of the Executive Committee?

Mr. B. Anderson: I make that motion.

On being seconded and put to vote the motion prevailed.

Mr. Kline: Mr. Roddis has promised to tell us something about fire in a veneer plant.

On Insurance.

Mr. Roddis: Gentlemen, I have not prepared any address on this subject, but the first thing that occurs to me is that every veneer plant should be well insured. It certainly is a dangerous business. The number of veneer plants burned out at one time or another must be very nearly the to-

tal number of those in business today. I think that it pays a business man to be well insured. I know I have never carried anywhere near the insurance I should have. For the future at least I am going to be pretty well insured; I have made up my mind to that.

Another thing occurs to me: Every business man should have an exact inventory of his entire plant in his safe at all times, so that he can get at it the morning after a fire—where he can show to the underwriters exactly what his loss has been—not what it cost him, because they care very little about that, but exactly what the component parts of that plant were—how much lumber—how much hardware—machinery, shafting, etc. If a man has such an inventory now he will find out there is a vast difference in its value today and what it cost several years ago.

In rebuilding at Marshfield we are putting in a sprinkler plant. The cost of sprinkling a plant will be repaid to the man who pays the insurance in about two and one-half years. There are companies who go around and offer to install sprinkler plants anywhere, and they will take the saving in insurance. You can continue to pay your insurance to them, and they will re-insure you. They will put in a plant and ask you to pay just what you have been paying. They will start in by asking you a payment for seven years. Even then they make nearly one hundred percent on their money. There is no way a manufacturer can save money as well as by putting in a sprinkler plant.

In regard to rebuilding, I can only say that it is an enormous amount of work. We are putting up a much larger plant than we had before the fire, and everything is on a different scale. A great deal of the apparatus we had formerly would be useless to us now. Therefore, every item has to be considered, gone over, and talked up. It makes an immense amount of work; I am heartily sick and tired of it, and if I burn out again I want to assure my competitors I shall not rebuild. I hope this is the last time.

I can wind up only by saying "keep insured!" You can't have too much insurance! It is indeed money well spent.

Mr. Kline: We will now hear the report of the Auditing Committee on the treasurer's accounts.

Mr. Groffman: Your committee has carefully perused the bills and statements and find same correct. We recommend that the report of the treasurer be adopted.

The recommendation was acted upon favorably and the report spread upon the records.

Mr. Kline: The matter of forestry will now be taken up, and the secretary will read our letter to Chief Forester Pinchot, and the reply received thereto.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington

Dear Sir: At the last meeting of this asso-

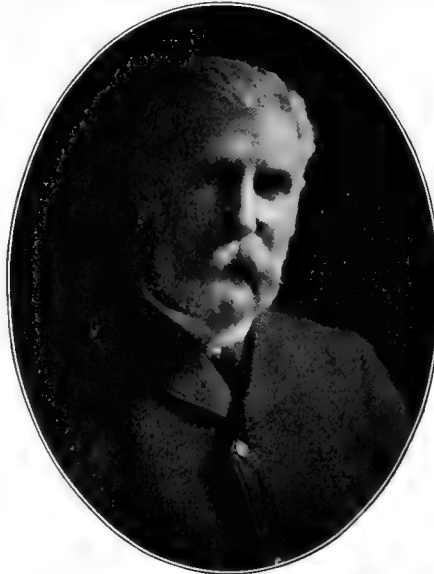
ciation the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that previous to the next meeting of this association, president is requested and authorized to write to the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Department, Washington, stating that this association would be pleased to adopt resolutions in support of his work and appreciation of its service, and asking him for his suggestions along these lines." This resolution explains my letter to you, and as the next meeting of the association will take place in Chicago on June 20, I will be pleased to hear from you at the above address at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

D. E. KLINE, President.

The reply received was from R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester, acting in the absence of Mr. Pinchot, who stated that the association's desire to endorse the work of the Forest Service was very much appreciated, and that his chief would heartily approve of any resolutions that might be passed in its behalf, calling attention to those recently adopted by the National Association of Box Manufacturers and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Roddis: I move that the secretary be instructed to draw up resolutions in line with those suggested, and that the officers of this association be authorized to sign



E. F. SAWYER, CADILLAC VENEER CO.
CADILLAC, MICH.

and forward same to the Hon. Gifford Pinchot. I want to say right here that I had the pleasure of hearing him in Chicago about a year ago, and he is a first-class gentleman in every respect. He is not devoting his time to this work merely for money. I understand that even his salary is little, and does not enter in any way into consideration. He is a man of wealth and position, and is giving his whole life to this work purely for the love of it. Any support we can give him either as an association or as individuals is certainly the correct and proper thing for us to do.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the secretary introduced the following resolutions for the signatures of the officers, to be forwarded to Washington.

Resolved, That the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association as a body herewith expresses its earnest approbation of the policy of the federal government in setting aside large tracts of timber land in various parts of the

United States for forest reserves, and desires that congress carefully consider and support such measures.

Resolved, That since it is of vast importance that the kind and quantity of timber now standing in our country be accurately known, because of the rapidly decreasing forests and the necessity of immediately adopting plans for conservation and regrowing, we earnestly request the Forest Service and the Bureau of the Census to commence work along these lines as soon as possible, at the same time assuring them of our intention to assist in every way possible to secure any information which may be used to the benefit of the lumber and veneer industries.

D. E. KLINE, President.

J. A. UNDELWOOD, First Vice President.

W. S. WALKER, Second Vice President.

W. H. RODDIS, Third Vice President.

E. H. DEFEBAGH, Secretary-Treasurer.

On the Subject of Waste.

Mr. Kline: It has been suggested that the matter of waste be brought up again. The question has been asked whether there is a larger proportion of waste now than twelve months ago. We would like to have you state your experience.

Mr. Dow: I do not know as I can speak upon that subject very freely. I am inclined to think that the waste is no greater than it was, that the machinery, etc., now being brought out tends to make it less so far as the panel business is concerned, and I cannot speak upon any other subject.

Mr. Kline: As for us we find that we use more inferior timber than we did a year ago. It costs us just as much and we have more waste. We have to figure against that proposition all the time. We cut logs now that we would not think of doing years ago. I would like to be advised what kinds of machinery in use now make it possible for you to use stuff that otherwise would be waste.

Mr. Dow: I notice that the people who are buying veneers now are buying smaller sizes than they used to because they can buy them for less money—that is, people who make panels from veneers which they purchase. They can make a perfect product out of them by splicing them. Wherever there is a splicer they are able to use up more waste than otherwise.

Mechanical Drying of Veneer.

Mr. Kline here introduced W. M. Schwartz of the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, Philadelphia, who delivered the following interesting address:

It is with the deepest feeling of gratitude, gentlemen, that we accepted the invitation of your secretary, Mr. Defebaugh, to come here to talk to you on the subject of drying veneers by mechanical process.

My first thought was to commence with the old system of drying by air and to take you step by step through the various stages in the evolution toward perfection, going more or less into the detail of the dry kiln, the roller dryer, the platin system, the apron dryer and lastly to wind up by a discussion of the final achievement of perfection, the Proctor automatic drying machine.

On further consideration I concluded that it would be better to confine myself to a discussion of the merits of my own machine, rather than to a criticism of other processes, with which your able association is more familiar than I.

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company was incorporated over twenty-five years ago, and has put forth its efforts ever since that time toward the perfection of dryers for the various industries. We have been building machines for drying cotton, wool, hosiery and other materials. One of our greatest achievements was in the designing and perfecting of a machine for drying tobacco. The delicate nature of tobacco was the cause of much skepticism as to our ability to dry it in an automatic machine.

Today there is scarcely a pound of smoking or chewing tobacco which has not passed through a Proctor dryer at some stage of its manufacture. I mention this to satisfy those who may be doubtful as to our ability to build a machine for handling veneers, not having been in the veneering industry heretofore, because in the tobacco business, when we first concluded to try to build a machine for that purpose, we had never been in a tobacco factory and started in to design a machine and to study the tobacco industry with a view to adapting our knowledge of dryers to this purpose.

It may be of interest to you to know how it happened that we started in to build a dryer for veneers. In 1902 a fire insurance inspector familiar with our drying machines and looking favorably upon them from an insurance standpoint, requested us to try to invent a machine for handling butter-dish blanks made of veneer. A fire had occurred in a dryer for this purpose, and we took the matter up, designing a machine which was approved by the concern having the fire. They placed their order and the first Proctor veneer dryer was installed.

The machine handled the product to perfection. This concern was also in the business of manufacturing veneers for other purposes and called our attention to the field and necessity for good dryers in this business. We then built the Proctor Apron Dryer, and today many of these machines are in operation and are giving entire satisfaction. They entirely overcame the choke-up problem and did not make any gloss on the veneers. They were far from being perfect, however, because some classes of veneer, such as cottonwood, elm, some kinds of gum and kindred woods, could not be dried sufficiently flat. Besides, some difficulty was met with in making the aprons run true, and only two runs could be put into one machine for carrying the veneers through.

At the expense of large sums of money we tried to devise a means for holding the apron down tight on the lower so as to make the veneers lie flat. We placed a series of slides both below and on top of the conveyors so as to keep the veneers from warping. The objection to this arrangement was that it put too great a strain on the apron and pulled them out of true, so that it was practically impossible to adjust them. We afterward placed a series of rollers both above and below the aprons, but this also made the aprons run out of true because sometimes the veneer would warp more on one side than on the other, thus putting an unnatural strain on the aprons.

For a long time we entertained an idea of using slatted conveyors for the veneer, but had not perfected the idea to such an extent as to feel warranted in putting it in a machine. With the assistance, however, of a well known veneer manufacturer, we did perfect an idea which seemed to be practical. We took the aprons out of the machine and put this new system in. This new system was what we now call the Girt Conveyor.

When these were installed the machine surpassed all our hopes and did splendid work. Today we are manufacturing the machine with the same kind of a conveyor which the first machine had in it, there being no criticism that could be made on these conveyors.

If you can picture to yourselves a series of finger racks in which the so-called fingers are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and in which one series is separated from the other by an eighth of an inch, you will be able to form a good idea of our system, because it practically is a continuous system of finger racks.

A comparison of the veneers dried in the various processes will be convincing of the fact that our machine dries veneer flatter than any other successful automatic system extant.

The Girt Conveyor consists of a series of chains connected together by the so-called girt, the chains being operated on rollers. The design is such that we are able to use very small sprockets to drive the machine, and this permits of the use of four or more runs for the veneer in one machine. In this process it is absolutely impossible for the machine to get choked up and no gloss is made on the veneer, which comes out of the machine bone dry and entirely free at all times from checks or splits.

Of course the conveyors are an important factor in a good veneer dryer, but we doubt whether they are of as great importance as the system for handling the air. To our patented system for handling the air we attribute most of the success of our machine. When the veneers first enter the dryer a great volume of air is passed from one side to the other over the veneer for one or two minutes, when an equal volume of air is passed over the veneer in a reverse direction. This continues, first the blast of air hitting the veneer on one side and then on the other, until finally it comes out of the machine uniformly dry.

It is needless to call your attention to the importance of drying the material uniform, because if the veneer is shrunk on one side more than on the other, it is obvious that it will warp, and in such case unnatural means must be used to keep the veneer flat, with the greater possibility of causing checks.

The air is drawn over the steam coils, where it takes up heat units, then it passes over the veneer, where it evaporates the moisture; then, instead of being thrown away while it still contains valuable heat units, it is passed back again to the heating coils, where it takes up more heat units and is again passed over the veneer. This operation continues until the air is well saturated with moisture, when it is carried off by small exhaust fans furnished for this purpose, then may be thrown away. This system allows great economy in fuel, because warm air is being passed over the coils all the time, instead of cold air as in some other systems, and because the air is not thrown away while still containing a good deal of heat which has not all been used to evaporate the water. The system also involves the use of moist air. All of you who have dried lumber are acquainted with the value of a moist air kiln, and in veneer this is just as important as in lumber, because it does not dry the surface of the veneer so rapidly as to make it difficult to extract the moisture from the center.

It is claimed that our machine requires less than one-half the amount of fuel to dry a given number of square feet of veneer than is required in any other automatic system. This claim seems to be borne out by the fact that one of our machines of equal dimensions and of equal capacity to any other machine has in it less than one-half the amount of pipe for heating surface. It is a fact, of course, that the less number of feet of heating surface will not condense so much water as in a machine where double the amount of heating surface is required.

The use of a large number of steel fans, the 100-foot machine having in it fourteen fans, makes it possible for us to circulate the tre-

that he too would be glad to have any member of this association come to his plant and see the two dryers running.

Some of the sales and installations that we have made within the past few months have been the three machines above mentioned: two machines for the Wills Veneer Company, Plymouth, N. C.; the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, Marshfield, Wis.; the Conant Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee; the Williamson Veneer Company, Baltimore, Md. (this being the third machine they have bought); the Park Falls Manufacturing Company, Park Falls, Wis., and the United States Veneer Company, Winston, N. C. All of these concerns were familiar with other drying machines, some of them having had actual experience with them. They gave us their reason for purchasing our machine that it would not choke up, made no gloss on the veneer and was vastly more economical in operation.

So much for the dryer, gentlemen. I hope all of you will grasp the first opportunity that affords itself to see it in operation.

And now let me say a few words of regard for your association. In coming in contact with the various industries it has usually seemed to be the end rather to down one's competitor than to assist him. In the veneer industry the reverse of this condition seems to exist, and I hope you may continue to stand shoulder to shoulder, not only in times of business prosperity but also in times of business depression, should we be so unfortunate as to have such, when of all times cooperation is most to be desired.

Mr. Kline hereupon introduced S. B. Anderson of Memphis, whose comprehensive and authoritative address on prices of logs is given below:

S. B. Anderson's Address.

I am requested by the secretary, at the suggestion of the executive committee, to discuss the price of logs today as compared with former years, and, incidentally, how to get corresponding prices from veneers cut from these logs. It is unnecessary to remind this body of men that timber has advanced in price. I do not need to go back many years to the time when clear whitewood, oak and ash logs were bought, delivered at the mills, in Indiana and Michigan, for \$8 per thousand feet, outside price.

I have very little personal knowledge at present as to the price of logs north of the Ohio river. I think, though, that I am comparatively safe in saying that the supply is so short that the owners of the timber dictate prices entirely, which means, by no means, a low price. I am personally familiar with prices south of the Ohio river. The advance in that section has been very marked. A few years ago, when we began looking in that direction, and leaving the North for the forests of the South, timber was bought at buyer's prices. Vast forests there had never seen an axe, and the original owners of these lands had no conception of the value of the property they held. Lands covered with oak, cottonwood, gum and other timbers were sold in large blocks for taxes—early speculators had become discouraged and were unloading their holdings for any price obtainable, from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre—owners were pressed for money and many very low prices were made, and cheap logs were on the market. Times were hard and prices of forest products ruled low, and fortunes were not made by the pioneer southern lumbermen. But times have changed and values have advanced. No more 75-cent, \$1, \$1.50, \$5 or \$10 lands are offered, but \$15, \$20, \$25 to \$40 is cheerfully quoted by the scalper, who is getting his work in, much to the discouragement of the legitimate lumberman. The advance in the price of acreage, while very great, is not the only factor tending to the advance in the value of logs; additional cost of living, high wages, competition among buyers of logs, high cost of feed and many other items contribute to the enhancement of values.

The prices named for timbered lands now may not appear high to one without knowledge of the peculiar situation in the logging regions in the Mississippi valley south of the Ohio. The expense of logging in that region, as compared with that in the northern section of the country, is very high. The soil is easily affected by rains, which, in certain seasons of all years and all seasons of other years, are excessive, so that logging roads are often impassable for weeks, steel tramways washed out and teams and men laid up in camp at expense of operators and nothing doing. This has notably been the condition during the past two years. In arriving at the value of logs delivered at the mill all these items must, of course, be figured. The consequent advance in price, while very heavy, is entirely legitimate, and a further advance may be anticipated. In addition to all other influences, and outweighing all, the one fact of growing scarcity will, barring unforeseen contingencies, not only support the pres-



J. W. CLINARD, HIGH POINT VENEERING CO., HIGH POINT, N. C.

mentous number of cubic feet of air with a minimum amount of horse power. You understand that we could reduce the number of fans by one-half and double their speed, so as to cheapen the machine, and still move the same amount of air. But this would nearly triple the amount of motive power required for the fans. The amount of air moved by one of our fans at present increases approximately in proportion to its speed; i. e., if the speed is doubled, the amount of air moved will merely be doubled, but the horse power goes up as the cube of its speed, so that it is very bad economy to use a small number of fans at a high speed rather than a large number of fans at a low speed. It may seem a strange assertion, but the fact remains that the small amount of motive power required is due to the large number of fans used.

I have made the assertion to various members of your association at times that there was absolutely not one instance where a machine had been investigated to the extent that it had been seen in operation and compared to other machines, that ours had not received the decision as to merit. I repeat this now, where, if there is anyone who could refute the statement, he would surely be present.

Mr. Dow, of the Goshen Veneer Company, asked me a few minutes ago to extend an invitation to any member of this association to come to his factory at any time to see his dryer in operation. Mr. Anderson of the Great Lakes Veneer Company of Munising, Mich., overheard Mr. Dow make this request to me and suggested

ent high prices, but help towards a further strong advance. There is, in fact, no prospect for lower prices of timber. Higher prices are inevitable, and all plans for the future must take this fact into account. I do not believe that the impending shortage of timber is fully realized, even by those engaged in its destruction. Its consumption is enormous and its growth slow. But little effort is being made to propagate new timber or to check the unreasonable waste of what is already grown. The efforts of the general government, aided by the more enlightened lumbermen, to awaken an interest in reforestry is very encouraging, but so far the results are meager and the interest manifested is, compared with the values involved, very slight. I feel a deep interest in this matter, and it appears to me that every man whose business makes him a tree cutter should, by his example and influence, be a tree planter. But I digress. I am not to read a lecture on reforestry, but on high prices of raw material and low prices obtained for veneer.

A comparison of prices for 1907 with those of eight or ten years ago shows four times the price for cottonwood logs, two to three times the price for gum, the same advance in oak, and no limit to the advance in poplar, ash, etc.

There has been a strong advance in the price of lumber to meet the additional cost of logs, so that in most timbers the sawmill man is not the loser by the high price of timber. Still, contrary to supposition in some quarters, he is not getting all this advance in price of his product for his additional profit; he simply insists on fair returns for his labor and investment. He is not able to do this because the control of the market is in a few hands. The interests are large and varied and the business in many hands.

Now, to get down to what specially interests us—Is the veneer man getting the advance in price for his product that the advanced cost of logs and timber demands, and that the lumberman is getting for his products, and is he educating his customers up to the realization that prices must continue to advance? There are comparatively few men in the business, therefore those interested ought to be susceptible to the influence of reason and should have their business well in hand. From the nature of the business, the output is comparatively limited, so the small per cent of profit cannot be made up by a large output. There has been but little improvement in the method of operation, so the additional cost of logs cannot be overcome by the low cost of labor involved. In fact, probably the advance in wages and business expenses during the past few years will fully offset any advantage from improved plants and methods, so that the cost of manufacture, outside the cost of logs, is higher than ten years ago. Are our prices today, in proportion to cost, as high as in past years, or have they advanced in proportion to the advance in the price of lumber? It is a safe estimate to say that hardwood lumber has, on an average, doubled in price during the past eight years. Is this the case with veneers? Have they doubled in price, or have they advanced 50 per cent, or even 25 per cent? As to the cheap veneer, cottonwood, gum, maple, etc., with which I am personally familiar, even the 25 per cent advance is questionable.

Now, I take it that we are making veneers for what there is in it. The country is passing through a period of great prosperity. Are we handling our business so as to get the benefit of the general good times? If not, why not cut our logs into lumber instead of veneers and get our share of the good things that are being served out? The good times are passing, and if the market will not stand a fair price for our goods, why produce them? I believe the market will stand a fair price, and that present prices are low is entirely our fault. I think there is but one trouble, and that is easily located. The veneer man is too independent; too suspicious of his neighbor. He insists too strenuously on paddling his own canoe. I do not advocate combination, nor trusts, nor anything tending to the restraint of trade. I only advocate association in its broad sense. I advocate frequent meetings; full, free and honest discussions of situations and conditions. This is the policy pursued by the lumbermen, and to which they largely owe their success. They have full faith in their brother lumbermen. They know the value of their own stock, know what their neighbor has to offer, and are not afraid even to discuss markets and prices with him. There is a spirit of brotherly cooperation between the lumbermen, which, while working no injury to the general public, works a great good to themselves. The general public is interested within limits in the prosperity of all legitimate business enterprises. Of course, buyers want to purchase at the lowest possible figure, but no complaint will be made at a fair price for our product as well as for other goods. We should bear in mind that the time is coming, and coming rapidly, when our local stock of timber will be cut off, and we must, if we continue our

work, move on to the next supply. This means that we must not only show a reasonable profit on our books, but that we must make such a profit that our plants can be gradually charged off. Otherwise, when our forests are gone, the outcome of our years of hard and strenuous labor will be represented by good plants, but with no work for them to do. A mill with no logs is of no value. I am a thorough believer in good prices. This only can bring prosperity. I believe as strenuously in association, for I think that only through association can good results from our business be obtained. I do not mean by association that we shall simply form an association, or even continue this association in existence in a perfunctory manner, but I believe we must get together frequently and discuss the condition of our business, its details, its pleasant sides, and the reverse picture, the high and still higher prices we are paying for logs, and everything entering into our work, and the low price at which we are selling our product. I believe by this course it will be possible to secure a fair margin on our product and a fair price for anything we have to offer on the market. I believe, on further acquaintance, we will find that our brother veneer manufacturers are a high class of men, reliable and honest, and in whom we can place full confidence, and it is through acquaintance and friendly intercourse that we will be able to put our business on a satisfactory footing.

Now, I hardly know what to say to the panel contingent in our association. To the casual observer, the interests of the veneer manufacturer and that of the panel manufacturer are opposed. The veneer man must have a good price for his goods and the panel man wants to buy veneers cheap. I presume a large number of our members are both veneer manufacturers



E. W. BENJAMIN, CADILLAC VENEER CO.,
CADILLAC, MICH.

and panel makers. These men can easily see the necessity for advanced prices for veneers, and will, without doubt, make good by higher prices for panels. The exclusive panel maker will probably be harder to convince, but there is nothing like yielding gracefully to the inevitable, and it is certain that the price of veneers must advance. If the panel maker's price is not high enough to absorb this advance, he must get more for his finished product. It is simply a matter of business. Prices of veneer must adjust themselves to the high cost of logs, high wages and high business expenses, and the prices of panels are subject to the same law. To begin with, we must know what our goods cost. We must know how to figure costs. It will not do to figure cost of logs, say, \$15, labor \$10, cost \$25, and then add 10 per cent or 25 per cent and think we are getting that amount of profit. There are many other things to figure—interest, wear and tear, insurance, a few bad debts, salaries and various other fixed charges that must be paid whether the mill runs or not—and the loss of time and earnings, which comes to all manufacturers. And when you have your cost, don't be afraid to ask a fair price. If you don't ask it you won't get it. Don't be too afraid you will lose an order better lose some than to take them at too low a figure. Don't take your neighbor's trade by cutting his prices. He will get back at you. There is work for all. Get together and talk matters over and you will soon be able not only to ask a fair price for your goods, but to get it. Above all, don't be tempted to

make a low price on an order because it is large—the larger the order the greater the necessity that you figure a profit. It may do to sell a single car of goods at a loss, but a hundred cars on this basis would be ruinous.

Now, gentlemen, I hope good to all will result from this meeting and many future meetings of this association. I hope we will all get back to our work encouraged, with more confidence in ourselves, as well as more in our brother manufacturers, and that the future will bring us good business with fair profits.

Mr. Kline: Mr. Anderson's suggestion of getting together frequently, becoming better acquainted and discussing things frankly are, it seems to me, vital to an organization of this kind. If it could be arranged so that we might get together oftener than we do it would be a fine thing. We have practically finished the business of this session, gentlemen, unless some member has some further matter to bring up.

Mr. West: I have never met with your association before and I do not know whether or not some initiatory or secret rite is necessary to enable one to do so. But I should like to make out an application for membership.

Mr. West was duly taken into the organization.

Mr. Defebaugh: For the benefit of Mr. Anderson I will say that just before luncheon we had some discussion on the prices of logs, materials, etc., at the present time. Some were thinking that they were not getting quite enough, and others feeling pretty good because they were getting top-notch prices.

Mr. S. B. Anderson: I am very sorry that I did not hear that discussion, but the train that Mr. West and I came on was several hours late. I would like to hear the views of anyone in regard to prices. But with the very rapid advance in logs, which is going to continue, the prices on veneers are very low. The sawmill men are making a great deal more money in proportion than are veneer men. I would like to hear the view of anyone on the matter.

Mr. Kline: The sawmill man is making the prices on timber for the veneer mill man to take; he is putting prices on timber for you and for me, and everyone else. The sawmill man is getting the benefit of the increased prices brought about by his associations. At any rate he has had things about as he wanted them and made money while the veneer man hasn't. There has been no such thing as a proportionate increase in the price of veneers as compared with lumber. Lumber has doubled in price within the last few years, and veneers, in line with Mr. Anderson's paper, have not by any means.

Mr. B. Anderson: The tendency of buyers is to force the price down, and if we don't boost it it will be our own fault.

Mr. Roddis: Mr. Underwood has just been telling me something that I want to repeat. It isn't the lumbermen alone that are putting up timber. I am a lumberman as well as a veneer man. In our state the principal item of timber left standing is hemlock. Mr. Underwood tells me a large owner of

hemlock stumpage in his city does not expect to cut any more hemlock into lumber but to sell the logs to paper manufacturers at \$14 a thousand in the log, right at the railway station without paying any freight whatever. That is what he can do and he proposes to do it. Today the people who are doing the most to push up the prices of hemlock in that state are the paper manufacturers. Of course the lumberman is doing all he can, but there are other things that assist. The demand for hemlock for the paper industry is enormous. There is a little branch road passing my office and I see every day trainloads of hemlock wood, logs and bolts, as they call them, going past. There are three or four paper plants within about thirty miles of our city located on the Wisconsin river. If I should tell you how much hemlock those three or four plants chew up in a year it would astonish you. The demand for lumber is enormous, and the price for logs, especially veneer logs, is bound to increase year by year. This is something we cannot possibly avoid.

Mr. B. Anderson: There is one point in connection with logs that strikes me, and that is that the lumber associations have gotten together and got prices up to a point where they can afford to pay more for hardwood logs today than the veneer manufacturer can afford to pay for them. Of course the veneer man wants select logs. The lumberman that owns the stumpage figures immediately what he can get for his lumber. The fact is that if he allows them to be selected it degrades his lumber and hurts his price. You offer him any price for his logs and he says he can afford to put logs into lumber for more money than that. I know exactly what some friends of mine have gotten for birch and maple the past year and they could not afford to sell them to me for what I could afford to pay at the present time, although veneer prices are better than they were, I am happy to say. I know several buyers of veneers whom I always quote rock prices every year, but I cannot get the orders, and they pay about two-thirds what I am willing to sell for. I do not know who sells them, but somebody does.

Mr. Wilson: The wood pulp manufacturers in our state not only use hemlock but hardwood, and they buy up various tracts of very thrifty nice timber, but small, which it seems to me is almost murderous. I recently went through a tract which was sold to pulp manufacturers and which in fifteen years would have been large timber and of some benefit, but it was simply cut down in a shameful way.

Mr. Kline: Another thing that has struck me as unjust is shipping out of this country unmanufactured logs to foreign buyers. It is a business of itself, of course, but at the same time while we figure on conserving our forest we are furnishing timber to make lumber for countries to whom we owe

nothing. The stave business is another proposition; some of the materials shipped out of this country would make some of the finest veneers in the world. Some of the veneer manufacturers who buy flitches are paying high prices while the stuff is being shipped out as staves. Again, the porch column business; hundreds of thousands of poplar trees are being cut down annually for porch columns. There should be a law to restrict cutting. Just think of the large number of trees that are annually cut down for telephones and electric lines, which I suppose should be left. However, that is a wide subject.

After some further discussion along these lines it was decided that the convention adjourn to meet next in Chicago on the second Tuesday in December.

The Attendance.

There were present:
P. B. Raymond, Adams & Raymond, Indianapolis.
M. W. Perry, Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Company, Algoma, Wis.
S. K. Anderson, Anderson-Tully Company, Memphis.
E. F. Sawyer, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.
S. G. Boyd, Charles C. Boyd & Co., Cincinnati, O.
E. W. Benjamin, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.

B. W. Lord, Chicago Veneer Company, Burnside, Ky.
C. F. Crandall, Crandall Panel Company, Brocton, N. Y.
M. C. Low, Goshen Veneer Company, Goshen, Ind.
Jud. West, Ward Kent Company, Greenville, Tenn.
Burdie Anderson, Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich.
H. C. Hossatous, Dayton, O.
H. M. McCracken, Kentucky Veneer Works, Louisville, Ky.
L. V. Phillips, Linwood Manufacturing Company, Linwood, N. C.
D. E. Kline, Louisville Veneer Mills, Louisville, Ky.
F. A. Richardson, Michigan Veneer Company, Alpena, Mich.
N. M. Wilson, Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N. Y.
W. S. Walker, Portsmouth Veneer & Panel Company, Portsmouth, O.
W. H. Roddis, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, Marshfield, Wis.
L. P. Groffman, St. Louis Basket & Box Company, St. Louis.
J. A. Underwood, Underwood Veneer Company, Wausau, Wis.
W. W. Branch, W. W. Branch Veneer Company, Charleston, W. Va.
G. B. Peterson, Falconer Veneer Company, Jamestown, N. Y.
E. H. Defebaugh, The Barrel and Box, Chicago.
Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
W. M. Schwartz, Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, Philadelphia.
Thomas W. Howlett, Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, Philadelphia.
H. M. Merritt, Merritt Manufacturing Company, Lockport, N. Y.
M. C. Moore, Packages, Milwaukee, Wis.
F. H. Smith, Lumber World, Chicago.
Samuel B. Wadley, Nashville, Tenn.
A. E. Gordon, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Who Wants Pecan Wood?

CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: If you are in a position to do so, will you kindly advise the names of users of pecan? If you have not this information, can you advise where we might be able to find it and oblige?—COMPANY.

The writer has been referred to the HARDWOOD RECORD bulletin service for scattering customers, but anyone who cares to be put in direct communication with him should write this office.—EDITOR.

Cedar Squares.

COVINGTON, VA., June 11.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Please advise if you are in position to give us any information in regard to cedar squares as to quotations and the trade that they are used in. This stock is usually sawed 4x4, 5x5, 6x6, 8x8, 10x10 and runs from 8 to 16 feet. Thanking you in advance for an early reply. LUMBER COMPANY.

We have supplied the writer with the name of a large handler of this stock, who can doubtless give him some valuable information, but if any others wish his address it will be supplied on application.—EDITOR.

Drying Hickory Dimension.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 14.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In reading your valuable magazine I notice that one of your readers asks for information for drying hickory dimension. Having

had considerable experience in regard to same, will say that first of all, all pieces must be ripped absolutely to dimension, otherwise they will not pile, so that each piece will bind, and be absolutely immovable. They must bind all the way through the pile, each and every piece, and should be protected from the weather, of course, particularly the ends, which should be painted with raw linseed oil, covering tops of piles and binding same down with heavy wire, to keep the top piers from springing up. When about four months in the pile they should be taken down and repiled, care being taken to place the short side down. H. H. FOLCKMER.

Valuable Tree Books.

NEWARK, O., June 14. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Please send me a sample copy of your publication, and kindly tell me if there are any books giving definite information regarding the various finish woods, their good and bad qualities, purposes for which they are best adapted, etc., and other useful information. I am taking up the study of hardwood building and car finish materials.—C. H. C.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has for more than two years been running a series of articles under the general heading American Forest Trees, which covers the information desired by this correspondent. They will be continued indefinitely, and owing to the many requests that are received for the series, will eventually be published in book form. Among the books along this line already on the market Julia E. Rogers' "The Tree Book," Alice Lounsberry's "A Guide to the Trees," Stone's "The Timbers of Commerce," and Snow's "The Principal Species of Wood" may be mentioned as of special merit and value. If, however, one cares to invest in something that is more elaborate and comprehensive, Royce B. Hough's

"American Woods" cannot be surpassed. This wonderful publication is illustrated by actual sections of woods, about 2x5 inches in size, and so thin as to allow the transmission of light. Characteristic structures, tints and peculiarities are thus beautifully revealed. Tangential, radial and transverse sections of each are given, and the pages on which they are mounted are separable from the remainder of the book to facilitate examination. The specimens and text go together and in their book-like cover, appear like any other volume. The work is issued in parts each covering twenty-five species, and sample pages can be had from the author, whose postoffice address is Lowville, N. Y., at 25 cents each. Mr. Hough has just issued a beautifully illustrated "Handbook

of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada," designed to meet the wants of the amateur observer of trees, the lumberman and the technical botanist.—EDITOR.

Yellow Pine Wagon Dimension Stock.

ROCK FALLS, ILL., June 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you furnish us with the names and addresses of manufacturers and dealers in yellow pine wagon dimension stock? —COMPANY.

As this publication devotes itself strictly to the hardwood industry it has never collected a list of manufacturers of this material. If among our readers there are any who would like to have the address of a high-grade vehicle concern seeking yellow pine dimension material, it will be supplied upon request to this office.—EDITOR.

News Miscellany.

The Electric Motor in Sawmill Work.

The electric motor has taken a very important place in sawmill and planing-mill work since the comparatively recent perfecting and cheapening of the alternating current induction motor. There is probably no industry in which the demands are more exacting, as the power required varies with the kind of timber handled and its condition, and the service necessitates large overload capacities and extremely durable construction.

The General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has issued an interesting bulletin, its No. 4470, in which this application of the induction motor is described. The induction motor is of such rugged construction that it has outstripped its direct current rival when severe requirements are present. Having neither commutator nor brushes it requires no more attention than a jack-shaft, is unaffected by dust or splinters, and has enabled the electrical engineer to solve the problems encountered in sawmill practice. Electric operation by means of individual motors eliminates power waste in shafting (often fifty per cent), reduces the cost of attendance, increases the transmission efficiency over steam piping or belts, and results in general economy. The bulletin describes and illustrates also the Stearns Lumber Company's mills at Stearns, Ky., which are completely equipped with General Electric Form K 550 volt 40 cycle induction motors, ranging from 100 horsepower to drive a 9-foot double-cut band mill, down to 5 horsepower motors for cut-off saws, grinding machinery, etc. The installation of electric drive has made this mill absolutely independent of any steam plant, thus making it a good insurance risk and at the same time much easier to operate. The management has permitted the General Electric Company to use in the bulletin extracts from many commendatory letters on the operation of the electrical equipment and its adaptability to the different requirements.

A partial list of installations of the General Electric Company motors in woodworking mills, covering a total of over 5,200 horsepower, is also given, and the publication will be found of interest to all managers and engineers who are trying to reduce their operating expenses with present equipment, or contemplating extensions to their plants.

Veneer Plant for New Albany.

At a recent meeting of the New Albany, Ind., common council the territory lying between McBeth street and low water mark of the Ohio, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was disannexed in accordance with the application made by the Knight-McLean

Veneering Company, which will build a plant there at once, employing more than 100 operators, with an annual payroll of more than \$50,000. This action of the council exempts the property from municipal taxation as long as it is used for manufacturing purposes; however, the plant must be erected and put in operation within a year. The company will start work on the enterprise at once.

Committees of the N. H. L. A.

The following is the list of the completed committees of the National Hardwood Lumber Association which have been appointed for the ensuing year, all the members of which have signified their acceptance:

Executive Committee.

W. H. Russe, Memphis, Tenn.
Earl Palmer, Paducah, Ky.
O. O. Agier, Chicago.
C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.
G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee, Wis.

Inspection Rules Committee.

J. M. Pritchard, chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.
(Terms expire in 1908.)
E. J. Young, Madison, Wis.
J. M. Card, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hugh McLean, Buffalo, N. Y.

(Terms expire in 1909.)

George Littleford, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. F. Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. B. Klise, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

(Terms expire in 1910.)

J. M. Pritchard, Indianapolis, Ind.
E. L. Edwards, Dayton, Ohio.
J. W. Dickson, Memphis, Tenn.

Inspection Bureau Committee.

W. W. Knight, chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.
(Terms expire in 1908.)
J. L. Alcock, Baltimore, Md.
W. J. Wagstaff, Oshkosh, Wis.
W. W. Knight, Indianapolis, Ind.

(Terms expire in 1909.)

A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. J. Rumbarger, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

(Terms expire in 1910.)

J. W. Thompson, Memphis, Tenn.
E. C. Colcord, St. Albans, W. Va.
R. L. Walkley, New Haven, Conn.

Transportation Committee.

Emil Guenther, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. V. Babcock, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ferd Brenner, Norfolk, Va.

Forestry Committee.

M. M. Wall, chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.
T. J. Moffett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. F. McMillan, McMillan, Wis.

Waterways Committee.

C. F. Laebke, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
E. J. Young, Madison, Wis.
George D. Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.

Progress of Grand Rapids Veneer Works' Kilns.

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich., has completed its organization, and the engineering and sales departments are equipped with a competent force, so that the company is now carrying on its business systematically and selling kilns as fast as the drawings can be made. It is pleased to call attention to the fact that those who have already installed the kilns express perfect satisfaction with the process. Among its list of patrons are the John Widdicombe Company and the New England Furniture Company of Grand Rapids; the Moon Desk Company of Muskegon; the E. J. Davis Manufacturing Company of Chicago; the Humphrey Book Case Company, the J. C. Widman Company and the Central Lumber Company of Detroit; the Schiller Piano Company of Oregon, Ill., and the Bain Wagon Company of Woodstock, Ont.—all of whom have made final payment on their kilns, thus admitting that the company's contract and representations have been fulfilled.

A letter voluntarily written by the Moon Desk Company to a New Yorker who was recently investigating the process is herewith reproduced, and it is an eloquent advertisement for the merits of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works' product:

"Referring to our conversation with you while you were in our city looking over the dry kiln installed by us recently under the Grand Rapids Veneer Works system and plans, we wish to confirm our statements to you, that the first lumber through our kiln, when it was green, having just been completed in winter weather, was 4/4 white oak, which came out thoroughly dry in seven days, and in better condition than what we had been getting out of a hot blast kiln where we had been allowing three weeks and over for kiln drying; since then we have been taking out all kinds of lumber, 4/4 red gum, 5/8 beech, 8/4 chestnut, 4/4 maple, 4/4 plain and quartered oak, in seven days, and the stock is softer and works easier than any we ever had in our factory. We are pleased to state further that the kiln has fulfilled every representation made by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, in every respect, and is entirely satisfactory. If we were to install another kiln, or half a dozen, at this writing, they would all be of that type."

Prompt in Resuming Operations.

Late in February the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Marshfield, Wis., suffered a dual calamity in having destroyed by fire both its big veneer plant at Marshfield as well as its sawmill at Park Falls. With his usual energy President W. H. Roddis broke ground on March 7 for new plants. The sawmill at Park Falls is already in full operation, and he expects to get up steam in the boilers of the veneer plant at Marshfield on July 1. The sawmill that has been constructed is a modern type of band mill and is giving satisfactory service. The veneer plant is nearly double the capacity of the old one and contains three big rotary cutters and the full complement of machinery which goes to make up the modern equipment. The power for this plant is supplied by 600 H. P. tubular boilers and 500 H. P. Corliss engine.

Jamestown Exhibitors.

The S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, well-known manufacturer of woodworking machinery, has an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in Norfolk, Va., which is attracting a good deal of attention among people interested in tools of that sort. Their Mr. Peterson is in charge of the exhibit, which is located in the Machinery building, Section 15, Aisles B and H. The machines shown are the Woods No. 24 8-inch planer and matcher, and No. 226 automatic knife grinder.

Increase in Veneer Production.

A recent report issued by the director of the United States Census contains statistics covering the manufacture of veneers from domestic woods for the year ending December 31, 1906. Statistics giving the production and consumption of lumber products of various kinds have heretofore been collected in connection with the censuses of manufactures, but to meet the urgent demand for more frequent information the Forest Service collected figures for 1905, which are given below for comparison with those of 1906. These figures are from 128 mills in 1905 and 315 in 1906, showing a wonderful increase in their number during a single year:

Kind of wood—	Logs used—1,000 ft. log scale.		Veneers produced 1,000 square feet.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Red gum	72,862	39,573	317,497	187,940
Yellow pine	45,181	12,688	177,064	41,069
White oak	38,898	16,129	283,050	115,265
Maple	30,386	26,246	310,749	179,809
Cottonwood	29,063	16,357	108,034	45,223
Yellow poplar	21,619	26,164	158,848	151,566
Basswood	15,669	11,376	73,443	82,925
Birch	14,286	12,643	137,065	128,521
Elm	11,982	5,544	91,963	60,768
Tupelo	8,311	3,314	41,755	1,806
Red oak	8,104	4,955	56,712	31,054
Spruce	6,377	59,796
Beech	5,354	1,400	39,855	18,765
Ash	5,214	2,461	27,951	21,648
Walnut	5,121	1,725	45,510	21,181
Sycamore	4,530	576	18,082	1,435
All other	3,639	2,995	18,034	19,605
Total	326,567	181,146	1,965,948	1,108,518

Another Boyntonism.

There are often all sorts of ways and means to the same end, and the following is one idea of presenting a claim against a railroad for the destruction of live stock. Those who know C. D. Boynton, the "lumberman-wit," president of the Boynton Land and Lumber Company of Boynton, Ark., and St. Louis, Mo., would not have to read very far into the missive to recognize his unique and amusing humor; it is safe to say that he'll get the money all right:

June 17, 1907.

"G. G. Beckley, Esq.,

"Live Stock Claim Agent (Cow Coroner),

"Frisco System, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

"My Dear Sir—It is my painful duty to inform you of the melancholy fact that six young and helpless but high-bred and innocent pigs met a sudden and horrible death on your right of way at Boynton, Ark., on or about May 28, 1907, all of which was a great shock to their friends and relatives as well as a sudden reverse in fortune to myself.

"From the testimony of eye-witnesses and others the facts are as hereinafter related:

"I own a pedigreed Arkansas brood sow, whom I named 'Frisco' because she takes everything into her system, although the Frisco is mostly full of water and she generally contained pigs. She, being of a trusting and confiding nature, selected a spongy place in the middle of your track, and, gathering her progeny about her, proceeded to let them draw nourishment from her system. While thus engaged your 'Leachville Flyer' came along on time—when no one was looking for it—broke up this noble family group and mutilated beyond recognition six members of this porcine household. The mother is inconsolable, but I have not heard how the father takes it—in fact, there seems to be a mystery about him or them—of course, there are rumors and all sorts of gossip, as there always are in a small town, but I do not propose to relate any scandal that I may have heard. It is sufficient to state that the pigs were known by their mother's maiden name, 'Frisco.' The deceased are described as follows:

"Hilton Frisco, known by his white hair and sunny disposition.

"Washburn Frisco, easily recognized as the biggest one in the bunch.

"Powe Frisco, wanted everything in sight and then was never satisfied.

"Leith Frisco, never known to give up anything he got hold of.

"Gladys Frisco, would lie perfectly still and never move.

"Gwendolyn Frisco, ditto, ditto—not enumerated by your section man, as she was ground too fine to be identified only as sausage.

"How sad the scene! This frolicsome family, full of contentment and sweet milk, sleeping at train-time in the almost absolute certainty of being undisturbed, and then cut down and ground up by one of your rusty old iron kettles, to suddenly awake in Paradise far, far away from dear old Arkansas, and remote from any Frisco terminal shown in your folders.

"Your scholarly section boss posted their death notices and gave their ages as exactly five weeks; it is very remarkable that you can hire a man at \$37.50 per month who has the intelligence to look a dead pig in the face and tell his exact age to a day—something his own father could not do.

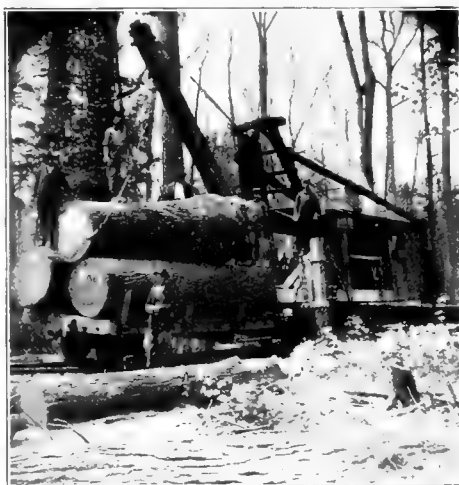
"In view of this bereavement we trust to be favored with your check for at least fifteen dollars (\$15), and as much more as the pedigree, ancestry and high qualities of this bunch of pigs would call for; with the proceeds we propose to erect a suitable monument commemorating the illustrious dead.

"Yours truly

"C. D. BOYNTON."

Splendid Gum Logs.

The little picture accompanying this paragraph shows something of the size and quality of the gum timber that grows on the holdings of the Newhouse Mill & Lumber Company of Gould, Ark. This company is a comparatively new enterprise, of which Samuel Newhouse is president. With Mr. Newhouse are associated the members



FINE ARKANSAS GUM LOGS.

of the well-known wholesale hardwood and wagon stock institution of Chicago—the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, which is made up of T. S. Estabrook, Edward E. Skeele and James H. West. The company has 11,000 acres of fine timber land near Gould, Ark., and has built an up-to-date mill plant and an extensive logging railroad. The output is largely gum and oak.

Hardwood Timber Sales.

A deed to one of the finest tracts of hardwood timber in Louisiana was filed at Covington, June 7. It related to Honey Island, in Pearl river, and was drawn by the Honey Island Land & Timber Company of New Orleans, to Morgan Jones and William A. Hill, conveying the title to 12,841 acres of heavily wooded land. The compensation was given as \$80,000. The transaction also includes the sawmill and other improvements at Honey Island station, on the New Orleans & North-eastern railway.

The above is one of the largest transactions recorded in the parish in several years, and means much to the development of that section. Operations will be commenced, and the necessary machinery placed on the property to turn out staves, spokes and similar products.

Another transfer of good proportions was recorded at Lake Charles June 8, by which a large tract of fine hardwood land along the Colorado Southern, north of that city, changed hands. John S. Alley of West Newton, Mass., and other members of his family transferred to the Evert Lumber Company, Ltd., 1,440 acres of wooded land for which a price of \$13,200 was paid.

New Veneer Plant at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., is soon to have another large lumber manufacturing establishment which will turn out the finest grades of veneer. The Frederick W. Black Lumber Company of Chicago has purchased a double block of property located in West Nashville, between New York and Pennsylvania avenues, near the Illinois Central belt line, and is now having the ground staked off for the construction of a factory which will cost about \$15,000. In this building about \$35,000 worth of modern machinery will be installed, and when the entire plant is ready for operation it will represent an investment of about \$65,000.

Plans for the new enterprise are being pushed, and the machinery will probably be shipped within a few days. The company will employ about forty or fifty men at the start, many of whom are high-priced and skilled mechanics. Only the best grades of hardwood lumber will be used, and the finest kinds of veneer, such as is used in handsome furniture and piano work, will be produced. The company has been doing a wide business from its Chicago office but recognizes the advantages of Nashville for a factory, that city being near the base of supplies and enjoying excellent transportation facilities.

New Material for Lead Pencils.

It is predicted that in some factories potato-starch is to take the place of cedar in the manufacture of lead pencils. The history of the new product began about two and a half years ago when a small company was formed in Germany to perfect and exploit an invention which, instead of making use of cedar wood, substitutes a compact mass, the main ingredient of which is potatoes. The invention has finally been perfected and pencils are being manufactured preparatory to placing a stock upon the market. Consul Hannah of Magdeburg writes that he has used some of the pencils, which while slightly heavier, are of the same size, form and appearance as the wooden ones, more easily sharpened and much cheaper to manufacture.

A permanent company was founded in March at Berlin, acting under patents in fourteen countries, with a capital of \$154,700, of which \$95,200 represents the cost of the patents, while \$59,500 has been retained for a working capital; \$19,040 will be used in erecting a factory, with six presses and a daily output of 48,000 pencils. The cost of manufacture, all expenses included—rent, light, power, wages, composition, lead, selling cost, etc.—is estimated at \$0.00928 each. A second-quality pencil will be made whose cost will be only \$0.00595.

At the estimated production of 48,000 pencils a day the yearly production would be 14,400,000 pencils. According to recent statistics the export from Germany to foreign countries equaled 15,166 tons, with the total number of pencils at 3,033,200,000.

The cedar wood now in use is expensive, and the supply is exceedingly limited, while this question would not enter into the manufacture of potato-starch. It is possible that the new invention, if judiciously handled, will mark a new era in the production of lead pencils.

Consolidation at Cincinnati.

The Cypress Lumber and Veneer Company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by J. E. Tuthill, S. Tuthill, William Mitchel, C. C. Archer and C. I. Bacon, all residents of Cincinnati. The new corporation is a consolidation of the Cypress Lumber Company of Cincinnati, the Fincastle Sawmill Company of Wardsville, La., and Tuthill & Pattison of Sheffield, Ala. Though the owners of the two southern companies will take considerable stock in the new company, it is understood that the control and management will be entirely with the Cincinnati people.

Manager J. E. Tuthill of the Cypress Lumber Company says: "I regret that the secrecy that has been necessary in this consolidation has led some persons to draw wrong conclusions, and I am quite aware that we have been subjected to insidious insinuations. I desire to answer this by stating that the interests I represent are doubly solvent, for we have assets twice as large as our debts."

The organization comes as a result of the meeting of the creditors of the company held in the Fourth National Bank last week. The bank officials stated that they and other creditors were in thorough accord with the plans of the company. No other change than above stated will be made in the new company and a larger business is expected to result as they now have a larger field to work on.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Interstate Lumber Company has been incorporated at Oklahoma City with a capital of \$10,000. Arthur R. Rice is the promoter.

Fire in the yards of the Galion Lumber and Coal Company of Toledo, O., on June 7 caused a loss of \$25,000.

The Ayer & Lord Tie Company of Chicago has filed papers at Little Rock, Ark., showing a capital of \$200,000. J. S. Thomas of Clarendon is agent.

J. A. Petty, whose lumber mill at Sycamore, O., was badly damaged by an explosion some time ago, has purchased the McArthur & Grafton sawmill at the same place and will combine the two plants.

The heading factory managed by J. L. Preston at Grafton, Ill., was recently totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the leading industries of the town.

J. W. Maddux of the Thomas-Maddux Lumber Company of Calico Rock, Ark., will hereafter devote his time to the hardwood business, along the White River line, in the interest of the company.

With the completion of the buildings of the Western Lumber and Supply Company, which has just been incorporated at Council Bluffs, Ia., and the installation of its plant, combined with the lumber interests already there, that city will become an important wholesale lumber center for the West.

The Martin-Massey Lumber Company, which recently sold its mills and pine timber lands in Izard county, Arkansas, and elsewhere, will go into the hardwood lumber business, furnishing wagon and car material. The mills will be located in Lawrence county, where the members of the company formerly lived and where they own large timber holdings. They were in the hardwood lumber business several years ago and prefer that to the other line of operations.

Pennington & Evans, lumbermen of Barfield, Ga., were lately awarded \$6,190 of the claim which they brought against the Douglas, Augusta & Gulf railroad. The claim was made under the law which prescribes penalties for railroads which fail to furnish cars for prompt transportation of freight.

Receipts of lumber at San Pedro, Cal., June 3 were the largest of any single day in many weeks, not less than eight vessels having come into port bringing more than 6,000,000 feet. A

large portion of the cargoes received go to the different railroads for ties and other heavy timbers. From the fact that shipments from northern mills have been reduced nearly one-half the past month, this speaks well for southern California.

The Pacific Logging and Timber Company is arranging to build a mill to cut out a large tract of timber which it has acquired on Vancouver Island. The mill will probably be in the vicinity of the city limits. The Genoa mill, situated near Gowichan, has been bought by F. Hewett of Vancouver, and additions to be made will bring the plant up to date in every respect. The machinery will be overhauled and new kilns built.

The Domingo Lumber Company will enter business at Albuquerque, N. M., with a capital stock of \$200,000.

The Hobart-Lee Tie Company, capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark.

Manager Andrew Olson of the Carbon Timber Company, Grand Encampment, Wyo., says the company's cut this season is 800,000 ties, 800,000 mining timbers, and 5,000,000 feet of logs for the box factory at Fort Steele.

A. Z. McHenry of Benton, Pa., has finished sawing over 400,000 feet of pine, hemlock and chestnut on the J. A. Myers tract, near Tivoli, Lycoming county, and will soon begin the sawing of between 400,000 and 500,000 shingles at the same place. He will then saw out over 1,500,000 feet of lumber in Luzerne county, near Harveysville.

The Wood-Galloway Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., has gone into voluntary liquidation. The trustee is C. J. Morrow, representing William Whitmer & Sons, of Philadelphia. The assets are \$75,000 and the liabilities are in the neighborhood of that amount. The creditors are of the opinion that the assets will more than offset any liabilities and they will be paid dollar for dollar. The principal stockholders of the Wood-Galloway Lumber Company are Haskett Wood and T. J. Galloway.

S. Montgomery Smith has sold to the Spruce-mont Lumber Company his timber holdings on Jonathan Creek in Haywood county, North Carolina, for \$30,000, according to dispatches from Raleigh. The tract is located at the head of a flume recently constructed for the Waynesville Transportation Company and contains some valuable balsam and hemlock. It is understood that Mr. Smith retains the management of the company and of the flume line. It is estimated that the quantity of timber on the property is 30,000,000 feet.

The rebuilt and enlarged sawmill of the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., which cost \$100,000, is now complete and being operated at half capacity. When the entire force is at work, the output will be enormous. The company now has 25,000,000 feet of logs ready to be run through the mill.

The Minnesota State Forestry Board will soon make arrangements for the opening of the state summer school of forestry at Itaska Park.

The machinery and supplies for a new hardwood plant were unloaded at Muskogee, I. T., week before last and are being set up six miles east of Atoka. In this vicinity the Colby Brothers of Richmond, Ind., have leased 2,500 acres of timber and will work up the oak and other hardwoods into dimension stock. C. L. McKee and Charles Cain will manage the business and will reside in Atoka.

About 10,000 acres of timber land in Sullivan county, Tennessee, has been purchased by the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Abingdon, Va., for development purposes.

The Roaring Creek Company, recently formed at Johnson City, Tenn., will build a flume six miles in length at a cost of close to \$10,000. It will be used for transporting lumber and tan bark.

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of Dobell, Beckett & Co. of Quebec, and known in London as Richard R. Dobell & Co., has expired by effluxion of time. T. Stevenson, L. Evans and W. M. Dobell retire from the firm, having made all necessary arrangements for the uninterrupted carrying on of the business by R. M. Beckett and N. Christensen. Mr. Dobell will continue to take an active part in the management. The West Virginian operations in sawn oak, etc., are assumed by Thomas Stevenson, who will carry on this branch of the business as a separate firm, under the name of Thomas Stevenson & Co., at the same London address.

Hall Brothers Cedar Company has been Charlotte, Mich., is installing a new dry kiln formed at Burnet, Tex., by D. C. Read, J. T. Hall and W. A. Hall. It is capitalized at \$5,000.

The Brazos Lumber Company is the name of a new concern at Paulding, Ohio, capitalized at \$27,500. Its principals are J. P. Glasser, C. H. Allen, D. J. Harkless, J. A. Mohr and T. F. Goodwin.

Thompson & Fleet of Wausau, Wis., have bought a 3,000-acre tract of timber on the Lake Superior shore, near Bell, for \$65,000. The land is covered with cedar and hemlock. An extension of the Bayfield & Western will probably be built to the mill at Cornucopia, where the timber will be manufactured. The land was bought from the Akeley Lumber Company of Utica, N. Y.

The Vandalia Chemical Company of Carrollton, N. Y., has been incorporated to make and sell products obtained from wood distillation, and to deal in wood, timber and lumber. The capital stock is \$100,000 and the directors are M. F. Quinn, F. S. Sherman, T. H. Quinn of Straight, Pa., R. W. Hilton of Smethport, Pa., and M. J. Collins of Olean, N. Y.

The Park City Lumber Company has been incorporated in Boyd county, Kentucky.

Advices from Mexico City announce that the Compania Maderera de la Sierra de Durango has just been organized in that city with an authorized capital of \$2,300,000. The corporation has acquired 280,000 hectares of forest land in the Durango Sierra, which it is claimed contain 4,000,000 square feet of lumber and at least 9,000,000 ties. It is thought the yearly production will be 160,000,000 square feet, and operations will be commenced as soon as the Durango railway is completed to the property.

The Anderson Creek Lumber Company has been incorporated at Fort Worth, Tex., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are J. W. Rippe, O. P. Rippe and D. L. Irwin.

The Duck Lake Lumber Company has been formed at Green Bay, Wis., and is capitalized at \$50,000. Those interested are William and Austin Larsen and W. M. Taylor.

The Wallingford Art Novelty Company of Wallingford, Conn., manufacturers of articles in wood and metal, has filed a certificate of incorporation. The authorized capital is \$10,000 and the incorporators are Edwin T. Carter, Matthew Cunningham and Dwight T. Carter.

In 1905 the hardwood distilleries in the United States numbered sixty-seven, and the wood distilled therein amounted to 659,770 cords, valued at \$1,967,806. The output was as follows: 26,370,033 bushels of charcoal, 5,062,076 gallons of crude alcohol, 86,655,129 pounds of acetate and 677,480 gallons of tar and oil.

The Capitol City Casket Company has been incorporated at Columbus, O., with a capital of about \$50,000. C. M. Anderson, formerly with the Columbus Coffin Company, was elected president and treasurer and W. S. Hotcher, secretary. Karl T. Webber, B. F. Whipps, R. M. McCoy, C. M. Anderson and W. S. Hotcher constitute the board of directors. The company is now operating in a building at Armstrong and Nachten streets with the Columbus Show Case Company, which concern expects to move into a new factory on Mt. Vernon avenue soon.

H. W. St. John, who has been bookkeeper for the Columbus Coffin Company for the past eighteen months, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the company in place of C. M. Anderson, who resigned a short time ago. A meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held June

26, but no changes in the board of directors or officers will be made.

J. A. Petty has recently purchased the lumber yards and sawmill of S. B. Chesbro at Sycamore, O. Mr. Petty's sawmill was wrecked a short time ago by a boiler explosion.

J. H. Chesley, and will handle largely white pine, mostly eastern stock. Mr. Manning has also maintained a branch office at Hagerstown, Md., for the past year, under direction of Coleman Rogers, handling West Virginia and Maryland stock for that section.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

The South Side Interior Finish Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital of \$10,000, to manufacture mill work and interior finish. Edw. J. Ruder, August Nowgren and August Newquist are the principals.

Ira B. Bennett of the Hume-Bennett Lumber Company, large operators in Pacific Coast woods at Sanger, Cal., was a visitor to this city last week.

The Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company has been incorporated to manufacture wood and stone preservatives and paints. The members are Morse, Ives; C. C. Bodenstab and Adam Lauth.

D. S. Hutchinson of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, Nashville, Tenn., spent a week visiting the Chicago market recently.

The Billmeyer Lumber Company, a large operator at Cumberland, Md., is sending out to its friends in the trade a neat and useful advertisement—a brass-edged foot-rule, on the face of which reads "Don't talk—we haven't the time unless to buy or sell lumber"; the back tells the company's name and location, the line it carries, etc.

W. E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O., was a Chicago visitor on June 20, en route to review a large timber property in Mexico, in which he is interested.

E. F. Sawyer, a prominent veneer manufacturer of Cadillac, Mich., was in the city on business June 21.

Frank J. Heidler, president of the Fink-Heidler Lumber Company, was quietly married the afternoon of June 19 to Miss Frances Anderson of 674 West Twenty-first street. On their return from a honeymoon among the Wisconsin lakes, Mr. and Mrs. Heidler will reside in a new house which Mr. Heidler has built at 201 South Humphrey avenue, Oak Park.

The Frederick W. Black Lumber Company, which purchased property in West Nashville recently, will have the only exclusive veneering plant in that city. A more detailed account of the new enterprise will be found in another section of this issue.

Charles L. Harrison of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo., was in Chicago a week ago. This concern is the largest handler of red gum in this country. Mr. Harrison still complains of bad logging conditions in the South, and says that their result is to make the cost of logging ninety per cent more than it should be.

John R. Davis of the John R. Davis Lumber Company, Phillips, Wis., was a visitor to this market recently.

Advices from the Cordesman Reichtin Company of Cincinnati, builders of woodworking machinery, state that they will enlarge their factory so as to increase their output fully fifty per cent.

W. A. Gilchrist of Memphis made a business trip to this city last week.

A. P. Waterfield of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., lately called upon a number of his friends in the Chicago trade.

Dr. Herman von Schrenck of the St. Louis Botanical Gardens, an authority on forestry matters, spent the latter part of the week in this city.

On Wednesday, June 19, there was celebrated the wedding of Ralph Edmund Gilchrist to Miss

Hester Hill, at the home of the bride's mother in Evanston. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, and was attended only by the immediate relatives and friends of the couple. Miss Hill is one of the charming belles of the Chicago suburb and Mr. Gilchrist is the third son of F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena, Mich., and is a well-known young lumberman of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist left on Wednesday evening for an extended bridal trip in the East and upon their return will reside at Alpena.

Boston.

H. W. Bowler has recently been appointed inspector for the National Hardwood Lumber Association. This makes two inspectors now located in Boston. Mr. Bowler's headquarters will be at 88 Broad street.

One of the leading hardwood merchants in the East, who because of modesty does not wish his name mentioned, says: "The difficulty today is to get lumber, not orders. The high prices have made buyers conservative, and now when they are in the market they want stock as quickly as it can be had. It is not as easy to locate a desirable stock for quick shipment as it was." Another prominent lumberman reports all grades of beech as moving freely and says the present activity is the result of buyers seeking substitutes for higher priced woods.

L. L. King, sales manager for the W. H. White Company, Boyne City, Mich., has been visiting eastern markets. This firm makes a specialty of white rock maple flooring.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a recent visitor in the Boston market.

E. L. Gedney, representing Richard P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, Md., was in Boston last week. This firm is a large handler of hardwoods.

Prominent among the visitors in Boston of late was J. B. Henderson of the Henderson Lumber Company, of Sanford, Ala.

Morris A. Hall of the Hall Lumber Company and secretary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Lumber Company of Boston, has been making a trip through British Columbia in the interests of business.

Charles C. Batchelder, treasurer of the Boston Lumber Company, is planning a trip abroad this summer. Mr. Batchelder intends sailing June 27. He will spend about two months in Switzerland and Germany.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association stating that since the association is in favor of uniformity in grading rules for all sections of the country, in so far as is practicable, it should approve any action on the part of other associations of lumber dealers which has for its object the establishment of uniform rules for the grading of lumber, provided, however, that such action does not in any way impair the usefulness, or disturb the efficiency of the existing Survey law, as at present administered in Massachusetts and interpreted by the surveyor general of Boston and his deputies.

C. W. Manning, the prominent wholesaler of 66 Broad street, New York City, has opened an office in this city at 415 Old South building. This branch will be in charge of

New York.

The latest acquisition to the wholesale hardwood trade in the metropolitan district is Bemis & Vosburgh of Pittsburg, Pa., with large milling interests in West Virginia, who has just opened a local sales office at 12 Broadway, Manhattan, in charge of W. W. Powell, Jr., who was previously associated with the Nicola interests of Pittsburg. This company is a large manufacturer of West Virginia hardwoods, spruce and hemlock, with mills at Bemis, W. Va., where it operates under the style of J. M. Bemis & Son. Although the concern has enjoyed considerable business in this vicinity previously, the opening of the local office is in the interest of extending the same.

George W. Henderson, for the past year or so secretary and treasurer of the Holcomb & Caskey Lumber Company, 12 Broadway, severs his connection July 1 to assume management of the extensive lumber interests of T. B. Basselin in the Adirondack region of New York state, with headquarters at Croghan. F. N. Loomis, brother-in-law of R. E. Holcomb of the company, will be the new secretary and treasurer, and will take up his active duties on his return from abroad September 1.

The Adirondack Fire Insurance Company, 84 William street, Manhattan, which is owned and operated by lumbermen in the interest of reduced insurance rates, has just closed its first year, and the reports of its condition show remarkable success. If there were any doubts in the minds of its managers as to the possibility of a second \$300,000 lumber insurance company establishing a sufficiently large volume of business to justify the capital and surplus investment, they were set at rest by the various successful results of the first year's business. The very general patronage of the new company by the lumber trade resulted in an aggregate business which equalled and slightly exceeded the first year's business of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York, which was placed in the field under the same administration and management two years before. And this result was accomplished on a basis of smaller lines on individual risks than were taken by the Lumber Insurance Company in its first year. To those lumbermen who have already experienced the benefits of insuring in the lumber specializing companies no argument is needed to prove the desirability of an Adirondack policy.

The lumber firm of George W. Jump & Co., Oakland and Newell streets, Brooklyn, is in the hands of a receiver, Charles D. Chase of 116 Nassau street, Manhattan, being appointed. The assets, plus secured liabilities, are approximately \$60,000, with total liabilities of about \$110,000. A composition settlement will probably be offered to the creditors.

Considerable stir was created in local hardwood circles on June 9 when a petition in bankruptcy was announced against the Ross Lumber Company, retailers at 317 West 115th street, Manhattan, with extensive wholesale hardwood interests at Jamestown, N. Y. Fred J. Moser has been appointed receiver in bankruptcy with bond at \$15,000, and will continue the business for a brief period, until such time as definite arrangements can be made. The assets of the company at first figures are placed at approximately \$100,000, with liabilities about \$85,000, and in view of certain circumstances which necessitated the action against the company, it is believed that it will liquidate its indebtedness in full in due course. At a meeting of the creditors held June 15 a committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the company and report at

another meeting to be held June 26. Schedules presented at the meeting showed liabilities of \$150,000 and assets of \$85,000.

Among the recent hardwood visitors to this market were: Hugh McLean, Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo; J. H. Jenks, R. H. Jenks Lumber Company, Cleveland, O.; R. P. White of Albany; W. A. Holt, Holt Lumber Company, Oconto, Wis., and Frank C. Rice, Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass.

Patrick H. Moore of the well known lumber firm of Moore Bros., Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, Manhattan, was a successful contestant in the lumbermen's golf tournament at Baltimore last week, playing through the entire tournament up to the finals, where he won a handsome prize. He was the only New Yorker to reach the finals, and he is to be congratulated upon his excellent playing.

There was a false report in one of the Brooklyn papers last week stating that the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company of Manhattan had been petitioned in bankruptcy. This was entirely wrong, and those interested in the company are particularly desirous that same be combated and have taken steps to protect their interests in the premises. The facts are that the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company was one of the petitioners to have a concern in the borough of Brooklyn placed into bankruptcy, but through some error this fact was not made plain.

Irving B. Easton, for many years prominently associated with the Albany, N. Y., lumber trade, has returned to the metropolitan district to assume the management of the local office of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company of Burlington, Vt., at 1 Madison avenue.

Howard C. Jennings, the absconding former manager of the Newark Lumber Company, has been apprehended in the West, and will be brought East for trial. He is wanted on a defalcation of about \$40,000.

G. P. De Witt, general sales agent for Sam E. Barr, Flatiron building, was a recent visitor, going over matters at this end of the line preparatory to joining his family in Philadelphia, and thence on an extended business and pleasure trip through New York state and Canadian points.

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, with headquarters at Chicago, has been spending the past week in this city and Philadelphia in the interest of association affairs. He has had a most successful trip and reports progress all along the line. In speaking of the general business outlook in the hardwood trade from the sources available to him, he says he is exceedingly well satisfied with the situation.

The Prospect Park Sash & Door Company has been incorporated in the Prospect Park section of Brooklyn to manufacture sash, doors, blinds, etc., with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are P. E. Nolan, E. B. Nolan and S. F. Edmead, all of Brooklyn.

Elisha B. Merritt, proprietor of the hardwood firm of Alexander & Ellis, Brooklyn, announces that he is now nicely located at his new yard, recently purchased at Kent avenue and Hewes street, and has arranged same in an up-to-date manner.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bailey Piano Company, 138th street and Canal place, Bronx. It is alleged that the company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment. Lindsay Russell has been appointed receiver with a bond of \$40,000.

Philadelphia.

All honor to the Lumbermen's Golf Club, and all praise to the lumbermen of the Lumbermen's Exchange who generally come off winners, whether in the sober game of business or the festive competitive game of relaxation. The tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association, held at Roland Park, near Baltimore, Md.,

on June 12 and 13, was well attended by the Lumbermen's Golf Club of the Lumbermen's Exchange, Philadelphia, the members of which certainly distinguished themselves, carrying off five of the handsomest prizes. The rooms of the exchange for the last few days have thrilled with excitement, everybody waiting to see the prizes and to congratulate those who have brought honor to this famous organization.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was a recent visitor to the city.

William F. Robinson, the Philadelphia representative of Robinson Bros. Lumber Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., has just returned from a trip to California. On his way home he stopped at Salt Lake City, Denver and Detroit.

John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company is a busy man these days. He has moved to Ridley Park, Pa., for the summer, where he puts in considerable of his spare time as an amateur gardener, fast developing into an expert with spade and rake. As chairman of the Finance and Entertainment Committee in charge of the Hoo-Hoo annual, he reports everything moving along in fine style. Mr. Rumbarger is also working like a Trojan this year for the lumbermen's baseball club, of which he is manager, and the games of which have always been played for the benefit of charity. A great deal of interest consequently is manifested therein by the lumbermen. The game this year will come off on July 19 at the Athletic grounds and will be played between the lumbermen's baseball club and the master builders' club, of which latter Benjamin K. Nussbaum, Philadelphia representative of Toch Bros., New York, is manager. The proceeds will be given to the Red Bank Sanitarium, the Children's Country Week and the Philadelphia Modified Milk Association. These clubs up to date have already donated \$4,500 to these worthy charities. A special attraction this year, if it can be arranged, will be the engagement of the great and only Rube Waddell as umpire of the game.

The Rumbarger Lumber Company reports busy and is confident of good summer business.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., vice president of the Boice Lumber Company, Inc., has just returned from a trip through the New England states with a goodly bunch of orders.

Benjamin C. Currie, Jr., of R. M. Smith & Co., admits the lumber situation a little quiet of late, but looks forward to a speedy reaction. He reports good orders coming in.

J. Randall Williams of J. Randall Williams & Co. has recovered from his recent illness and is spending a few days with his family at Buzzards Bay, Mass. He will return later to spend the summer. J. Randall Williams, Jr., reports business prosperous and their sales ahead of last year. They recently purchased some land in Salisbury, N. C., where they intend to have a large yard for stock accumulation, but have been delayed getting things into shape on account of the railroad company's being slow in building a siding into the yard.

The Kirby & Hawkins Company, handlers of railroad ties, etc., report orders on hand to cover months ahead and the outlook for this line very promising. They state that car and bridge building lumber is not so much in demand as formerly.

Horace G. Hazard & Co. report busy, but find it difficult to obtain hardwoods as freely as desired. They have been selling considerable lumber of late in cargo lots, which method they regard favorably.

The Owen M. Bruner Company is another concern whose sales are far ahead (to date) of 1906. Mr. Bruner is firm in his opinion that to the backward season alone is to be attributed the slight dullness complained of recently. He regards the outlook at present good for business.

Thomas B. Hammer reports business moving

along very satisfactorily. Last year was the best year he has had since he has been in business, and from present indications he is positive 1907 will surpass it in volume of business.

The Tomb Lumber Company, manufacturer of white oak, white pine and hemlock, is very busy; has orders to keep it going for the next six months. Its mills in Pennsylvania are all active and it is selling a great deal of white oak for export.

The prosperous Hindle Lumber Company has no fault to find with conditions. It has good orders on hand and looks forward to good summer trading. W. Alfred Hindle, who has been suffering with his eyes, his friends will be glad to know, has recovered.

The David Baird Company of Camden, N. J., was visited by a serious fire on June 17, which it was feared, at first would involve property for miles around, but through the aid given by the Philadelphia firemen and the crew of the Italian cruiser Etruria, lying opposite the plant, a great deal of lumber was saved. The loss is placed at about \$50,000.

Emil Guenther reports business holding its own, no perceptible weakening anywhere in values. He is receiving good orders and thinks business in the building line will brighten up now, with the advent of seasonable weather.

R. Lamont & Sons Company of Pittsburg, Pa., was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws on June 19; authorized capital \$5,000.

The Clearfield Millwork and Lumber Company, Clearfield, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws on June 19; capitalized at \$30,000.

The Codling Lumber Company, Twenty-second and Bellevue streets, has formed a combination with the McEwen Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., and will hereafter trade as the Codling-McEwen Lumber Company, at 339 Land Title building, Philadelphia. In addition to the lines handled heretofore by the Codling Lumber Company, they will also sell the product of the eight mills of the McEwen Lumber Company, which are cutting all kinds of hardwoods, white pine, some shortleaf pine, etc. Their main yard is located at Azalea, N. C., where they carry several million feet of the better grades of lumber, under cover. A strictly up-to-date planing mill has recently been installed at this point, and the varied products of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina give the new company unusual facilities for supplying from this yard, practically everything demanded by lumber yards in general.

Baltimore.

Advices received by Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association from New Orleans are to the effect that the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association has received word from the railroads that they would consider the representations made with respect to the enforcement of the new rule raising the port charge on lumber intended for export and reducing the time during which cars may remain loaded free of charge to ten days. This has opened the way for a discussion of the subject in all its bearings, and the association, being asked to formulate its demands, went back to the original position of asking for thirty days, as was the practice at Northern ports. The association represented to the Car Service Association that the new rules place New Orleans at a great disadvantage as compared with the northern ports and tend to divert traffic to other points. What the outcome of the discussion will be cannot at present be forecast. The Transportation Committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association is to have a meeting June 26 in New York to discuss various business matters, and on the 27th it will hold a conference with representatives of the various steamship lines with regard to this matter. Principal among the questions to be

discussed will be the question of liability for breakage, which the steamship companies seek to evade, and which has resulted in serious loss to the exporters.

John Crow of Dinwiddie county, Va., a prominent lumberman and sawmill operator, about 60 years of age, was instantly killed at Wilson's on the Norfolk & Western railway early on the morning of June 15. He was driving in a buggy, having come from Petersburg, where he transacted some business, and the vehicle was struck by a train at the crossing. His companion was perhaps fatally injured.

What is considered one of the most important chancery cases to be brought up in southwestern Virginia was filed in the United States Court at Abingdon, Va., June 17, the plaintiff being the Buchanan Company, organized under the laws of West Virginia, and the defendants 39 residents of Buchanan county and 10 of Tazewell county. The contest involves the title to some 100,000 acres of the finest coal and timber land in the two counties, the property being claimed formerly by heirs of Frederick Pearson of Boston, descendants of the late Gen. Benjamin Butler. The process is made returnable on the first Monday in September, and the proceeding was instituted by the Norfolk law firm of Jeffreys & Lawless. If the suit is decided in favor of the plaintiff a number of people will be made homeless.

The Reitz & Martin Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., has purchased 2,000 acres of timber land on Burning Creek, W. Va., for \$20,000. The company owns a number of sawmills, which will be removed to the newly acquired tract and begins operations as soon as possible.

The Roaring Creek Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has acquired a tract of timber land, including some 1,100 acres in Randolph county, West Virginia, and will erect two sawmills there. Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The John Stack Lumber Company, recently organized in this city, has succeeded the firm of John Stack & Sons, mill and yard men, at the old location. The concern is extensively engaged in building and has an establishment at 2531 Oak street.

S. George and E. J. Wise of Cumberland, Md., are building a planing mill at Hagerstown, Md., and will also establish a yard there.

William M. Burgan, dealer in and manufacturer of cypress, is on a trip West as far as Yellowstone Park. He is traveling with Mrs. Burgan, and they will meet their son, who has been in the West some time. If conditions are favorable, the journey will be extended to the Pacific Coast.

John M. D. Heald of Price & Heald, Baltimore, has been on a trip to Memphis, Cincinnati, and other points. Everywhere he found a brisk demand for stocks and the mills busy.

The annual tournament of the Lumber Trade Golf Association at the Baltimore Country Club in Roland Park, a suburb of this city, has come and gone. The visitors had an enjoyable time, were made the recipients of a bounteous hospitality, and had an opportunity to try their skill over what was unanimously characterized as the most difficult course they ever tackled. How the redoubtable "Billy" Gill, retiring president and all around good fellow, ever managed it no one exactly knows, but he got there notwithstanding his more than 200 pounds. The match extended over two days and eleven prizes, all of them cups, were contested for. Baltimore had only three contestants and these were easily beaten by the cracks from a distance, Philadelphia landing a majority of the honors. Some excellent work was done and the Lumber Trade Golfers have every reason to feel proud of themselves.

Pittsburg.

Nearly 200 men worked for forty-eight hours

steady last week to save 80,000 logs and a large bridge in the flooded Guyandotte river near Middletown, W. Va. The boom was not calculated to hold over 25,000 logs and it had been greatly weakened by the winter's strain. To brace it from the unusual strain forty-eight cables were sent by a rush order from Cincinnati and rafts of logs wedge shaped were anchored to trees all along the bank of the river. Every part of the bridge over the Guyandotte was fastened with cables and sixty-five logs per minute were entering the boom. A few miles up the river the current was so swift that sixty-foot logs were whirled about like jack straws. The new bridge was swept away June 13 when the gorge broke from its moorings.

C. H. Edwards, buying agent for T. L. Gillespie & Co. of Pittsburg, spent a few days among the hardwood tracts of West Virginia recently. He says that the reports about the scarcity of timber in that state are considerably exaggerated and finds conditions very good throughout his territory.

A true bill was found against the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company in the West Virginia courts last week. The Federal jury of the Southern district brought in indictments for peonage, the charge being that the Ritter Company brought foreigners from the east and made them work in their plants until they had paid for their passage.

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as being in favor of the state legislature making a careful examination of the Allegheny and Monongahela river watersheds with a view to the preservation of the forests. William L. Hall, who has charge of the investigation of the watersheds on the Appalachian and White mountains, and Prof. J. A. Holmes of the geological survey, were present at a very enthusiastic meeting of the chamber two weeks ago and brought to light a large amount of valuable data regarding the loss of timber lands.

The Arlington Lumber Company has been incorporated at Beulah, W. Va. Its plant will be in Randolph county, W. Va., and its capital is \$200,000. The incorporators are: B. C. Allen, C. R. Wood, J. C. Bell, A. H. Bloom, C. H. Gardner, all of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

The Crescent Lumber Company from its new offices in the Machesney building is furnishing over one-half the locust posts that are sold in this territory. Its agents are just now having a hard time getting farmers to leave their regular work to cut timber in eastern Pennsylvania where much of its timber is secured. Another objection to the trade is that the pine factories are taking so much stock that it is hard to get seven foot posts.

William M. Pownall of the Colonial Lumber Company has been nursing a hard attack of measles for a period of two weeks. His company is now established in a fine suite of offices in the Ferguson building, where it has more room than in its old quarters.

D. B. Wagner, Windham, O., who formerly operated a basket factory there, has turned the plant into a baseball bat factory and has shipped 14 cars of bats this year to A. G. Spaulding of Chicago. He uses second growth white ash for his stock and has received another large order from Mr. Spaulding for next year's business.

The Lock Run Lumber Company of Pennsylvania, has been organized to acquire timber lands and manufacture lumber. Its capital is \$40,000 and its members are: Creed Collins, C. W. Sprinkle, E. M. Bonner, F. E. Smith and J. M. Yates, all of Pennsylvania.

The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company reports hardwood conditions first class. It is working the Pittsburg district very thoroughly and has just added A. B. Gabriel to its force of salesmen. Chestnut is leading its list of inquiries.

The annual picnic of the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at

Ross Grove on the Allegheny river, June 29. A ball game, aquatic sports and other events that will test the physical abilities of the 200 or more who will be there have been planned.

The West Virginia Lumber Company is working off its old orders and reports the yards in the city unable to take any large amount of hardwood. Some of them have their sidings full of cars and have been unable to get any of the lumber out to the contractors on account of the bad weather. Orders for finishing lumber can not be delivered because the buildings for which it is intended are hardly started.

According to William T. Monroe the railroads and manufacturing plants are once more showing a disposition to go ahead with their projects. Several jobs have come on to the boards lately for refiguring which were announced as off two months ago. Mill work men are having plenty to do, he says, and the general call for lumber in his line is excellent.

George W. Hayner of the Reliance Lumber Company has been taking a trip through West Virginia. He notes a weakening in prices in some lines but says that concessions are confined mainly to the pine and hemlock people.

The Pittsburg lumber wholesalers are hoping to reap quite a harvest in the rebates they will get on freight as the result of the ruling of the supreme court that the jump in freight rates on lumber from 33 to 35 cents in 1903 on all roads in the Central Traffic Association was illegal. One firm has counted up over \$12,000 which it is to receive.

The Cheat River Lumber Company has its representative, R. E. Chapin, in the East looking up the lath trade especially. This branch of the business is much improved of late with the Cheat River. It has also added another salesman to its force.

The Shaffer Lumber Company is getting ready to start operations on its big tract of timber in West Virginia August 1. Its present holdings amount to about 12,000 acres and mills and machinery are being placed.

T. W. Raine has bought the interests of his partners in the holdings of the Raine-Andrews Lumber Company on the Meadow river in West Virginia for about \$227,000. The timber will be cut off at once.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is getting some fine orders for oak. It is receiving the output of several mills in Western Pennsylvania and in this way has been able to land and handle some of the best orders for oak that have been placed here this year.

Pole business is destined to get a hard blow in Pittsburg. Councils are debating the proposition of putting all telegraph and telephone wires under ground and as a result several firms are shivering in their shoes at the prospective loss of business.

One of the most disastrous floods for years swept mills and rafts around in bad shape in the vicinity of Irwin, Pa., 20 miles above Pittsburg, last week. The Shaffer plant was damaged most, but several plants on the Youghiogheny river had bad losses.

Secretary J. H. Henderson of the Kendall Lumber Company sees no reason to feel blue over the situation. Last week he sold 40 cars of lumber while on a trip to the East and he finds the market for maple and chestnut in better shape than it was two months ago. Oak is in "elegant call," says Mr. Henderson, which is enough to make any hardwood man feel good in view of the light stocks at the mills.

J. E. Melvain & Co. note a little slacker inquiry in general for hardwood but are selling their full share of ties and posts. Less piling is being marketed and the railroads are apparently holding back on projects that they expected to go ahead with in the spring.

The plant of the Galion Lumber Company at Galion, O., was burned June 7 with a total loss of about \$25,000. A lightning bolt did the business.

G. J. Evans, former president of the Iron City Lumber Company and secretary of the Willow Creek Lumber Company, died at his home in Pittsburgh last week of pneumonia. He was born in South Wales 50 years ago and came to this country when 12 years old.

The L. L. Satter Lumber Company has its box shoo factory at Blackstone, Va., nearly completed and will be ready to turn out a total of 150,000 feet a day by fall. The plant will be lighted and equipped with electricity. The company has just installed a new Mershon band re-saw and also two circular re-saws at its plant at Blackstone and has also contracted for 12 miles of steel rails to connect its main plant with a large tract of timber in one corner of its holdings.

Senator E. W. McKown and Upsher Higgonbotham of West Virginia have taken an option on 20,000 acres of hardwood timber in Breathitt county, Kentucky, and propose to close up the deal and develop the proposition in the fall.

I. F. Balsley of the Willson Brothers Lumber Company spent last week in New York looking after the interests of the hardwood department of which he has charge. He reports conditions in hardwood much better than in other lines of lumber and the trade feeling good.

The Linehan Lumber Company finds a strong market for poplar and oak. They see no surplus of stocks at the mills and believe that the better weather will soon bring the market up into the wind with a rush.

The Parkersburg Mill Company and the Little Kanawha Log & Tie Company have bought 2,000 acres of timber land in Calhoun county, West Virginia, for about \$50,000. The land is heavily timbered and this will be cut up into staves, ties and merchantable lumber.

The Babcock Lumber Company last week shipped a very choice lot of cherry from its plant at Davis, W. Va. It is beginning to market the stock from its big plant lately acquired and much of the lumber is going into the eastern market.

President J. B. Flint of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company is back from a long stay at the company's plant at Dunlevie, W. Va., where he found things moving briskly. R. H. Erving of the same company has returned from a trip to the Northwest. The company has a fine trade in spruce this month.

P. C. Clark, assistant hardwood manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is in Tennessee looking up market conditions. J. G. Darling, who has been in charge of the American's operations at Baxter, Tenn., has gone to the Southwest to look up hardwood stocks. General Manager J. N. Woollett reports the hardwood situation good but not so brisk as a few weeks ago. He has a fine lot of southern hardwood under contract and is getting it up into the middle states at profitable figures.

Buffalo.

The hardwood dealers are still meeting every Saturday, but do not appear to have much but sociability and general matters to look after. They have a way of going to the northern side of the city for a special spread and when it is racing day, as just now, it is handy to finish the trip in that direction. It has been planned to go down the river to the Bedell house for the annual outing. It is the old favorite resort, but has been neglected lately. The date is July 26.

Anthony Miller reports a good city trade and has plenty of good lumber to meet it. He is well located for promoting his trade and seems to be adding to it greatly of late.

J. N. Scatcherd is one of the stockholders in the proposed Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad, which is preparing to make the fight for a franchise before the state railroad commissioners.

Work at Beyer, Knox & Co.'s plant on the grade-crossing improvement at their street,

which will lower the regular Belt Line tracks at their yard several feet, has already begun.

The Pacific coast trade will be made the most of by T. Sullivan & Co. for a while, as there is promise of a very early shutting off of cars from that direction. A neat lot of spruce and fir is coming in now.

G. Elias & Bro. are adding to their already heavy yard stock a number of cargoes of white pine and other lumber by lake. They handle all kinds of hardwood and report business good in all departments.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is pleased with the fine run of cars from the South, containing oak and poplar, which it received early in the season. The yard is now well stocked, but the supply has dropped off considerably of late.

Barges down the lakes and barges up the Mississippi and Ohio with large assortments of hardwood lumber are on the regular list of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company this season.

Manager Janes of the Empire Lumber Company is off again on a short trip to the Arkansas mills of the company, which are apparently not so badly flooded as some of the others in that district.

O. E. Yeager has a fine assortment of poplar and cypress, which extends to both thick and wide cuts and includes sizes that are not usually found in collections of these woods in these days.

F. W. Vetter is making quite a stir in the white ash trade, which he is able to do through the connection he has had for some time in North Carolina.

One of the later specialties of I. N. Stewart & Bro. is chestnut, their list of inch being very complete, considering that this wood is hard to get in any sort of variety.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company is making efforts to get its new Louisville yard into line, as it makes such a specialty of oak that ordinary research is not sufficient to keep up the former stocks.

Saginaw Valley.

The advent of summer weather has been attended with some fires in the upper part of the lower peninsula and considerable loss was sustained. Frank Buell lost two camps and some other property, valued in all at \$3,000. Lobdell & Bailey, an extensive hardwood manufacturing concern at Onaway, sustained a loss of \$12,000. Albert Lough lost \$3,000 by the burning of his camps and other firms in the aggregate lost \$20,000 worth of property.

Lumbermen who are on the market for stumpage state that there is a little weakening in values. In other words, those having timber to sell are not quite so stiff as they were and are willing to make concessions to bring about a trade. Deals involving some hundreds of thousands of dollars are pending here and will be closed this week. This will result in bringing a large quantity of timber here for manufacture.

Help is scarce both in the woods and in the mills. The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company has had a standing sign out the last four months: "Men Wanted," and about every firm operating in this section of the state is in want of help. Wages are high for this class of work. The car famine no longer disturbs the dreams of shippers, who are being well taken care of now, and a lot of stuff is being moved.

More hardwood is being utilized this year in the manufacture of box stuff than ever before. Almost everything in the line of hardwood culls is being converted into box shooks. The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company is furnishing the Mershon-Bacon Company 5,000,000 feet of hardwood culls for conversion into box material. Maple, beech and basswood culls are mostly used and there is a sharp demand for them. Beech is quite strong and active. Besides going into boxes large quantities are being

used for screen doors. It is \$2 a thousand higher than early in the spring.

The Hanson-Ward Veneer Company is working up a large quantity of maple and birch into veneer work, having all the orders it can fill and doing a prosperous business.

The plant of Bliss & Van Auken, that of the Strable Manufacturing Company, the S. L. Eastman Company and W. D. Young & Co., all heavy manufacturers of maple flooring, are running full force and time and doing good business. There has been a fair movement in flooring. With possibly one exception all of these firms handle considerable quantities of hardwood lumber aside from flooring. Eastman will handle 20,000,000 feet in all and Young & Co. fully as much. Bliss & Van Auken always have a large trade in hardwood lumber.

A. C. White still dotes on basswood and carries a large line.

The Hay-McCormick Lumber Company is a stiff buyer, having recently picked up several million feet, a portion of which is to be cut for delivery later.

Cadillac produced 51,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year. Three of the largest firms there, Cobbs & Mitchell, the Mitchell Brothers Company and Cummer, Digins & Co., own enough timber to keep their mills running twenty-five years. Cadillac lumbermen also have extensive hardwood timber holdings in upper Michigan.

The St. Johns Table Company, which began business at Cadillac sixteen months ago, has trebled its output since that time and the company is making improvements to still further increase its output. At present the monthly output is valued at \$30,000.

The Boyne City-Gaylord road is constructing a three-mile spur to the Thumb Lake division for the purpose of reaching a tract of timber owned by G. von Platen of Boyne City.

There is hardwood timber yet standing in nearly every county in the lower peninsula. John W. Watkins has purchased twenty acres of Thomas Finley in Bedford, Calhoun county. During the winter and spring he cut 800,000 feet and he has orders for 600,000 feet more.

During the winter L. P. Mason of Saginaw cut several hundred thousand feet of mixed hardwood on land he owns at Bay Port. The lumber goes to Saginaw.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company is shipping a large quantity of heavy timber to Port Arthur, Lake Superior, for the Dominion government for harbor work. It is also shipping timber and lumber to Lake Erie ports.

Grand Rapids.

Between 200 and 300 manufacturers of furniture put their fall lines on exhibition in this market June 17, and while only a few of the spaces were ready on opening day, the market was in very good shape by the close of the week, and there were 50 buyers on hand, largely from the big centers, New York, Chicago and Boston. The manufacturers are looking forward to a fair season. While the retail trade has been slow and backward, in sympathy with the weather during spring months, the advent of hot, sunshiny days, and seasonable weather about the middle of June, augurs well for trade. Oak and mahogany figure largely in the furniture woods as usual, though Circassian walnut in the better lines and maple and some other woods in the cheaper stuff are used to quite an extent. On the whole the present exhibit is the finest one ever made in this market, the improvement in the quality of the outside lines shown here being especially marked.

Thomas White and W. S. Martin of the W. H. White Company, Boyne City, have returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

The Capital Furniture Company, recently organized at Lansing with \$100,000 capital, for the manufacture of parlor and library tables, has elected Henry Johnson president and man-

ager. Lansing is distinctively an automobile manufacturing town, this being the first furniture concern to locate there.

Governor Warner has signed the bill passed by the legislature removing the restriction against mining companies in Michigan owning more than 50,000 acres of land. Under the new law they are not limited to their timber holdings, the change being urged on the ground that millions of feet of timber must be used annually in timbering the mines, and that large areas were necessary if the cutting operations were to be carried on according to forestry methods, taking only the mature trees.

A bill that provides for a railroad commission has passed the legislature, after a long factional fight. Reciprocal demurrage is provided for, in the hope of relieving manufacturers and shippers from the embargo placed on business annually through car famines, though the demurrage clause does not apply to the upper peninsula. The matter of exchange of freight with electric roads is left to the commission.

Cleveland.

Burt Pero of the Sawmill Company of Chase City, W. Va., was in the city last week buying machinery for their new plant.

Albert R. Mason of Taylor & Mason, Buffalo, was a visitor in this market recently.

Hod Dunfee of the Marietta Lumber Company, Waverly, W. Va., was a caller here last week.

E. H. Walker, representing the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, Chicago, was in the city recently.

C. R. Gorham of Mount Pleasant, Mich., manufacturer and dealer in hardwood veneers, spent several days here recently.

F. L. Finkensteadt of Duluth, representing the Lord & Bushnell Company of Chicago, stopped off here for a day or two en route to Duluth from a visit at his old home in Buffalo.

Fred Ferguson of Ferguson & Clark, Cincinnati, stopped over in Cleveland on his return from the convention at Atlantic City. Mr. Ferguson started in the hardwood lumber business in 1893 as manager of the retail yard in Cleveland of the Kirk-Christy Company.

Gilbert Tickle, lumber dealer of Liverpool, England, looked over the stocks of hardwood in this market recently.

H. B. Cooper, manufacturer of hardwood in Buckhannon, W. Va., was a visitor among the trade this week.

W. H. Gillespie of Spitzinger & Co., New Castle, Pa., also J. C. Roane of Weston, W. Va., called on the trade this week.

The Gilchrist & Fordney Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,200,000, is of especial interest to Cleveland lumber circles. F. W. Gilchrist, Frank Gilchrist, Ralph Gilchrist, A. W. Gilchrist and Congressman J. W. Fordney are the organizers, and Frank R. Gilchrist is a resident of this city. They have bought the mill of the Kingston Lumber Company of Kingston, Miss., which has a daily capacity of 150,000 feet of hardwoods and pine. They also purchased in connection with this 50,000 acres of pine and hardwood timber land.

The United Lumber and Supply Company, with a capital of \$10,000, was incorporated last week by Cleveland men—A. W. Ferguson, A. S. Krause, F. F. Krause, B. S. Kennedy and Levi S. Bauder.

The steamer E. A. Shores, belonging to the Cleveland Transportation Company, caught fire recently while on the way down with a cargo of hardwood and lath for this port. She sank at the Soo but was not seriously damaged. Efforts are being made to raise her and bring her to the Cleveland dock.

A wedding of interest to local lumbermen occurred Thursday evening, June 20, when Miss Cora H. Putnam, sister of Sam Putnam of Putnam & Savage, was united in wedlock to A. P.

T. Suffell. Mr. and Mrs. Suffell left immediately for an extended wedding trip.

Indianapolis.

A boiler house to cost \$2,000 will be built by the Interior Hardwood Company at its plant at the Belt railroad and Linden street. Work will be started immediately and new boilers will be installed when completed.

William Mote, a cut off saw man, was killed and two other employees seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler in the planing mill of Colbert Brothers' novelty works, Andrews, on June 17. The loss on the plant was about \$1,000, covered by insurance.

The North Vernon Lumber Company of North Vernon has asked the Indiana Railroad Commission to place the freight rate on lumber outright on a basis of 30 per cent less than the rate on logs. At present, it is said, such a rate is in effect, but that the Pennsylvania and B. & O. railroads compel the lumber to be shipped back over the same line that hauled the logs, and that the rebate is not allowed until all shipments are made.

J. C. Greer has bought an interest in the Federal Lumber and Stave Company at Evansville and will take an active part in the business of the company.

E. L. Aukerman has bought what are said to be the last giant walnut trees in Wabash county. The purchase consists of thirty trees from each of which about 6 logs 12 feet in length can be sawed. It is said that not a walnut tree remains in Wabash county over 12 inches in diameter and Mr. Aukerman says that within five years there will not be a sawmill remaining in the county.

Permission has been granted for switching rights to W. H. Coburn, proprietor of the Coburn Timber Company, by the Board of Public Works. The siding will be installed at once at the company's yard on Twenty-third street near the Monon railroad.

As trustee in bankruptcy, J. M. Neely has sold the plant of the Southern Indiana Lumber Company at Martinsville to W. K. Bellis, owner of the Martinsville sanitarium. The price paid was \$4,700 and the plant will be fitted up for an amusement hall for the sanitarium guests.

A purchase of 140 acres of timber land in Knox county has been made by R. O. James, a well known lumberman of this city. Mr. James has contracted for two sawmills to clear the land this summer. The property contains a choice assortment of hardwoods.

The Indianapolis Freight Bureau has received notice from the Interstate Commerce Commission that on July 15 new rates will be in effect on furniture to Peoria, Chicago and Milwaukee and on chairs to western points. New lumber rates are anticipated in the near future. The changes mean a reduction on furniture to Chicago and Peoria from 25 cents to 21½ cents on 12,000 pounds minimum, and from 25 cents to 17½ cents on the 20,000 pounds minimum.

Two loaded tie barges, one belonging to the Moss Company and the other to the Gray Company, were sunk in thirty feet of water at the Fulton avenue wharf, Evansville, a few days ago during a heavy storm.

It is announced that the Wells-Kreighbaum Manufacturing Company at South Bend has been succeeded by the Wells-Shidler Manufacturing Company, a reorganization of the old company.

An increase from \$50,000 to \$75,000 has been made in the capital stock of the Indiana Tie Company at Evansville. Allen Gray is president and R. R. Williams secretary of the company.

Herman Nauter, for many years the largest manufacturer of furniture in this city, died at his home a few days ago. He had been ill for some time. When a lad Mr. Nauter came to the United States from Germany and began as an ordinary workman in a furniture factory.

The Walkerton Lumber Company has succeeded Frank Quirk at Walkerton, a small town in northern Indiana. The business will be conducted along the same lines as formerly.

Bristol.

The Wood-Galloway Lumber Company at Johnson City has gone into voluntary liquidation. A meeting of the creditors was held last week and C. J. Morrow, representing William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, one of the heaviest creditors, was elected trustee and will take charge of the assets at once. The liabilities of the company are about \$75,000, while it is believed the assets will be sufficient to pay off all obligations in full. The firm is composed of Haskett Wood, T. J. Galloway and others. Considerable of the company's paper, bearing the endorsement of Mr. Wood's father, is in Bristol, Johnson City and Bakerville banks.

The new band mill of the Tug River Lumber Company of this city at Big Cherry, Scott county, Va., will be put into operation this week. This mill was built by the company to supplant several circular mills that were burned. It has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet and will be kept running to full capacity, as the company has a large boundary of timber in that region.

B. B. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Company and Boice, Burns & Offutt left last week for a trip through Ohio and West Virginia on business of importance.

J. H. Teneyck, treasurer, and P. T. Pohlman, vice president, of the Tipp City Lumber Company, were here last week from Tippecanoe City, Ohio. C. H. Kerr, who is interested in the company, was also here. The party visited the new operations of this company at Altapass, N. C., on the line of the South & Western Railway. Paul Cline, formerly with J. A. Wilkinson, E. A. Scott and J. M. Sanders have charge of the company's business at Altapass.

Walter J. Sharpe of Liverpool, England, last week was a visitor in the local market. Mr. Sharpe thinks the prospects in the foreign markets are very bright. He will shortly sail for home.

Frank Carrier of the Empire Chair Company of Elizabethton was in the city during the past week and confirmed the report that the company's big plant at Elizabethton, which was destroyed by fire about three weeks ago, would be rebuilt. The new plant will be completed and in operation by October 1. It will give employment to 125 men and the daily output will be between 800 and 1,000 chairs and rockers.

H. M. Hoskins and bride, nee McKinney, who were married at Lynchburg two weeks ago, arrived here the first of the week after a delightful honeymoon in the East and North. Mr. Hoskins will at once resume his work at the head of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company.

Dwight D. Hartlove, representing W. O. Price of Baltimore, bought and shipped several cars of fine oak stock for export near Chilhowie this week. Mr. Hartlove was in the city this week and returned to Baltimore to spend Sunday with his wife.

The heavy rainfall in this section during the past few weeks has kept the roads in bad condition so that heavy hauling has been impossible. This has caused logging and milling operations to fall to about the same unsatisfactory condition as was experienced last fall. Some of the mills report that they are handicapped by a shortage of logs and that the rains have prevented to some extent logging.

"Activity characterizes the business in Johnson county," said O. H. Vail, a representative lumber manufacturer of that county, who was in the city this week. "The rains have to some extent handicapped us, but the mills are nearly all running now and business was never better. The roads are improving fast and the country mills are getting their stock to market as rapidly as possible."

The lumbermen of this section are enthusiastic over their exhibit at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. This exhibit, which is under the control of M. N. Offut of the Tug River Lumber Company and H. M. Hoskins of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company, is in addition to the regular Virginia lumber exhibit prepared by the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit Association. The lumbermen have responded liberally toward the expenses of the exhibit.

J. B. Smith of Knoxville has purchased a tract of 6,000 acres of timber in Grainger county and will shortly begin the development of the same on a large scale.

The Laurel Branch Lumber Company, recently organized at Honaker, Russell county, Va., has purchased a tract of timber. The company is now installing a mill with a capacity of 35,000 feet per day and will build circular mills at other places on its property in addition to the band mill. The officers of the new company are: L. F. Jackson, president; C. A. Wallace, secretary-treasurer; L. F. Fletcher, general manager.

J. Gutman last week purchased the plant of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, located on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway, in South Bristol, and will operate same.

The Babcock Lumber Company, which recently purchased a tract of 43,000 acres of timber in Monroe county, Tennessee, is making preparations to begin the development of the property. The company will install at least a dozen mills, it is said.

W. H. Yates, representing the Rumbarger Lumber Company of Philadelphia, came to the city last week and will spend some time buying in this section.

W. L. Jeffries of Norfolk last week instituted in the United States District Court at Abingdon a suit involving the title to about 100,000 acres of timber land lying in Buchanan and Tazewell counties, Virginia. There are 543 defendants to the suit. The tracts embrace some of the finest timber in the Old Dominion. Jeffries claims under the late General Pearson of Boston, and he under General Benjamin Butler of Revolutionary fame, who, it is contended, held title to the property.

Cincinnati.

About 50,000 runaway saw logs, worth more than a quarter million dollars, swept past Cincinnati on the flood crest last week. They were carried out of the mountains of West Virginia by the cloudbursts and consequent freshets that swept everything before them in the Kanawha, Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers. With the logs of walnut, oak, poplar and sycamore floated thousands of railroad ties, and the mass of timber made upstream travel impossible for about six hours. The current in the Ohio is faster than in years, and thousands of the logs will go on to the gulf. For the first hours of the run the river swarmed with rowboats and launches, towing the runaways to shore, but work in the swift current was so arduous that river men soon gave it up. C. Crane & Co. were the principal losers.

B. F. Dulweber, who has been ill at the Good Samaritan hospital for several weeks, has improved enough to be removed to his residence in Cumminsville. He expects to be back at his office in a couple of weeks.

J. H. Porter, of Middletown, O., formerly manager of the yellow pine department of Bennett & Witte, but now in business for himself, was in town recently and called on this concern. During his stay in the Queen City several business transactions were indulged in. His firm is known as J. H. Porter & Co. and deals in hardwood lumber. He reported that business with him at Middletown is highly satisfactory.

John J. Metz, who has been at the Memphis branch of Bennett & Witte, has been transferred

to Cincinnati to assist Manager E. F. Thoman, who has had more business on his hands than he could attend to. Bennett & Witte have been doing an unusually large business and William A. Bennett's being president of the Chamber of Commerce, which position needs a great deal of his time, has caused them to take these steps.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has gone to Mexico, where he will look over the company's large timber field there. The tract contains 165,000 acres, and the company sent Mr. Delaney there to see what is best to be done with it. If it is ready to be cut it is highly probable that several sawmills will be erected on the site and the timber fitted for market.

The large boom of logs of the Kentucky Lumber Company at its mill at Burnside, Ky., was swept by a freshet a few days ago, and fully 5,000 logs set afloat. Most of them were stopped at Nashville, Tenn., and will be recovered by paying the small fee that is due to the one who captures them.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company has floated several rafts of logs up the mill creek to within twenty yards of its mill at Eighth and Evans streets. The sudden rise of the Ohio swelled the creek, and the company has benefited materially through it. The logs were stacked around the mill and will be sawed as soon as the new sawmill is erected.

A conference was held at the Business Men's Club last week between Thomas J. Moffett and E. C. Williamson, representing the citizens' belt line movement, and Charles Hensel, a New York engineer, and Gwynne Dennis, capitalist, in reference to financing the project. John E. Bleekman of New York, who really represents the proposed financial interests and who was to have been here, could not attend. Engineer Hensel, who has made a cursory examination of the project, is enthusiastic over the plans. Mr. Bleekman will be here later and the matter will again be taken up.

Chattanooga.

So many big enterprises are being perfected in this city that lumbermen are kept busy all the time. The \$1,000,000 Patten Hotel is going up, much of the steel work being already in place, and Chattanooga's first skyscraper, the James office building, which is twelve stories in height, is nearing completion. Ground has been broken for the \$1,000,000 Southern passenger station, the contract having been awarded to Wells Bros. of New York City. The Southern railway is spending about \$5,000,000 on the Stevenson extension and on the double track system between this city and Ooltewah, Tenn. The contract for the new building of the Savannah, Augusta & Northern railroad from this city to tidewater has been awarded to W. J. Oliver & Co.

An excellent example of the business done by the lumbermen of this city is offered by the J. M. Card Lumber Company, probably the greatest exporters of lumber in this section, who handled 13,000,000 feet of hardwoods, amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars, in one year. This concern has five sawmills, one located in this city, one at Paint Rock, Ala., two at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and one near that point.

A deal has been closed whereby the city is to open several streets through the yards of Snodgrass & Fields and thus develop real estate purchased from F. W. Blair. Mr. Blair has sold his sawmill interests here and is now installing a new mill at Ramhurst, Ga. The Snodgrass & Fields concern was paid \$6,000 for the concessions made to the city. This concern recently rebuilt its mill, which was badly damaged by fire.

The Ramhurst Lumber Company, composed of F. W. Blair, J. F. and S. P. Loomis, H. D. Huffaker and Francis Martin, has almost completed

the installation of a band sawmill and planing mill at Ramhurst, Ga., and also of a circular sawmill near that place.

Captain A. J. Gabagan, treasurer of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, is taking a great deal of interest in county affairs these days. He is chairman of the County Finance Committee and was one of the men who awarded the contract for building a tunnel for highway purposes through Mission Ridge. The contract was awarded to T. J. Shea, a large lumber contractor of New Orleans, who has just completed a contract for the installation of a big sawmill plant and log pond at Bogalusa, La., to have a capacity of 600,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Shea's bid for digging the tunnel here was over \$122,000. He will use his own long leaf yellow pine in the construction of the tunnel.

W. J. Willingham of the Willingham & Co. Lumber Company has returned with his family from Florida, where they spent several months.

Fred Arn of the J. M. Card Lumber Company is out of the city.

W. M. Fowler of the Fowler Lumber Company of Birmingham was a recent visitor here.

The King-Baxter Lumber Company was the first in this city to conduct what it termed a mill-end sale. Several thousand feet of scraps and odd ends were sold at auction.

St. Louis.

The marriage of G. E. W. Luehrmann, president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, and Miss Anna Verburg, both of this city, took place at the residence of the bride's mother on the evening of June 24. The wedding was very quiet and only the immediate families of the bride and groom were present. Miss Edith Verburg, sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and E. H. Luehrmann acted as his brother's best man. After the ceremony a supper was served and the couple departed for a honeymoon trip through the North and East. After an absence of several weeks they will be at home at the Buckingham until Mr. Luehrmann has completed a new house in the West End.

The International Hardwood Lumber Company has sent out its June calendar cards, which are as attractive as those they have formerly issued. The company believes in keeping its line before the eyes of its patrons.

R. F. Krebs of the R. F. Krebs Lumber Company has recently returned from a business trip to Milwaukee and Chicago. He finds it easy to sell every bit of mill stock upon which he can lay hands.

L. M. Tully, who has recently come to St. Louis, will soon open an office in the interests of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company. He is at present located at the Monmouth Inn.

Robert H. Jenks of Cleveland has made several trips to this city of late. He is an officer of the Tremont Lumber Company.

Harry A. Gorsuch of Kansas City was calling upon the trade here last week.

The hardwood market shows great stability of values, and there is no indication of weakness along any line at present, nor does there bid fair to be during the rest of the year. Production has been so hampered by bad weather conditions in the South that there is no possibility of a greatly increased output before fall. Large buyers are becoming pretty well convinced that prices will not diminish materially, and some have grasped the idea that the fall market may show an even higher range of values. They are consequently placing orders for delivery of stock before the anticipated fall car shortage, as far as possible. Red and white oak are selling well, particularly quartered stock, and the poplar market is particularly strong.

Nashville.

It is more than likely that the local lumbermen's association will combine with lumbermen from Memphis in a fight against the recent ad-

vance of the railroads on hardwood shipments between Nashville and Chattanooga to Buffalo and Pittsburg and points taking like rates. The Memphis lumbermen believe they can knock out the railroads in view of the precedent set in the case of the two-cent advance some time since on yellow pine. The advance on hardwood shipments of which they are now complaining was 2½ cents.

The lumber firm of Wistar, Underhill & Co. of Philadelphia has established a yard in East Nashville, with Robert Vernon in charge. The company will use it as an accumulating point.

The Nashville Tie & Cedar Company reports the loss of 5,000 cross ties in Harpeth river due to a sudden and unexpected tide. This river runs through the highland rim of middle Tennessee, emptying into the Cumberland between Nashville and Clarksville, and much hardwood timber grows along its route. Some 3,000 of the ties were afterwards caught near and below Clarksville.

Visitors to the city during the past few days were: J. D. Bixby, manager of the Bixby-Thiesen Lumber Company of Decatur, Ala., and J. A. Mathesen of the Central Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich.

The Chauncey Lamb, one of the towboats of the Nashville Transportation Company, came down the river this week with possibly the last tow of the season—five big barges of staves and lumber, picked up mostly at Highland, Taylor's Branch and Lee's Landing.

John B. Ransom of the big local lumber firm of John B. Ransom & Co., and president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was this week the recipient of another honor. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University, notwithstanding the fact that he is not an alumnus of the university. Mr. Ransom, however, has always manifested the keenest interest in the affairs of the university, and his only son is a student in the institution. William K. Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire, and E. S. Buffington, the Chicago steel magnate and millionaire, were among the others elected, as was also Charles N. Burch, general counsel of the Illinois Central railroad.

A bad sawmill explosion is reported this week from Lyles', on the Centreville branch of the N., C. & St. L. railway. The boiler at Blakeley's mill blew up and landed a hundred feet away, wrecking the plant. Wade Bates, an employee of the N. & C., had his skull crushed; Mrs. Quillie Tidwell, a bystander, had one leg crushed so badly that amputation was necessary, and Will Nelson and Race Goulden were badly scalded. No insurance was carried on the mill.

Reports from the upper Cumberland state that 4,000 fine saw logs have been swept away from the booms of the Kentucky Lumber Company of Williamsburg and are on their way toward Nashville. A heavy rainstorm came up unexpectedly and swelled the upper river. Immediately after the timber escaped local firms were wired not to buy any lumber bearing the mark of the Kentucky Lumber Company.

Local lumbermen this week in the criminal court at Nashville are prosecuting J. D. Miller and John Dodd on the charge of maliciously cutting loose four rafts because the lumber concerns refused to pay any more "bankage" charges to the defendants. Miller was a few weeks since convicted of breaking into places where local lumbermen had rope stored and stealing it, and got a sentence of three years.

Len K. Hart, administrator of the late Chalmers Vestal of Baxter, Tenn., will on Tuesday, June 25, sell at Cookeville 41,000 feet of lumber located at various sawmills controlled by the deceased at the time of his death. A portable sawmill is also to be sold.

Large numbers of saw logs adrift are reported as having passed Carthage, Tenn., during the past few days. It is believed some of these are the property of the Kentucky Lumber Company, which lost 4,000 as stated above.

H. S. Knox of the traffic department of the N., C. & St. L. railway was at Pond, Tenn., last week with a view to locating side-tracks for a new hoop factory to be established there.

Lumbermen cutting up a log of black oak in the woods near Charlotte, Tenn., struck something hard, which on examination proved to be a large minnie ball, a relic of the civil war. A troop of Confederate cavalry was pursued through Charlotte during the war and took refuge in the timber surrounding the town.

The new mill of the W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company at Colesburg, Tenn., is a scene of great activity. Since the recent establishment of the plant at that point some 2,000,000 feet of lumber has been cut.

C. B. Benedict has returned from a trip to Polk county, where the Sylco Lumber Company recently began operations. Crews are hard at work building a spur track to the property and machinery for the new plant has been purchased.

The firm of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien is preparing to install about \$15,000 worth of new machinery at its plant in South Nashville. The mills and planing mill will shut down for a short while about July 1 in order that the new machinery may be quickly put in position.

Statistics compiled by the government comparing the production of lumber in Tennessee in 1906 as against that for 1905 show a steady increase during the past year in every line over the previous year. This is true of white oak, yellow poplar, red oak, chestnut, shortleaf pine, red gum, white pine, hemlock, ash, hickory, basswood, cottonwood, elm, cedar and walnut.

Loggers cutting up a tree at Greenfield, Tenn., struck something hard and were surprised to find a grindstone fifteen inches in diameter. The story goes that a settler in that community, way back in 1844, put the grindstone in a hollow tree to hide it and that the tree grew up and closed the hole, thus hiding its queer package.

The plant of the American Pencil Company at Murfreesboro, Tenn., is reported to be nearly completed. The plant will cost about \$35,000 and will work quite a force of men. Efforts are being made by Murfreesboro to get the Eagle Pencil Company to erect a factory there.

John B. Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co. is out in an interview in which he refutes the charge of a local paper that there is a lumber trust in Nashville. "There is no lumber trust here of any kind," says Mr. Ransom, "or even a combination of lumbermen for the purpose of fixing prices. The inexorable law of supply and demand fixes the prices of lumber in this and other markets, and lumber and timber are now so hard to get and the demand for them so large the lumbermen would have no incentive to make higher prices, even if they were so disposed. * * *

But lumber is not higher than other commodities as compared with the prices of a few years ago. In the past five years farm products and labor, wheat and cotton, have advanced as much or more than lumber. In regard to the influence of the price of lumber on building, it should be borne in mind that not more than twenty-three per cent of the total cost of any house is the lumber. Of course I do not include in this the finishings in a house, the larger part of which is the shop work and the labor."

A special from Sheffield, Ala., announces that the firm of Tuthill & Pattison of that city has just closed a contract with the government to supply a large amount of the heavy timber to be used in the construction of the Panama Canal. The material will be shipped as soon as it can be gotten out from the mill.

W. S. Bryant of Cookeville, Tenn., charged with the murder of Chalmers Vestal, late president of the Caney Fork Lumber Company, has filed a petition praying for his release from jail on a writ of habeas corpus. He was committed to jail without bond and claimed he was clearly entitled to bail. He called upon the prosecution

to show cause why he should be retained and was allowed bail in the sum of \$10,000.

A special from Crossville, Tenn., announces that the Coleman Lumber & Mining Company, which recently bought the property of the Powell Lumber & Mining Company and the Goodstock Dimension Company, is arranging to put in several mills on this property for its development.

The farmers of middle Tennessee are now hauling loads of red cedar rails to town and selling them to dealers in red cedar, mostly pencil factories. Some of the fences being sold thus have been in use for seventy years and are still well preserved.

Love, Boyd & Co. have bought a 300-acre timber tract in Smith county, Kentucky, and will attack it at once. It cost \$8,500.

Farmers around Decatur, Ala., are said to be clearing \$2.50 a rod in the sale of their cedar rail fences. They get \$3 a rod for them and are replacing them with wire fences costing \$5.50 a rod. The local stock laws are making the latter variety of fence very much in demand.

Three car loads of fine Michigan maple were shipped here recently through John B. Ransom & Co. to be used for flooring for the big coliseum skating rink at Glendale Park.

Memphis.

Distinct improvement is noted in weather conditions throughout the Memphis hardwood producing territory, and there is decided increase in the amount of timber being gotten out and in the amount of lumber being placed on sticks. Some mills, with limited facilities, are still unable to run, but the majority of the larger and stronger plants are running on full time and their output is now larger than it has been at any time within the last eight or nine months. Manufacturers generally express the hope that such favorable weather will continue indefinitely. They are of the opinion that it will require several months to make up for the shortage in production experienced during the past few months. No one suggests the probability or even possibility of the accumulation of anything like a surplus of hardwood lumber. In the extreme lowlands, where cottonwood is largely produced, the ground is still rather wet, but the prevailing impression is that most of the cottonwood plants will be going on full time by the first of July. Cottonwood mills in the larger cities are now turning out a good supply of this lumber.

While production is increasing, it may be also noted that there is a decided increase in the amount of hardwood lumber being shipped. This is due to the fact that weather conditions are such that lumber may be loaded promptly on cars, and to the additional fact that the railroads are furnishing all the cars necessary for the handling of lumber shipments. Reports received here from Little Rock, Nashville, Jackson and other leading centers indicate that the movement of hardwood lumber is exceptionally heavy. A great deal of this lumber would have been delivered long ago if weather conditions and the car situation had been as favorable as now.

Messrs. Gibson and Whitaker have formed a partnership for the manufacture of thin hardwood stock. The principals are W. G. Gibson, for some years deputy inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and J. D. L. Whitaker, who was for some years engaged in the railroad business but who has been the cashier of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company for the past five years. These gentlemen have leased the plant of the Art Wood Manufacturing Company in New South Memphis and have secured some machinery therefrom. This will be supplemented by new equipment, which will be installed within the next few days. The mill will be entirely new and will have a daily capacity of 60,000 feet. It will be ready for operation within the next two weeks. These gentlemen will also manufacture veneer, the daily output being estimated at 7,000 feet.

With the announcement of the leasing of the plant of the Art Wood Manufacturing Company comes a definite statement that this concern will retire from business. The company was launched more than two years ago, but experienced considerable trouble in getting its plant equipped and has never been anything like as successful as its promoters had expected. It was capitalized at \$250,000 and Dr. E. A. Neely was president.

W. S. Darnell, E. E. Taenzer and others have taken out a charter for the St. Francis railroad, which will be twenty miles in length and which will run from Round Pond, on the Rock Island, to Parkin, on the Iron Mountain. The company is capitalized at \$250,000, of which \$100,800 has been paid in. Messrs. Darnell and Taenzer, who are among the principal stockholders of the recently incorporated Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, hold practically all the stock, the other incorporators named having only a nominal interest. The Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company has extensive timber and milling interests in the section through which the road is to run and the line is to be constructed for the purpose of facilitating their development. A large force has already been put to work clearing the right of way and the line is to be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

The Neal-Dolph Lumber Company, which was recently formed here, has taken out an amended charter under the laws of Mississippi. The amendment in effect changes the name of the Planters' Lumber Company to that of the Neal-Dolph Lumber Company. The capital stock is \$75,000 and the domicile is to be at Greenville, Miss. This company has offices and yards in Memphis, while its mill will be at Greenville. It will take possession of the Greenville plant July 15 and will operate it steadily after that time. Mr. Dolph, the secretary and general manager, is authority for the statement that the company is receiving numerous inquiries for hardwood lumber and is starting out very satisfactorily.

The new planing mill of the W. E. Smith Lumber Company and the Three States Lumber Company at Burdette, Ark., is now practically completed and is in partial operation. These interests state that a box plant will be added later.

W. H. Martz, manager of the Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Company, the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company and the Goodland Cypress Company, with headquarters in New Orleans, was in Memphis a few days ago. He announced while here that the interests with which he is identified had purchased a large tract of cypress timber land forty-five miles from New Orleans and that they would form a company and install a plant for the development thereof. He estimates that the tract contains approximately 200,000,000 feet of cypress. The same interests are making arrangements to dispose of one of the mills in Mississippi which has been operated by them for some years.

What will probably be one of the largest lumber contracts ever awarded in Memphis will be let in a few days by the Merchants' Cotton Compress and Storage Company. This concern proposes to erect numerous sheds for the storing of cotton and it is estimated that 3,000,000 feet of yellow pine will be necessary. A number of the more prominent lumber companies in this city and the Mississippi valley have submitted bids. The contract will go to the lowest bidder. Among the Memphis firms are the E. Sondheimer Company and C. D. Bridges & Co.

C. A. Ryan of Ryan & McParland, Chicago, has spent some time in Memphis recently looking after the improvements made in the mill bought by his firm from the Murdoch Lumber Company. When this work is completed it is estimated that the daily capacity of this plant will be 20,000 feet of lumber.

The Eaton Lumber Company has joined the

Memphis colony. E. R. Eaton is general manager of the company, which has had some experience in the handling of southern hardwood lumber. His headquarters for some time were at Clifton, Tenn.

The mill of the Rust Land and Lumber Company which is being constructed at Merrouge, La., is now nearing completion. Both the Three States Lumber Company and the W. E. Smith Lumber Company are interested in this corporation. The mill itself is comparatively a small one and will be used for cutting cypress.

Max Sondheimer, president and general manager of the E. Sondheimer Company, takes rather an optimistic position regarding general business conditions. In connection with hardwood lumber he states that, while the demand is less active than it has been heretofore, there is such a shortage of stock that prices will probably be well maintained. He states that if there should be any recession during the dull summer period this will be quickly recovered when the heavy fall buying sets in again. He estimates the shortage in hardwood lumber supply at something like forty per cent. He cites the fact that shipments are being made on a large scale and that considerable money that had been tied up by the banks on account of congestion in lumber traffic is now being released, thus making funds rather plentiful. He notes the exceptionally heavy buying of timber lands throughout the South and Southwest during the past few months and says that he does not believe there is a more profitable field of investment than timber lands, which are rapidly enhancing in value. As to the general financial situation, he states that the banks have plenty of funds—above the average for this time of the year—and are therefore in position to take care of all needs.

The Edgar Lumber Company of Wesson, Ark., and the El Dorado Lumber and Sash Company of El Dorado, Ark., have purchased the timber holdings of the Adams-Duson Lumber Company in Arcadia parish, La., paying therefor approximately \$55,000. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect a large mill and develop the timber on this property as rapidly as possible. In addition to erecting a mill a tramway will be built to facilitate the handling of both timber and lumber.

One of the most notable weddings which has occurred in Memphis lumber circles for some time was the marriage of Miss Stephanie Bendorf and Rudolph Sondheimer, secretary of the E. Sondheimer Company. The ceremony was performed at the Hotel Gayoso in the presence of about seventy-five friends and relatives. Following this an elaborate repast was served in the banquet hall. Mr. and Mrs. Sondheimer left the same evening and sailed June 15 on the Finland. They will spend their honeymoon in a motoring tour of the British Isles. There were a number of out-of-town guests, prominent among whom were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Sam Franklin of Chicago, Miss Marie Kahn, Boliyar, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Montague Lessler, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lee V. Marks, Cincinnati; Mrs. Sall Sondheimer, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sondheimer, Chicago; Moze Katz, Nassau, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sondheimer, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Dodds, Hickman, Ky.; Edward Werner, St. Louis; Dr. and Mrs. S. Bloomstein, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Sondheimer is well known to the hardwood lumber trade of the country, while his bride is quite a favorite in exclusive Hebrew circles.

R. J. Wiggs, secretary and treasurer of R. J. Darnell, Inc., and the Darnell-Love Lumber Company, was married June 11 to Miss Ethel Reynolds, at Pulaski, Tenn.

George C. Ehenann, of Bennett & Witte, has returned from Jonestown, where he and Mrs. Ehenann spent their honeymoon. They were married here June 6.

There will be a meeting of the Lumbermen's

Club at the Hotel Gayoso Saturday at noon, at which luncheon will be served. This will be the last semi-monthly meeting until fall, it being customary to discontinue these during the summer.

At the last meeting Elliot Lang read an interesting paper on reciprocal demurrage, in which he took the position that state legislatures have no power to enforce the statutes they pass for penalizing railroads for failure to furnish equipment within a given period. He stated that he was endorsed in this position by the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in the case of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company versus Mayes that the act of the legislature of Texas penalizing the road for failure to supply certain equipment was unconstitutional. Mr. Lang stated that the difficulties in the way of reciprocal demurrage might be overcome, in some measure, by amending the law relating to interstate commerce, but he pointed out in this connection opposition to such procedure on the part of some members of the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Lang further took the view that the railroads all over the country would resist any efforts by the state commissions in matters affecting interstate commerce, since ninety per cent of the traffic in each state is of this character. He says that the railroad business is conducted, in most cases, by men of exceptional ability and that much of the agitation against railroads is the direct result of the work of the sensational yellow press, and in conclusion declares:

"If the present policy of restrictive legislation is continued the result will be disastrous not to the railroads alone but to the entire business community, and we will find that we have accomplished the Samson-like feat of bringing the entire commercial structure tumbling in ruins about our own heads."

The following resolutions were adopted by the club regarding the late W. E. Smith:

"WHEREAS, It is with sincere regret that we have heard of the death of our friend and fellow-lumberman, W. E. Smith, affectionately known to all his friends as 'Billy Smith,' who was an honorary member of this club at the time of his death and who was respected and loved by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, that in his death we have lost a genial friend and brother, whose loyalty, kindness and good fellowship endeared him to all his associates and whose whole-souled, charitable character will be long remembered; and be it further

Resolved, That this club extend to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their distress; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the club and that a copy be sent to his family and business associates.

THE LUMBERMEN'S CLUB OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. D. HENDRICKSON,

A. N. THOMPSON,

J. W. McCLARIE,

"Committee."

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess has just returned from a trip to southern Mississippi. He states that the mills are making fairly good headway, but that there is so much water in the lowlands that the work of getting out timber is not progressing as rapidly as the recent favorable weather would suggest.

L. E. Campbell, president and general manager of the L. E. Campbell Lumber Company, sailed from New York a few days ago for Europe, where he will spend five or six months looking after the interests of his firm.

New Orleans.

Louisiana hardwood mills are just now getting out of the rut of depression into which they were temporarily cast by the heavy rains that prevailed throughout the state a fortnight or so ago. All of the large Louisiana mills suffered from the effects of the rain during the latter part of May and early in June. Logging operations were seriously interfered with and

the mills were able to do little or nothing. Good weather has existed during the last fortnight, however, and conditions have improved somewhat. The hardwood exports are still in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, and the market, though not weak, is not as strong as it was a month ago. There is still said to be a good interior demand.

A site for the 2,000-foot lumber wharf that the board of port commissioners will build for the New Orleans lumber exporters has been finally settled upon, and it is believed that in a short time actual construction work on the wharf will be started. The decision to build the structure has grown out of the fight made by the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association for a landing to be used exclusively for lumber shipments. The wharf will be near the head of Walnut street, just above the protection levee, and behind it the lumbermen will put a distributing yard with a capacity of 900 cars. With the aid of this wharf the lumber exporters of this city hope to divert a large amount of export lumber this way, and J. H. Hinton, president of the exporters' association, is authority for the statement that New Orleans, under the new order of things, will handle fifty to sixty per cent of the total amount of lumber exported from the South. The wharf will be 2,000 feet long and constructed especially to handle lumber exports. As soon as the plans have been approved the dock board will issue bonds to cover the cost of construction. The wharf, it is estimated, will cost \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Through the agency of William R. Taylor, a local timberman, the E. Sondheimer Lumber Company of Memphis has just closed a deal for the purchase of 15,000 acres of timber land in Louisiana, which includes a good deal of hardwood. The deal involves something over \$150,000. Max Sondheimer himself was here making the deal but would not talk about the matter. His company is negotiating for other holdings, and already is said to control in this state timber lands valued at more than \$1,500,000.

In a deal closed the other day at Lake Charles, La., the Evert Lumber Company, Ltd., of that place secured for \$43,200 a fine tract of hardwood timber lying along the Colorado Southern road north of Lake Charles. The tract includes 1,440 acres of land and the price per acre was \$30. This is among the highest priced timber that has been bought in that section in some time. The vendors were John S. Alley and wife of West Newton, Mass., and William H. Alley and Nellie G. Alley of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Meridian, Miss., has a new enterprise in the shape of a box and basket factory which will devote itself to the manufacture of boxes, baskets, wheelbarrows, ladders and other products of hardwood. The company which will operate the factory is capitalized at \$50,000, and a large part of the capitalization has already been subscribed for.

The crisis in the fight between the railroads and the exporters has been finally reached. The railroad companies have flatly refused to grant the request for thirty days' free time and another conference of exporters has been called to take up the matter. The fight for the free time extension has already attracted a great deal of attention, and the exporters hoped to be able to secure a ruling that would extend the free time and give them a better opportunity to handle export shipments. Some time ago a conference of exporters, in which the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association took a prominent part, formulated a demand for thirty days' free time on cars. This demand has been finally answered by the railroads with a flat refusal to grant the request. Another conference of exporters has been called, and it is now regarded as probable that efforts will be made to effect a compromise.

Charlotte, N. C.

That North Carolina is fast becoming one of the leading states in the Union in the lumber industry is being attested just now as never before. New concerns are being chartered every few days for cutting or sawing or marketing in some way or other the valuable forests of the state. In the western section of the state especially this industry is of importance. Interested parties who have looked into the situation have been convinced that a surprisingly large amount of the wealth of the state is to be found in the standing timber. "In Jackson county," said one gentleman recently, "I talked to a prominent lumberman who said that he purchased a walnut tree a few years ago for \$22. The tree was cut and measured 10 feet 2 inches at the base. It was hauled 22 miles to a railroad, placed on the cars and marketed. The net profit to the dealer by the sale of that tree was \$117. That same tree today would bring between \$300 and \$400. "On Caney Fork in Jackson county," he continued, "lumbermen told me that they had seen poplars standing which would measure nine feet in diameter. I believe that the United States government has found that these were the largest trees in the country aside from the redwoods of California. Last year a poplar was cut in Macon county that sawed out 18,000 feet of lumber, which at \$33 per thousand would make that tree good for more than \$600." The finest grove of poplar in the state belongs to the Highland Forest Company of Jackson county, situated in a little cove of several acres. Experts estimate that a million feet can be sawed out of this little bunch of poplars which would net the owners a small-sized fortune.

One of the largest deals in lumber made recently was consummated a few days ago when S. Montgomery Smith of Waynesville disposed of his holdings on Jonathan creek to the Sprucecum Lumber Company for \$30,000. The sale includes about 30,000,000 feet of timber, largely balsam, hemlock and spruce, together with the large mill erected by Mr. Smith at the head of the flume built for the Waynesville Transportation Company. Mr. Smith retains a large interest in the concern and is also manager of the flume line which promises to become one of a most active agency for the development of that part of the state. Other sales of timber in lesser quantities, however, have been made on the flume line and it now seems probable that within a short time as many as ten mills will be operating and offering their products for transportation. This is one of the largest lumber milling sections in the state. The company is now building a large planing mill which will handle the rough timber from the sawmills in operation. Mr. Smith has recently erected a big gang sawmill, the first in this section of North Carolina. The planing mill and the gang sawmill will produce all kinds of building material. In this vicinity it is said that there are 25,000,000 feet of spruce, hemlock and balsam, and 12,000,000 feet of hardwood. Enormous developments will follow the work of this company, in which Mr. Smith is so directly associated.

E. Lee Wilson of Dallas has about rebuilt and equipped the new plant which he has erected to replace the old building destroyed by fire some weeks ago. About 15,000 feet of fine lumber was burned together with a large amount of machinery and general equipment. Mr. Wilson operates a large sawmill.

Charles Edgerton, special agent of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is making a tour of North Carolina inspecting the lumber industry. Mr. Edgerton is working in accordance with the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Kittredge asking for an investigation of the sawmills.

The Branning Manufacturing Company of Edenton has recently purchased a tract of 25,000 acres of timber land in Bertie county, the consideration being \$80,000. The property was bought from the South Atlantic Lumber Company, a corporation formed by the consolidation of the South Atlantic Lumber Company and the large holdings of B. E. Cogbill, with headquarters at Richmond, Va.

The mammoth plant of N. C. McDuffie, Inc., of Columbia, S. C., is about ready to begin work. This establishment will have an output of 50,000 feet per day. Heretofore, this company has been engaged in the wholesale and commission business, but from now on will devote much time to manufacturing. Several sawmills are now being run under the control of the interests of which Mr. McDuffie is the head.

The Champion Fibre Company of Hamilton, O., is building an enormous plant at Canton, N. C., which upon completion will stand as one of the largest in the world. A total of 33 buildings, covering 15 acres, will be erected, at a cost of about \$2,250,000. About 400 cords of wood will be consumed daily when the plant is in operation.

The plant of the hardwood firm of J. H. Wearn & Co. of this city is being improved and enlarged. About \$5,000 is being expended on a building in which mantels and other products will be exhibited. This is one of the most prosperous establishments of its kind in the state.

L. J. Peacock, Webster Koonts and other gentlemen of Lexington are contemplating the establishment of a company in the near future for the manufacture of fine upholstered goods and cedar products. A large amount of the capital has been subscribed. Two large buildings will be erected. Lexington is coming to be one of the first towns in the state in the industry. The Lexington Manufacturing & Development Company has just been chartered to manufacture furniture and hardwoods of various kinds. Demet Shomwell is the leading stockholder. The company is chartered at \$25,000.

The Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company of Lenoir will be ready to begin business shortly. This company has just been organized with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000 for the manufacture of furniture, hardwood novelties and house building material.

Connelly & Teague of Statesville, whose large veneering plant was destroyed by fire several days ago, are preparing to rebuild and begin business anew. Machinery and a quantity of lumber and veneer were destroyed at a loss of about \$8,000.

Work is progressing on the new plant of the Statesville Safe & Table Company which was recently organized. The plant will consist of three buildings, two and three stories high. William Rhew of Wilmington has recently been made superintendent of the factory.

C. C. Teal of Wadesboro has completed his new woodworking establishment and has begun business. The plant is fully equipped with modern machinery. There is some talk of E. A. Waddell of Ansonville, who operates a large plant, combining with Mr. Teal. This would make one of the largest establishments in that part of the state.

The new woodworking factory of Asbury & Finger in this city, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, is nearing completion. These gentlemen will be in the field again shortly with a new building and the latest machinery for turning out a high class of hardwood products.

The Cheek Lumber Company of Asheville is the latest addition to the manufacturing interests of that city. This company is chartered at \$100,000. H. B. Stevens and J. B. Anderson being the leading stockholders.

R. L. Loftin of High Point will shortly begin the manufacture of a high grade of hardwood products. He is head of a company that has recently been organized with a capital of \$20,000.

The Alma Lumber Company of High Point is also preparing to begin business with a capital of \$2,500. J. P. Redding, J. H. Petty and others are the incorporators.

The Williamson-Brown Land & Lumber Company of Cerro Gordo is rebuilding the sawmill which was burned the latter part of March. The loss was about \$25,000. The new plant will be equipped as extensively as the old one and will be modern in every respect.

One of the most important moves made in this state recently that will result in much advantage to shippers is that just inaugurated at Wilmington by the shippers of that city in behalf of a thirty-foot depth of water between the city of Wilmington, the largest North Carolina coast town, and the sea. The waterway thus established, it is believed, will be one of the remedies which can be applied to the freight rates in the state, and it is primarily for this purpose that the movement has been started. The fact that North Carolina has had no favorable seaports has been used by the railroads as an argument in favor of a higher freight rate in the state than prevailed in others. The support of the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress will be sought in behalf of the step and those who are pushing the matter believe that they will receive the backing of the representatives as the movement is in no wise antagonistic to other waterways in the state.

The dogwood of western North Carolina is being utilized in Jackson county by R. F. Jarrett in the manufacture of a shuttle pin that is being marketed with great readiness, being sold quite extensively in England for use in the cotton mills. Owing to the character of the work that the shuttles must perform it is necessary that they be made of a heavy, tough and hard wood. The dogwood of that section of the state is said to be the best wood available for the purpose. Mr. Jarrett is turning out about 1,000 shuttle strips a day.

Lumber shippers are united in action with the shippers of all other classes of goods in North Carolina in an effort to have freight rates remedied. The principal cities through chambers of commerce or boards of trade are organizing to lay the situation before the Interstate Commerce Commission this month. Nearly all will be represented at the meeting of the commission and the proposed plan is to have the cities, through their delegates, present a united complaint before that body. Considerable agitation has been manifested throughout North Carolina on alleged unjust discrimination in freight rates and shippers intend to do their best to better conditions.

The High Point Hardwood Manufacturing Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver. E. D. Steele has been appointed. The assets are given at \$5,900 with liabilities amounting to approximately \$5,000. This action was taken upon the demand of the Muse-Wilborn Electrical Supply Company, the largest creditor. This is the first lumber firm to go to the wall in this section in many a day. The universal condition is one of exceeding prosperity.

The plant of the United Lumber Company at Maxton was recently seriously damaged by a windstorm. A considerable loss on machinery and fixtures was sustained.

The Marler Hub Device Company of Greensboro has been chartered with a capital of \$150,000. This company owns a patent issued to cover a device that dispenses with the use of nuts on tops of vehicle wheels and also avoids the necessity of threads on the spindles of axles. The device becomes a part of the hub and is readily detached from the vehicle

for purposes of oiling. The use of wrenches is dispensed with entirely. The company claims that the patent is invaluable and that a large demand will be found in this section for the device which will be manufactured. Prominent men of capital are identified with the company.

Minneapolis.

John C. Hill of the John C. Hill Lumber Company, St. Paul, entertained Secretary of War William H. Taft during his stay in St. Paul last week. Owing to the illness which seized Mr. Taft at Fort Snelling, just before he reached the Hill residence, he was in St. Paul a day longer than was expected, and remained with Mr. Hill from Friday noon until Saturday evening, when he left for South Dakota. Fatigue from his trip, combined with the heat, brought on a temporary collapse, but after his rest in St. Paul Mr. Taft was quite himself again.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has gone for a business trip to the South, which will last about three weeks. He expects to contract for several mill cuts while on this trip, having about disposed of all of the dry stock in southern hardwood which they had on hand. George S. Agnew of the same company is in northern Wisconsin. A. S. Bliss, office manager, says May was the best month in their history. They have one man buying ties now in the South, and are finding a ready demand for them.

L. P. Arthur of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, Memphis, Tenn., was in Minneapolis for a day this week. He has been on a business trip to the Pacific coast and was on his way home.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, the local hardwood wholesalers, has come back from a business trip into Wisconsin.

A. S. Bliss, representing the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis this week.

W. M. Nutting, president of the Nutting Truck Company of Faribault, Minn., was in the city a few days ago looking for hardwood lumber. He says that in the past they have bought their timber supply near home from small portable mills, but they have cleaned out about all the available timber, and it becomes necessary to go into the general market for supplies.

The J. C. Hill Lumber Company of St. Paul has been made northwestern sales representative of George T. Houston & Co., the well known Chicago hardwood wholesalers.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company has returned from a short business trip to Chicago and Wisconsin points.

O. K. Hobe of the Hobe Lumber Company has been looking over the hardwood and hemlock situation over in Wisconsin.

Louisville.

The hardwood mills on the Point have been quite busy of late and the busy times have been added to by stray logs coming down the river. Some of the up-river mills seem to have lost quite a bunch. Quite a number passing are said to have escaped from the booms of C. Crane & Co. at Cincinnati. Just how many were caught here and how many passed by to be gathered up further down the river is not known.

H. J. Gates, formerly with the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo, has not only concluded to become a citizen of Louisville but has also gone actively into the hardwood manufacturing business by purchasing a half interest in the Louisville Point Lumber Company. Mr. Gates succeeds J. E. Dowe as secretary and treasurer. The holdings represent an invoice value of \$100,000, besides logs and other assets. Mr. Gates is a young man in the lumber business, but he has already won his spurs, and did good service for the McLeans. He is a welcome addition to the Louisville lumber fraternity. The president of the company is E. S.

Shippen, who was one of the original organizers of the institution, and is too well known in the local trade to need any introduction.

There is a new veneer enterprise under way at New Albany, Ind., to be known as the McLean-Knight Veneer Company. The prime movers in this enterprise are E. V. Knight, formerly manager of the Indiana Panel and Veneer Company, New Albany, and W. A. McLean of the Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company, New Albany. The new enterprise will not manufacture veneer but will use it in the manufacture of table tops and similar products. The Wood-Mosaic company manufactures quarter-sawn veneer and it is very likely that a part of this product will be made use of in the new business.

J. E. Buscher of the A. P. Turner Lumber Company says the demand for hardwood is not so vigorous as it has been, but there is a fair volume of orders and they are getting along very nicely. They are equipping a new mill out on the L. H. & St. L. railway, about forty miles out of Louisville, that will add to their manufacturing facilities and enable them to handle a larger volume of business.

Albert R. Kampf says that while the demand for hardwood may not be as vigorous as it was, he has at times more orders than he can take care of, and while, of course, there is stock of some kinds that does not always move as promptly as he would like, still it is doing pretty well all around and he is fairly satisfied with the situation.

Wausau, Wis.

The Thompson-Flirth Lumber Company of Wausau has purchased 3,000 acres of mixed timber lands in Bayfield county, paying therefor \$65,000. The purchase means the erection of a sawmill.

In the Mark-Hessey mill at Iron River a 100-horsepower electric motor has been installed to operate the machinery.

The new C. & N.-W. railway depot being built in Chicago will require 15,000 pieces of elm and oak piling 20, 22, 24 and 26 feet in length. Frank Blandon of Crandon has been awarded the contract to furnish them.

The United States Leather Company has taken over the property purchased last summer from the Upham Manufacturing Company, consisting of a sawmill in Marshfield and large timber holdings. The mill in Marshfield was built in 1878 and, it is estimated, has cut 348,000,000 feet of timber since that time. In later years it has been almost exclusively a hardwood mill.

The Scott & Howe Lumber Company will build twenty-five dwelling houses for its employees this summer in Ironwood, at an average cost of \$1,200 each.

R. C. Merryman recently made a sale of 2,600,000 feet of hardwood logs to the Sawyer-Goodman Company. They are being cut in the mill of R. W. Merryman & Co. All are Marinette firms.

The Linden & Miller Company of Marinette is building two additions to its plant. The concern manufactures interior finishings, etc.

A. C. McComb of Oshkosh has disposed of a cypress brake near Lumberton, Fla., to the Raymond Land Company of Dade City, Fla., for \$25,000. This tract is in Polk county on the Plant railway system.

The Lake Nebagamon Lumber Company, controlled by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate, and the second largest logging concern in Wisconsin, with an annual output of 75,000,000 feet of mixed lumber, will abandon its logging operations and withdraw from Lake Nebagamon by September. The company is nearly if not the oldest lumber firm in Wisconsin and has stripped the surrounding country of timber. As a consequence the huge mills, valued at \$500,000, and the yards, containing two and one-half miles of tramways, will be sold, the machinery going to Canada for re-erection and operation. Nearly 600 men are employed by the company and the departure of the mill and its allied industries

will leave a big gap in the town of Nebagamon. It is an interesting fact that the steel rails owned by this concern will sell for more, after eight years of service, than they originally cost, owing to the advance in steel.

W. H. Hatten of New London has purchased of the John O'Brien Land and Lumber Company of Chicago 13,600 acres of timber land in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi. The purchase price was \$240,000.

All of the 200 employees of the N. Ludington Company of Marinette, controlled by the I. Stephenson Company, were agreeably surprised recently when receiving their pay envelopes to find an increase of ten per cent in wages. The increase was made without any request from the men and without any public announcement. The step is in accord with Mr. Stephenson's custom of profit-sharing with the men who have been with him from five to twenty years, though all the employees are included in the raise.

The Bean & Maxwell sawmill at Park Falls was destroyed by fire recently. No insurance was carried. This is the fourth sawmill to burn in that village within two years.

Frank Krieg of the town of Emmet has a contract to log 2,000,000 feet of hardwood for the Clifford Lumber Company of Stevens Point. It is located along the Eau Pleine river.

August Stecker of Marshfield has purchased the Nickolay hardwood mill near Rozellville. The mill is stocked this year, and will be for a number of years to come, by the Blodgett-Booth Lumber Company of Marshfield.

The Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company's mill erected this spring to replace the one burned last winter was put in operation June 24 with a full crew.

The Pelican Lumber Company of Rhinelander has purchased the Smith & Winkler sawmill on Pelican river. It has a capacity of 30,000 feet daily and the firm has a big cut ahead.

James W. Hickey of Rhinelander and Peter Mitchell of Plainfield have succeeded in interesting outside capital in a factory enterprise at Grand Rapids. It is the intention to manufacture all kinds of lumber products.

The Wausau Box and Lumber Company of Wausau suffered a disastrous fire last week. During a high gale a hot-box set the plant ablaze, and, being located in a remote section of the city, it was doomed to destruction before the fire department arrived. The large stock of mixed lumber on the yards was saved after hard work. The loss is about \$55,000, on which there was \$43,000 insurance. The company has had a strike on its hands for a month and was operating with a reduced crew. The firm suffered a similar loss at Eau Claire last winter.

The Langill mill at Eagle River was burned last week; loss \$10,000; no insurance.

The Collar-Stange Lumber Company was recently organized in Merrill; capital stock, \$100,000. The incorporators are W. G. Collar, A. H. Stange and John Van Hecke. The firm has purchased the old Merrill Lumber Company's plant and will remodel the same, starting to operate in the fall. A veneer mill and box factory will also be erected by the company.

Preparations are being made by the Menominee Indians to cut the dead and down timber on their reservation, they having secured permission from the government. Four millsites have been located on the line of the Wisconsin & Northern railway to take care of the timber. About 35,000,000 feet will be cut this year. Two years ago a cyclone blew down a large amount of timber on the reservation and much of this can be saved.

The Nash Lumber Company's plant at Shana-golden was burned recently; loss \$40,000, well protected by insurance. The entire hardwood cut had been contracted for by Volmar & Below of Marshfield. An effort will be made to have the logs sawed out elsewhere.

The new sawmill of the Beswick-Daley Manufacturing Company of Menominee is ready for

operation. It will saw out the lumber needed for the construction of a large factory building to be erected by the same firm. The latter will be built largely of concrete blocks. Wooden columns, casks, tanks, sash, doors and wooden novelties will be manufactured.

Charleston, W. Va.

G. G. Roberts, with D. G. Courtney, a prominent lumberman of this city, has been visiting the trade in Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. He reports that the lumber business is good in all of these places.

The Reitz-Martin Lumber Company has been incorporated at Parkersburg, W. Va., with a capitalization of \$24,000. The main plant of this company will be at Mingo, W. Va.

W. A. Cool of W. A. Cool & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, is looking up stock in this locality this week.

I. F. Baisley, representing the Willson Bros. Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting Charleston and vicinity and looking up stock for his company.

It is reported that the Flynn Lumber Company has purchased 22,500 acres of timber land from the People's Coal and Land Company and that it will begin operations there at once.

The Lick Run Lumber Company, which was recently incorporated at Pennsboro, W. Va., has purchased machinery and has a new plant in course of construction.

The Donaldson Lumber Company of Anthony, W. Va., has its new band mill running at full capacity. It has a large tract of Virginia forest to cut down and is doing good work.

Ashland.

The timbermen of Fourteen Mile, on Guyan river, will build a bridge over the stream at that place to transport their product to the Guyan Valley railroad. This will be the third structure of the kind along that river. The one at Adenville was destroyed about eight months ago, when scoundrels went at night and chopped the girders that held up the bridge, letting it fall into the river. These bridges are built of wire and swing nicely, but carry great weight.

One of the biggest if not the very largest saw logs ever taken from the forest of the Big Sandy valley came down on the last freshet. It is the property of John Bently and George Pelcher of Pikeville, who are owners of a large number of logs in the river coming from the Pond river section. The monster log is poplar, containing more than 450 cubic feet. It required twenty-six yoke of cattle to place the log in the stream. It is understood here that the log will be taken to the Jamestown exposition.

A. B. Priest, a prominent timber dealer of Martin county, Kentucky, brought to market eight rafts of about 100 logs each on the last rise of the Big Sandy. Mr. Priest has a tract of 300 acres of land on Wolfe creek, from which he will get over 3,300 logs of merchantable size. Mr. Priest tells of a pending deal in timber which is one of the biggest in this section of the state. The land formerly belonged to Mr. Goshoe of Williamson, W. Va., but according to Mr. Priest's information it now belongs to some company. Men are now on the ground measuring and counting the trees. The tract contains 8,000 acres, and the price to be paid for it will be in the neighborhood of \$65,000.

Noah Wells of John's Creek, Ky., was drowned while looking after his timber during the late rise. The current of the creek in its flooded condition was so swift that it carried him beyond the reach of rescue.

Sol Kimble of Ironton, an employee of the Fearon sawmill, recently had two fingers on his left hand severely mangled by a saw. The attending physician amputated one of the fingers, but hopes to be able to save the other.

An important deal is under headway in Pike

county by which John C. C. Mayo, the millionaire timberman of Paintsville, Ky., and Attorney Z. Taylor Vinson of Huntington, W. Va., may take over the holdings of the Northern Coal & Coke Company, east of Levisa Fork. The holdings, which consist of several thousand acres of timber and coals lands, are amongst the most valuable in that county.

It is reported that the Dawkins Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., and N. Goodman, formerly of the Ironton Lumber Company, want to secure possession of the J. W. Pierce Lumber Company's plant, which was recently closed down. Should these gentlemen be successful in securing the lease Mr. Goodman will have charge of the planing mill, and the Dawkins people, the sawmill.

It is also said that a company of Ironton men, one of whom is a leading business man and another a practical lumberman, who recently returned home from the South, is being formed to take charge of the works.

The Fearon Lumber Company of Ironton, O., and the Wright Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., had an enormous amount of timber break away from their moorings in the Big Sandy and pass out in the late rise.

Fifty thousand runaway saw logs were carried out of the mountains of West Virginia by the late cloudburst and consequent freshet that swept everything before them on the Kanawha, Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers. With the logs of walnut, oak, poplar and sycamore floated thousands of railroad ties, and the grinding mass of timber made up stream travel in the Ohio impossible for several hours. The current of the Ohio was faster than for years, and thousands of the logs will go on to the gulf. For the first hours of the run the river swarmed with rowboats and launches towing the run-aways to shore, but work in the swift current was so hard that rivermen soon gave it up. C. Crane & Co. of Cincinnati, O., were the principal losers by the demolishing of the great log rafts in the mountain rivers. The Crane company's steamboat, Crown Hill, was sent out on rescue work, but her wheel was jammed by a log and she floated helplessly down the Ohio.

The R. G. Page Lumber Company has secured the services of a new lumber inspector, one of the most efficient in Pike county—J. L. Morgan—who has been engaged in the business for years. Mr. Morgan goes with the well-known concern at once. He will work along the Big Sandy division of the C. & O. railroad. This company has lately changed offices and now occupies handsome quarters in Broadway.

The Deltz-Martin Lumber Company, recently incorporated under the laws of West Virginia with a capital stock of \$24,000 has bought from Stuart Wood of Philadelphia and others 2,000 acres of timberland located on Burning Creek, Mingo county, W. Va. The price paid was \$20,000 in cash. The company now owns a number of sawmills and they will be removed to the new tract at once. The land is alongside the N. & W. railroad, making the shipping facilities the best. Nearly all of the timber is oak. By agreement the company must complete its work within six years, and then the land reverts to the original owners. Thomas G. Martin, W. D. Camden and Ralph D. Martin will go to the tract immediately and will remain there until all the timber is cleared away.

C. Crane & Co. of Cincinnati have made one of the largest trades in timber ever made in Mingo county, West Virginia. This was the purchase of some 30,000 trees situated on Pigeon Creek in the vicinity of Elk and Rock House, and those two tributaries of the larger creek. They will soon put in operation for marketing the timber. The land was owned by some forty people on the creeks named, and involved about 6,000 acres of land. The timber only was sold. The timber was sold in grades at about an average price of \$2 per tree, and the amount involved was \$75,000.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

Hardwood lumber trade conditions in Chicago are showing quite a little improvement during the last two weeks. Oak and poplar are in specially strong request and cottonwood and basswood are close seconds. There seems to be a little falling off in demand for maple and birch, and the good end of gum seems to have received quite a black eye locally. The particularly strong call in the market is for nearly every variety of box material and many orders have been placed for entire season's cuts, at top notch prices, during the last fortnight. The trade from the furniture factories is better than anticipated, as recent orders have placed this class of buyers in the market for lumber again. Local trade in maple, birch and oak flooring is excellent.

Boston.

Strength prevails in all branches of the hardwood market. High prices are the rule, but this does not appear to check the demand to any noticeable extent. Dealers all report a fairly satisfactory volume of new orders, although they say buyers are a little more conservative in some instances and confine their purchases to as near actual wants as possible. A feature of the demand is that many grades of low-priced stock are now moving much more freely than for several months. This is due to buyers using the cheaper woods as substitutes for the higher priced commodities wherever possible. For instance, beech has moved rather slowly in this market until recently, but now it is possible to sell everything obtainable. One large dealer says he finds no difficulty in disposing of beech, log run.

Manufacturers of furniture are fairly busy and are asking higher prices for their product. Now that they are getting better prices they are more willing to talk orders. As a whole the various consumers of hardwoods are doing a good business and are forced to replenish their supplies. The foreign demand has not been active of late, but some fair orders have been received. A Boston importer of mahogany is of the opinion that prices will be higher as offerings are below the average.

Oak is in very good demand. Plain oak, one inch, is quoted at \$57 to \$59 with sales reported at the outside figure. Quartered oak is in excellent request. Prices are very firm and some look for a higher level. One dealer, in speaking of quartered oak, says, it is no longer a question of being able to get orders, but it is a serious problem to know where to get lumber. No abatement in the strength of whitewood is found. The offerings of good stock are not large and prices rule firm. Reports indicate that there is plenty of stock back in the woods but not in proper condition for shipment. Ash continues firm and in demand. Veneers are wanted. A good call for black walnut is reported.

New York.

The demand for hardwoods in the metropolitan district continues of fair volume in all branches of the trade, and it is generally reported to be in as good demand as it has been for the past month or so. Notwithstanding this fact it is, of course, a well known fact that supplies are increasing in a number of stocks which for a number of months have been scarce. This increase has naturally been accompanied by a slight readjustment of values, but has tended to improve the market rather than otherwise, in view of the attraction which it presents to buyers to come into the market who have heretofore been holding off and buying from hand to mouth because of the high prices. The general

movement is good both in the retail and manufacturing line, and there is no indication but that prices will not only remain steady at the present range, but will likewise stiffen as fall approaches.

There has been considerable substitution going on where such procedure was possible in the matter of using lower grades in place of higher in certain lines of manufacture, but this, too, has had a beneficial effect, in that it has kept the low grade market active, while, of course, high grade lumber has taken care of itself for many months. This substitution is particularly noted in ash and poplar, but even at that all grades of both woods are in exceedingly strong and active demand, with every prospect of continuing so. Plain oak is very strong, and quartered oak fairly so. There seems to be an ample supply of the latter for all current wants, but as a general rule good, well manufactured and well figured average width stock is bringing satisfactory prices. Birch is in good call, particularly red, and prices are holding firm all along the line. Maple, basswood, chestnut and the balance of the list are holding their own. The poplar situation is very strong and there seems to be a slight increase in offerings, but no inclination to force the market, and the outlook for a continuance of firm conditions was never better in this wood.

Philadelphia.

The appearance of real summer weather verifies the statement made all along by careful and discerning merchants that the comparative dullness during the last few weeks is traceable directly to unfavorable weather conditions. Business is beginning to move under new impetus and the outlook for summer trading is promising. In the New York field the building trade has fallen off and there is a feeling, evidently unwarrantable, that if buying be suspended for a while hardwood prices will come down. High prices in hardwoods are evidently simply a matter of cause and effect. The recent continuous rains in the South have naturally proved a serious impediment to accumulation of stock. Mills have only been able to work half time, and seasoned goods are snapped up on sight, which fact alone would account for high values. West Virginia is also suffering from storms, the effect of which will be felt for some time. In the Pennsylvania mill district there is no serious handicap to contend with and, with the exception of the far Northwest, the railroads have been bringing out stocks with more regularity than for some months.

The railroads are still active consumers of tie material and orders are placed way ahead, but car building lumber is beginning to suffer on account of the gradual substitution of steel. The furniture factories of the eastern Pennsylvania district continue prosperous, and there is no sign of an early letup, though a slight decline in activity would not be surprising. Sash and door mills are running without intermission and indoor finish and flooring makers keep up a steady hum. Veneer and cigar box factories are working full force and report uninterrupted prosperity. The building trade is pushing work to make up for the tardy season. There is practically no change in hardwood values. Basswood, chestnut, ash and poplar are the leaders. Prices are high but stocks are very scarce. Oak is in good demand and, although a trifle more obtainable, holds steady prices. Cherry, birch and maple are running smoothly. There seems to be no weakening anywhere in the hardwood situation.

Baltimore.

The changes in the hardwood trade of this section are slight. A brisk demand for stocks

of all kinds continues, and while prices have eased off some, the entire range of values remains attractive. Common oak is easier to get, but with this exception delay is experienced in filling wants and the competition at the mills has hardly lessened. Manufacturers are in the market and readily take up any lots of lumber that are acceptable. The mills have experienced many drawbacks and have been hampered in their operations by the weather and other conditions, so that shipments to centers of distribution were rather restricted. There are lumbermen who maintain that with a decided improvement in the weather, so that the roads are passable, large quantities of lumber will be brought out and that some accumulation may be expected. However that may be, so far no decline has asserted itself and the outlook appears in the main reassuring. The exporters say that business on the other side of the Atlantic is rather quiet as a result of the heavy shipments which went over during the early spring. The stocks on the other side of the Atlantic are at present in the foreign market do not exceed moderate proportions, so that the competition for stocks has slackened. Prices are kept up quite well, however, and liberal withdrawals on the part of the buyers will tend to keep quotations from sagging appreciably. Poplar is being called for in liberal quantities and the mills have enough orders on hand to keep them going for an indefinite period. The weather has tended to restrict the output of poplar mills, and this has had a stiffening effect upon values. Ash is in good demand at figures that stimulate production and other woods are also called for with considerable freedom at prices that insure a good profit. The stocks in the hands of dealers here are not excessive; in fact, they might be larger to insure a free selection.

Pittsburg.

Trade keeps up fairly well and general conditions locally have improved. There is not the snap in the market that there was a year ago, but hardwoods are moving with a persistency that augurs well for the profits of the Pittsburg firms this year. In fact, most of them already maintain that if the next six months show such a volume of trade as the first half of this year 1907 will be their banner year in sales. The summer dullness is beginning to be noticed but wholesalers are not disposed to regard the condition at all seriously. They look for a resumption of buying in the fall that will put them away ahead of the game so far as sales outside of the city are concerned. The manufacturing and railroads are now taking more than their share of hardwood and most of the wholesalers have noted a disposition to increase their orders placed for summer delivery. Some customers are holding off on fall orders, demanding concessions in prices based on the supposition that there will be a general decline in the price of building materials. This argument is not gaining much headway with the wholesalers, most of whom look for a wholesome state of affairs in the hardwood market in the fall.

The local yards are taking on a little more stock. Favorable weather for a week past has greatly stimulated building operations and as a result contractors are beginning to take stock that was ordered months ago. Some of the yards have their sidings full of cars of lumber which has been sent to them because of the easier car situation. Many of these orders were placed early in the year and because they could not be filled they were duplicated by the yard men in the expectation that the lumber could be worked off in the usual spring season. This, on account of the weather and the slow building situation, has not been done. It will be nearly a month before the yards are free to buy much lumber and then it will be largely finishing stock.

There has been no break in the prices of

hardwoods such as has characterized the other woods of late. Oak in a few places is reported a little weaker, but in this particular case the market could stand quite a slump in demand and still be in good shape, for since January 1 the demand for oak has been fast and furious. Maple and hickory are, if anything, in better demand than a month ago. Chestnut is not moving so freely and stocks seems to be a little unwieldy in some quarters. This is especially true of the lower grades which a few months ago were selling with a wonderful pertinacity.

Buffalo.

The situation in hardwood is much the same as it has been for quite a long time, changes in it being much less common than in most branches of the trade. Prices are steady. With so much of the lumber sold by our hardwood dealers cut by themselves or bought before it is cut they have been able to make their prices and base them on cost, while the jobber in lumber is having a hard time of it, especially in the white pine trade. No jobber in that trade desires the prices to be as high as they are and it is generally held that the saw-mill owner is getting too big a profit, but the jobber is helpless and he must somehow manage to get a profit out of the business, no matter what he has to pay for his stock.

It is not easy to say why hardwood prices do not go up faster than they do, for the cost of production is higher every year. Putting the reports of the dealers together it would seem that it is not going to be possible to get a fair supply very long, and yet the yards are well supplied with oak, there is always birch and maple enough and if chestnut, ash and poplar are scarce there is at least some one of them to be had and there is promise of more poplar before long. Stocks of chestnut are of fair size, but can hardly be considered well assorted, and white ash is low, though there is not quite a fair lot of it going from the mills to the consumer direct. A steady increase in the use of elm and basswood from this time on is expected.

Saginaw Valley.

There is a fairly active demand for hardwoods and the movement is seasonably good to consumers with a firm range of prices. Ash lumber is scarce and beech is \$2 higher than sixty days ago. Basswood is also strong and wanted. Dealers report no accumulation of dry stock, which appears to be sold up closely. Mills are all in operation. Maple flooring is doing much better than it did last year. Cars are easier and yardmen who have made purchases are getting in stock. A number of dealers who handle stock extensively do a good deal of business through their offices direct from the shipping point to the customer. For instance, if a dealer buys stock at any milling point he sells certain grades of stock and ships direct from the mill to the customer, thus effecting a considerable saving in freight and handling.

The market is regarded as satisfactory at this time both as to the volume of business and prices.

Cleveland.

The demand for hardwoods continues good. Plain white and red oak and poplar are in good call. White ash is especially sought by manufacturers who find it difficult to supply their wants. Birch is moving more rapidly than it has for the past two or three months. The demand for box lumber has fallen off somewhat, as most of the boxmen seem to be well filled up with stock.

Indianapolis.

For the first time in many months local hardwood men are enjoying the distinction of having more empty cars offered them than they can

use. The railroad yards seem to be filled with empties and, according to one local company, the railroads are almost begging lumbermen to accept them. Such a remarkable thing can hardly be accounted for, except that little grain is being shipped and the uncertainty of Indiana crops is creating little demand for threshing machinery and implements.

Prices on hardwoods are steady, although it is said the tendency is toward a reduction rather than increase. There has been no change recently, however. There seems to be a plentiful supply of all hardwoods except quartered oak.

Bristol.

There is a slight lull in business in this section at this time, but prices are holding up remarkably well under the conditions. There is a slight falling off in the demand for oak. Poplar and chestnut are easily in the lead.

The present lull has made it possible for many shippers who were behind with orders to catch up. The supply of cars is now ample and lumbermen are able to make shipments promptly.

Local exporters report that market unsettled and the complexion of the situation is hardly as roseate as it was a month ago. The falling off in demand in the foreign markets is believed to be attributable to the shipment of too much stock on consignment by shippers anxious to keep up their trade.

Cincinnati.

The month of July always brings a dull season to the local market, and this year the demand has fallen off some. The demand, however, is still better than it was the same time last year. The receipts of lumber have been heavier than for some time and, coupled with the arrival of hot weather and the usual dullness at this season of the year, has caused the local situation to ease up a bit. The demand for poplar did not ease up any and sales are being made as usual, with the price still held firm. The weakest item in hardwoods at present is plain white oak. The demand has decreased so that dealers reduced the price slightly. Cypress is moving as usual with the demand a little lighter but the price the same. Furniture dealers are not urgent buyers as they were some weeks ago, which is responsible for the lack of demand for mahogany, oak and other woods used in this line. Prices on these woods have not fallen any, and it is stated they will not, unless a more serious problem hits the lumbermen. Cincinnati was visited by a slight flood during the past two weeks but it did not have any effect on trade in general. The general opinion of lumbermen is that the market will continue on this basis during the month of July and the early part of August, but at the latter part of August the demand is expected to pick up and the slackness of the past weeks will be entirely made up.

Chattanooga.

Dry stocks are scarce in this locality, but the demand for all grades of lumber is good. Hardwoods receive most call, although pine lumber and building material are taken readily on account of the great amount of building going on. Poplar, including all grades, is probably the strongest of the hardwoods just now. Plain oak is easy, a condition which is usual at this season of the year. Basswood is in good demand, although lumbermen have very little of this wood in their yards. One of the largest firms of this city sold only about 150,000 feet last year. Chestnut is active and is being used extensively by coffin concerns.

The export trade is quiet on account of the strikes on the continent, but prospects are that these troubles will be adjusted in the near future.

Lumbermen have experienced a great deal of trouble in getting log supplies on account of the heavy rains. Logmen were detained at their farms whenever they could get favorable weather for seeding and consequently mills depending especially on the railroads for supplies have fallen short of the log supply.

There is fine logging tide in the Tennessee river now and a bigger log supply here for the river mills than has been known for some time. The supply will probably run the mills until August or September. The car shortage is a little easier than it has been for many months and lumbermen have no "kick" coming in this respect. They say the railroads seem to use every effort to furnish cars on time.

Nashville.

The local market is getting livelier than it has been for the past few weeks for the reason that the arrival of fresh stocks and the return of pleasant weather have tended to help business wonderfully. The tide in the Cumberland has brought much timber to the city and the railroads report a heavy movement. Quartered oak remains scarce and its price is stiff and firm. Plain oak is a little more plentiful. It remains firm in price, however, and in good demand as well. Dry ash is well high unobtainable and the market is practically bare of it. Poplar continues scarce and in heavy demand. In fact, there is always enough demand ahead to promptly take up any new stock that may arrive. Chestnut is not in as heavy demand as usual.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber is quite up to the average for this time of the year, but there is not as much business doing as there was a short time ago. This statement applies to new orders. Buyers do not appear to be in quite as much of a hurry as they were several weeks ago, and the trade is therefore beginning to experience some of the usual summer dullness. There are large shipments of lumber in progress on old engagements, this being made possible by increased railroad facilities and by the excellent weather conditions which are facilitating loading operations. There is no evidence of weakness anywhere in the hardwood situation. Stocks in the hands of both manufacturers and wholesalers are relatively light, and, while production is increasing, it will be some weeks before this lumber will be available for use. Some members of the trade express the view that there may be temporary recession in values during the summer, but the prevailing idea is that, if there should be such a reaction, there will be a quick recovery before fall. The shortage in stock is estimated at from forty to fifty per cent, and it is felt that it will take a decided increase in output or a marked decrease in demand to materially affect values. There is some shading of high grade gum and cypress, but the lower grades of both woods are in good demand and are moving out very readily at satisfactory prices. The demand for oak of all kinds is good and values are well maintained at the recent level. Cottonwood is not bringing as high prices as recently in firsts and seconds, which are relatively plentiful. However, there is an excellent demand for boxboards and for the lower grades, both of which are exceptionally scarce and hard to buy. Box manufacturers are consuming enormous quantities and enjoying an almost unprecedented volume of business, and for this reason their wants are exceptionally full. There are only moderate quantities of poplar available and all offers are taken readily at current quotations. Ash is in excellent demand and all efforts to bring local holdings up to normal have proven unavailing. In high grade gum there is quite a call for special widths, the preference being given to stock running two or three and up. The export

demands appear to be only moderate, as advices here indicate, and these conditions will probably continue for some time.

Charlotte, N. C.

The hardwood situation in North Carolina and particularly in this immediate section is firm and steady. Dealers declare that prices are high and that they are able to demand a good price for their products anywhere. The indications are for increasing strength. Furniture and veneer plants are preparing for a heavy run within the next few weeks. The weather is becoming more favorable for work in the woods and the factories are making ready for the heavy rush that appears to be approaching. Freight congestion has been greatly relieved lately and shipments are moving freely, much to the gratification of manufacturers in this section who have been seriously handicapped on account of an admittedly unprecedented car shortage. A good market is being found for all hardwood products.

Minneapolis.

The factory trade in the Northwest is quiet, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of buyers to wait until the new stock is well launched on the market to see whether there will not be better prices. The situation is only normal for this time of year, but it excites notice because in two or three years past there has not been any dull season, and the demand has strung along through every season. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the large wholesalers to clean out what stock they have on hand. Prices are very little changed, but oak seems to have eased off a little from the top prices of the spring. While a good share of the new cut has been contracted, operations in that line are slow, and there is talk of lower prices before the new hardwood is moved to any extent. The turn of the market is being closely watched.

Northern hardwoods are cleaned up. There is no dry elm or ash, and basswood is exhausted, but the new cut is nearly ready to ship. Birch is sold low and is holding well in price. In southern stock oak is fairly plenty. The demand for car material has eased off a good deal. The railroads, however, are buying ties right along, and hardwood ties are going well. For the first time they are giving serious consideration to gum for tie material, and are buying some of it, along with oak and cypress.

Retail yards are not buying much lumber of any kind, and the demand from the country districts for hardwood is light and scattered. Flooring is the most active item. It is selling well in the cities, too, and the building activity in the large centers is helping hardwood, especially for future deals.

Louisville.

While the weather is more favorable now for crops and this is giving a better feeling all around, the demand for hardwood has slowed down materially. Dull spring trade in retail furniture is having its effect on the furniture lumber business. There are still orders coming for furniture stock, aside from unfinished orders already on hand, enough to keep most of the mills going, but the call is not active. In car material practically the same conditions exist. There is a fair volume of orders, but the car factories do not seem to be planning for as big times as was thought and talked of earlier in the spring. The strongest item on the hardwood list is hickory, which is moving in good volume, both in handle and vehicle stock. There is a splendid volume of hickory trade, and the supply of timber is so scarce that there is not much danger of getting too much of it.

Charleston, W. Va.

Heavy rains throughout this section during the past week have interfered seriously with logging operations. Bridges, trains and logging roads

have been badly damaged and it will be some time before they can be repaired so they can be used again.

Lumber of all kinds is moving satisfactorily, but no new developments have been reported in the last week. Inquiries from foreign countries, some offering good prices, especially for wide poplar, are being received. Coffin oak is scarce and commands good prices. High grade poplar is still in the lead, and firsts and seconds are selling at \$53; 18-inch to 23-inch are selling at \$65. Very few of the mills have good stocks of basswood on hand; 1-inch log run is selling for \$24.50. The call for oak timbers is heavy and good prices are being obtained when prompt shipment can be made.

Liverpool.

At the last mahogany sales, as was expected, prices showed a distinct advance over those of the previous sale. Those who made purchases have reason to congratulate themselves, and those who did not should buy up all the wood they can lay their hands on during the next few weeks or they may have trouble in covering their requirements. Mahogany is going to be one of the best features of the market this year, according to well-posted dealers on this side, and there is every indication that there will be a rise of from 15 to 20 per cent in values before long. One prominent lumberman of this city considers this a moderate estimate and says he considers a 50 per cent rise not unlikely.

The Whitsuntide holidays, which are among the most important here, have seriously interfered with business during the past few weeks.

Oak boards and logs are firm and hickory is stronger than it has been for some time. Ash logs and planks are in fair request, as they have been for some months. Poplar boards are somewhat weaker, the heavy import on consignment having had its usual effect. It does seem strange that shippers will persist in this manner of trading which is profitable to no one, except perhaps the agents on this side.

Edward Chaloner & Co.'s wood circular, under date of June 1, states that there has been a small import of oak logs from the United States during the past month. Consumption has been moderate and stocks are light but prices remain steady. Sufficient elm and ash have been received from Quebec and the United States to satisfy the demand for those woods. Ash has fallen in price during the month. The demand for good and prime United States walnut is active and high prices are cheerfully paid, though the request for other qualities is moderate. High grade walnut boards and planks bring good prices. Seasoned satin walnut boards are in fair demand but walnut logs are seldom asked for. Fresh whitewood logs bring good prices and enough of them can not be secured. The same condition holds with reference to whitewood boards and planks, but in this class all grades are accepted whereas only the best are asked for in walnut and whitewood. Values in birch remain steady and there is a call for more logs than the stock received will supply. Demand for hickory is steady and good prices are being paid for it. African and Mexican mahogany are active. Large to medium sized, sound, straight Cuban logs and richly figured wood would also bring high prices if they could be secured but only one parcel of mahogany has been received from Cuba during the month. Shipments of large to medium-sized and richly figured St. Domingan mahogany logs would also obtain high prices if there were any in the market but no stocks have been secured.

London.

There has been a great falling off in business consequent upon the heavy arrivals of lumber during the last four weeks. About a

thousand cars have arrived here (mostly oak) and buyers are one and all declaring that the end of high prices has come and that the shortage was only a "bluff." Be that as it may, the wood is here, and brokers are trying to make sales at practically any price, but most of the stock is being piled away and will incur an additional expense of say \$7 per 1,000 feet for dock charges. The arrival here of all this lumber is possibly the effect once again of the visit of some of the brokers to America who solicit consignments, for it certainly is a fact that these arrivals coincide with their visits and buyers must be excused if with all this stock to select from they refrain from giving firm orders at high prices. It looks as if the only people that will do any good with these parcels will be the dealers here and the dock companies, and shippers will once again have cause to complain what a bad market London is, but so is any market if it is flooded with stock on consignment for London buyers are quite capable of taking advantage of such a plethora of stock.

In whitewood there is a fair amount of business doing in the lower grades, which are arriving freely. There is a very good demand for firsts and seconds, but not many agents are in a position to offer.

The large quantity of oak boards recently arrived is slowly going into consumption. There is a good demand for strips in both plain and quartered oak.

In red gum the arrivals have been slight, but quite in keeping with the demand, and while this state of things lasts good prices will be maintained.

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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Headings counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED.

WANTED.

A first class man who understands manufacturing Hardwood Flooring in all branches. Permanent position, with good salary, to the right party. Address

BOX 57, HARDWOOD RECORD.

A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

Wanted for a miscellaneous hardwood proposition. One who thoroughly understands hardwood from the stump to the consumer, also the grading and working of poplar dimension and white pine, oak flooring, etc. for the yard trade. In a good healthy town of 1,000 inhabitants. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Also want two good Hardwood Lumber Inspectors. Address "J. B." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

INSPECTOR AND BUYER

Of hardwoods wanted. One familiar with source of supply of southern districts, and section of country acquainted with. Give salary expected, experience, and last or present employer. Replies confidential. Address

BOX 44, HARDWOOD RECORD.

HARDWOOD SALESMAN

Wanted—An A1 hardwood salesman acquainted with New York state, Eastern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey trade. Sobriety and ability essential. Give age, experience and references. Address

BOX 45, HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

POSITION WANTED.

A lumberman of wide experience in logging, manufacturing, grading and sales in pine, hemlock and hardwoods, both in the North and South, seeks position as manager at the mill end or would accept other congenial employment. Address

BOX 50, HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARS

of the following stock:
Qtd. & Plain Red & White Oak.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 Com.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hickory.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. White Ash.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Soft Elm.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Walnut.
4/4" 1sts & 2nds and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Cottonwood.
4/4", 13" to 17" Cottonwood Box Boards.
4/4" to 8/4" all grades Poplar.
4/4" Log Run Basswood.
4/4" and 8/4" B & better Yellow Pine, Air, Smoke or Kiln-Dried.
One million feet Hardwood Culls.
JOHN O'BRIEN LAND & LBR. CO.,
115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

4/4" and 6/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut, Louisville delivery.
4/4" Log Run Buckeye, mill culls out, Allegheny delivery.

LUMBER DEPARTMENT.
NATIONAL CASKET CO.,
Hoboken, N. J.

DRIED YELLOW POPLAR

Wanted. "A" No. 1 Kiln Dried Yellow Poplar. 5,000 feet 2"x16" & up, 14 ft. & 16 ft. 5,000 feet 3"x12" & up, 14 ft. & 16 ft.

Address A. G. B., HARDWOOD RECORD.

OAK BALUSTER STOCK.

Wanted. Any quantity, 1 1/2" & 2x2 square, 24", 28" & 32" long. For cash.

GEO. GANS,
200 Diamond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED

Hickory dimension stock.
H. G. SHEPARD & SONS, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED.

300,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Quartered Oak, all grades.
100,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Walnut, all grades. Also Oak and Walnut logs.
THE FREIBERG LBR. CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

In sizes of from 1 1/2"x1 1/2"—36" to 2"x2 1/4"—39", tough, good wood, white or red. Send for specifications.

L. T. LA BAR, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED—SHORT HICKORY SQUARES

In carload lots: All White Grade: 1 1/2"x1 1/2"x26" and 14" to 42". In Red and White: 1 1/2"x1 1/2"x26" and 30" to 42"; also 1 1/2"x1 1/4"x66". Address

VAN DEVENTER MFG. CO., LTD.,
302 Cora Bldg., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—CAR STOCK.

Inspected and cash at mill.
J. GUTHRIDGE,
934 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

EXPORT WALNUT LOGS.

100 Black Walnut Logs, 17" to 30" diameter, 8 to 16 ft. long. Also, one carload figured walnut. Address SWANN-DAY LUMBER CO.,
Clay City, Ky.

HICKORY STUMPAGE FOR QUICK SALE.

400,000 ft., average haul 2 miles. Rate to Evansville \$1.50. Address
M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green, Ky.

DRY HICKORY.

Small pieces thoroughly dry hickory for sale, from 6 to 12" long up to 1 1/2" in diameter. A good portion white. Address
"R. W. C." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4" bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber lands in fee simple, 2,500 acres, S. E. Missouri on St. Francis river. Good railroad transportation. Finest grade Oak, Gum, Tupelo, Cypress, and Hickory. Money maker to work or hold; 1,000 acres more may be secured.
R. FOREMAN, St. Francis, Ark.

FOR SALE.

A new saw mill in operation cutting 30 to 35 M ft. of hardwood lumber per day—with an abundance of choice Oak and Poplar logs and timber on hand, and with a supply of hardwood timber to draw from that will last for years and can be bought at right prices. Address
"Box K 3," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

EDGER

For Sale. One new De Loach Pilgrim Edger with three saws.
S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

COMPLETE PLANING MILL OUTFIT.

Including pulleys and shafting, for sale. Write BELZONI HARDWOOD LBR. CO.,
Belzoni, Miss.

MACHINERY WANTED

AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

TRY
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Classified Liner

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HARDWOOD RECORD

- Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

WHAT HARDWOOD RECORD READER

From a Hardwood Manufacturer.

Bristol, Tenn., May 31, 1907.
The Improvement in this paper under the new management has been to such an extent that we feel that there is a great deal of attention being given along this line, and we feel sure that the present management is wholly capable of advancing the interest of the hardwood trade.
TUG RIVER COMPANY.
B. B. BURNS.

From a Texas Wholesaler.

Galveston, Tex., May 30, 1907.
We value the HARDWOOD RECORD greatly and think you are doing good service to the trade, both at home and abroad.
T. B. ALLEN & CO.

From a West Virginia Operator.

Jane-Lew, W. Va., June 1, 1907.
I certainly appreciate the interest that you have taken in building up a paper so well adapted in the hardwood industry as the HARDWOOD RECORD. Wishing you prosperity with your good work,
D. L. ARNOLD.

From a Manufacturer of Hickory Handles.

Rural Hall, N. C., June 1, 1907.
We think the HARDWOOD RECORD is all that can be expected. We have been benefited many times the cost of the RECORD.
SMITH-KIZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

From a Hardwood Wholesaler.

West Allis, Wis., May 29, 1907.
The HARDWOOD RECORD has been of more interest to me than any other journal, as I am dealing in hardwood exclusively. Therefore, with this interest in your journal I have watched its progress with satisfaction.
FAY L. CUSICK.

From a Mahogany Man.

Chelsea, Mass., June 2, 1907.
I sent you the names of some of my friends, and if you fail to get their subscription to your valuable paper it is because they are already subscribers or do not wish to get in touch with the interest they represent.
C. B. ROGERS.

From a Michigan Building Materials Company.

Scottville, Mich., May 28, 1907.
I take pleasure in saying that the HARDWOOD RECORD touches the right spot in relation to every lumber dealer's interests, and would not be without it for a good deal. We would advise every man who is in any way engaged in the lumber business to become a subscriber.
EDWARD QUIRK.

From a Black Walnut Specialist.

Frankfort, Ind., June 5, 1907.
Your paper suits me. I have no criticism to offer. The improvement has been great, and is entirely satisfactory to me. I consider it the best paper I get as far as hardwoods are concerned.
W. W. GARROTT.

From a Lumber Manufacturer.

Bradfordville, Ky., June 4, 1907.
I am well pleased with the journal.
W. F. COPPAGE.

From a Redwood Manufacturer.

Sanger, Cal., June 6, 1907.
You are publishing a first-class paper.
HUME-BENNETT LUMBER CO.,
T. W. DECKER, Gen. Mgr.

From a Timber Owner and Manufacturer.

Saginaw, Mich., May 30, 1907.
We congratulate you on the merit of your paper and its success.
ARTHUR HILL & CO.

From an Ontario Wagon Manufacturer.

Chatham, Ont., May 30, 1907.
We get most valuable information in most every issue, as it enables us to locate concerns with whom we may do some business. Besides it keeps us in touch with all the older institutions. Then after a good day's work we turn to the page of Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent, and forget our troubles of the day. You are certainly deserving of the support of every branch of the trade.
CHATHAM WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

From a Hardwood Wholesaler.

Rhineland, Wis., June 4, 1907.
I think that the HARDWOOD RECORD is the best paper of its class in the country, as its reports are more strictly on business matters.
C. P. CROSBY.

From a Plowhandle Manufacturing Company.

Farmville, Va., June 4, 1907.
You are publishing a good paper.
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
G. N. ROBESON.

From a Furniture Company.

Rockwell, N. C., May 30, 1907.
We find many things of interest to us in the HARDWOOD RECORD.
ROCKWELL FURNITURE CO.

From a New Orleans Exporter.

New Orleans, La., May 30, 1907.
I find HARDWOOD RECORD O. K., very impartial, and fully posted as to conditions of our trade. I always read it carefully and have always found valuable information in it.
A. COUSPEIRE.

From a Pittsburg Wholesaler.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 30, 1907.
We consider the HARDWOOD RECORD an up-to-date paper in every respect, and one that works earnestly for the hardwood trade in general. You are to be particularly complimented upon the service you have given your patrons in the form of the weekly sheets sent out, giving names of concerns, buyers and other requirements which most comprehensively covers the entire territory. You are certainly entitled to congratulation.
AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.
J. WOOLLETT, V. P.

From a Michigan Manufacturer.

Benzonia, Mich., June 3, 1907.
We value the RECORD very highly and your magnificent paper clearly represents the interests of the manufacturer, as well as the dealers, making the paper pretty nearly an ideal one.
CASE BROS. LUMBER COMPANY.

From a Porch Column Builder.

Columbus, Ohio, June 4, 1907.
We have been subscribers to the HARDWOOD RECORD for several years and find it a very satisfactory publication.
THE C. T. NELSON COMPANY.

From an Ohio Timber Company.

Rarendon, Ohio, June 4, 1907.
I do not know of anything that would improve your paper except we would like to get it often. We prefer the HARDWOOD RECORD to other papers because we believe the editor is more familiar with the lines he writes about.
TAYLOR, BROWN TIMBER COMPANY.

From a Big Wisconsin House.

Phillips, Wis., May 29, 1907.
As an advertising medium and as a source of information we have found the HARDWOOD RECORD of inestimable value, and a true reporter of the current market conditions.
JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER CO.

From a Great Woodworking Machinery House.

Rochester, N. Y., May 29, 1907.
We wish to say a good word for the RECORD. We get considerable results from it, and no doubt will continue our advertisement in it for an indefinite period.
AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO.

From a Nashville Manufacturing Company.

Nashville, Tenn., May 29, 1907.
We find nothing in the HARDWOOD RECORD to criticize. If you should ask us to express an opinion, this would be easy, for it is so far ahead of similar publications that comparison would be ridiculous.
LOVE, BOYD & CO.

From a Manufacturer of Kitchen Cabinets.

Jeffersonville, Ind., May 29, 1907.
We are subscribers of the HARDWOOD RECORD, and find some very valuable information. It is read by the general foreman, and the mill foreman, and both seem to appreciate the points which pertain to their special work. We have no criticism to make, and wish you success.
THE JEFFERSONVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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THINK OF THE HARDWOOD RECORD

From a Veneer Panel Company.

Baltimore, Md., May 29, 1907.

We find the HARDWOOD RECORD a very valuable paper indeed, and cannot see how we could under the present conditions dispense with it.

BALTIMORE VENEER PANEL COMPANY.
CHAS. J. F. STEINER, Prest.

From a Piano Company.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1907.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is entirely satisfactory.
LESTER PIANO COMPANY.

From a Wagon Stock and Oak Dimension Maker.

Crofton, Ky., May 29, 1907.

We like your paper from the first to the last page, and read it even to all the advertisements. We like its general tone, its newsy records from different places, as well as market reports which are always of interest. In our opinion it is the best lumber paper that comes to our notice.

THE PRATT-WORTHINGTON COMPANY.
E. W. PRATT, JR., Sec'y and Treas.

From a Big Black Walnut House.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30, 1907.

We think the HARDWOOD RECORD is "it."
K. & P. LUMBER COMPANY.
MAX KOSSE, Prest.

From a Manufacturer of Farming Tool Handles.

Ada, Ohio, May 29, 1907.

We are very much pleased with the HARDWOOD RECORD and give especial attention to your article on general market conditions, which we regard as very valuable.

GEORGE H. KEPHART & SON.

From a Pittsburgh Jobber.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 29, 1907.

We often have occasion to refer to the RECORD for hardwood information and it is of benefit to us.

D. L. GILLESPIE & CO.

From a Kentucky Manufacturer.

Ashland, Ky., May 29, 1907.

It is indeed a pleasure to express ourselves as being perfectly satisfied with your very complete periodical. We feel that the market reports and statistics which it brings to us are as authentic as can be obtained, and published in an impartial way. We feel in need of this monitor and look forward with pleasure to its arrival.

R. G. PAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

From a St. Louis Manufacturer.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1907.

Will say the HARDWOOD RECORD fills our requirements as a lumber journal, and that we feel no comments or criticisms from us are in order.

GARRETSON-GREASON LUMBER COMPANY.
W. W. DINGS, Sec'y.

From an Indiana Jobbing House.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 29, 1907.

We do not know of anyone in this part of the country who is not a subscriber to the HARDWOOD RECORD.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER COMPANY.
W. W. Knight, Prest.

From a Stave and Lumber Manufacturer.

Montgomery, Ala., May 30, 1907.

We are readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD and find it very valuable in our business.

ROBERT NIXON LUMBER COMPANY.

From a New York Wholesaler.

New York, May 29, 1907.

Your paper has been always very interesting to me, not only because of its condensed and highly efficient news service and trade reports, but because it is gotten up in a manner that inspires one to read it carefully from beginning to end. In this respect it is vastly different from the average lumber paper.

S. F. MINTER.

TESTIMONIALS

From a Wholesale Hardware House.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 31, 1907.

So far as our experience goes we feel that the HARDWOOD RECORD is a good investment.

THE SIOUX CITY IRON COMPANY.

From a Hardwood Wholesaler.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 1907.

I really feel that the HARDWOOD RECORD is beyond criticism. I certainly take great interest in perusing its columns.

GEORGE P. NOBLE.

From a Walnut and Cherry Specialist.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1907.

I have a high regard for your publication.

W. R. CHIVVIS.

From a Leading Michigan Manufacturer.

Grayling, Mich., May 29, 1907.

I think the HARDWOOD RECORD fills its place in the lumber world splendidly and has done all any lumber journal could expect to accomplish for the trade. Wishing you success and prosperity to the fullest extent.

R. HANSON.

From a Pennsylvania Jobber.

Williamsport, Pa., May 29, 1907.

I enjoy your paper very much, and have always considered it good stuff, and felt that it was edited by one who knew his cue on hardwoods. I have appreciated your "General Market Conditions," which seem to hit the right spot. You put up a good paper.

JAMES MANSEL.

From a Big Thresher Manufacturer.

Battle Creek, Mich., May 30, 1907.

We have no criticism to offer relative to contents of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

ADVANCE THRESHING COMPANY.

From a Wagon Manufacturing Company.

Stoughton, Wis., May 29, 1907.

We find the HARDWOOD RECORD a very valuable acquisition to all information on hardwood business generally.

MANDT WAGON COMPANY.

From the National Casket Company.

Hoboken, N. J., May 29, 1907.

We feel that the HARDWOOD RECORD today is the brightest and best edited paper published in the lumber industry.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY.

E. S. Foster.

From a Box Manufacturer.

St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1907.

Your paper is interesting and covers the field nicely.

OSGOOD & BLODGETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

H. E. Osgood, Sec'y.

From an Ohio Jobbing House.

Columbus, Ohio, May 29, 1907.

Your HARDWOOD RECORD news usually comes from the fountain head.

M. A. HAYWARD & SONS.

From a Dimension Stock Manufacturer.

Clarendon, Ark., June 4, 1907.

We take a great deal of interest in the pages of the RECORD and would be at a loss to undertake to get along without it.

J. B. GALLOWAY COMPANY.

From a Veneer Manufacturer.

Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1907.

From our point of view there is no criticism to be made of your publication. It is quite satisfactory to us in all respects, and we believe it is the best of its kind that is published.

THE LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS.

D. E. Kline.

From a Veneer and Spoke Manufacturer.

Kenova, W. Va., May 31, 1907.

Your publication would be certainly hard to improve upon. If your subscription list does not contain the names of all manufacturers of spokes, rims, gear-stock and wheels it should.

THREE STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

W. W. Bruce, Treas. & Mgr.

WE KILN DRY LUMBER

In carload lots or smaller quantities. We have special facilities for handling carload lots. You can consign your lumber direct to us and it will be perfectly kiln dried and reshipped without extra charge to you for unloading and reloading. Our plant on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., with switch track direct to our new modern dry kiln, is very convenient and accessible to all Chicago and vicinity. Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device, the very best that money can buy, for the perfect seasoning of lumber. Write us to-day for prices on carload lots or smaller quantities.

**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY**

900 Elston
Avenue

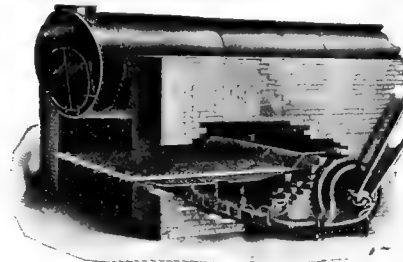
Chicago

HOLLOW BLAST GRATES

Haven't you often wished you had some device that would enable you to

**BURN YOUR SAWDUST,
SAVE YOUR WOOD,
KEEP STEAM BLOWING OFF ALL DAY?**

The GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE represents the most perfect FORCED DRAFT SYSTEM on the market. With it you can obtain as good results with WET, GREEN or FROZEN SAWDUST as a draft grate gives with DRY WOOD. It saves LABOR IN FIRING. It COSTS practically



NOTHING FOR REPAIRS, the blast bars and pipe being kept cool by a current of fresh air. In most cases it PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY MONTH.

Write for quotations, with due provision for TRIAL BEFORE ACCEPTANCE. Give number of boilers, width of furnaces or ovens and length of grates.

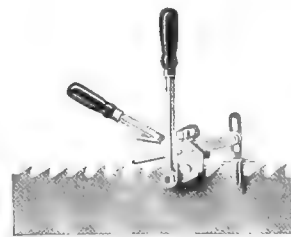
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
GREENVILLE, MICH.

The largest manufacturer of blast grates, edgers and trimmers in the world.



This Truck—The Gillette Truck—with its Roller Bearing Axle—Unbreakable Malleable Iron Caster-Fork, Improved Stake Pockets and general Superiority of Construction is the Easiest Running Truck made. Strongest where other trucks are weakest. Best Truck to buy. Cheapest Truck to use. Invest money in these trucks. Do not waste it on others.

GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan



Band Saw Swage

**Hanchett's
Saw
Swages**

Simple in Construction

Easy to Adjust

Strong and Durable

Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10

It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

**HANCHETT
SWAGE WORKS**

**Big Rapids,
Mich.**



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

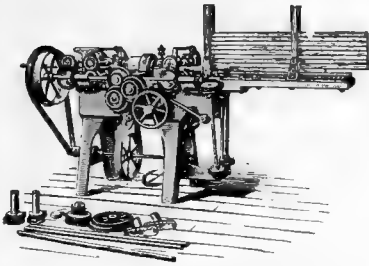
✱ FOR MAKING ✱

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
Wagons, Carriages,
Rims, Shafts, Poles,
Neck-Yokes,

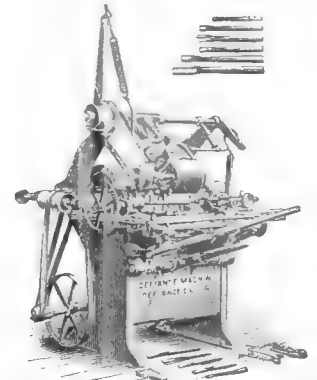
Single Trees, Hoops,
Handles, Bobbins, Spools,
Insulator Pins and
Oval Wood Dishes.

INVENTED AND BUILT BY
The DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

— Send for 500 Page Catalogue —



AUTOMATIC LONG HANDLE LATHE



HAMMER AND HATCHET HANDLE LATHE

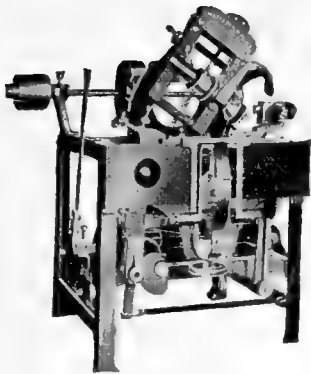
IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners
ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.
It will pay you to get in touch with us.

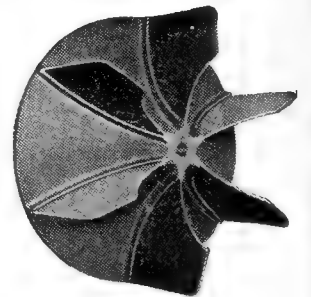
MATTESON MFG. CO. 120-128 SO. CLINTON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

**ESPECIALLY**

Adapted for Handling Shavings, Saw-
dust and Stringy Material of All Kinds

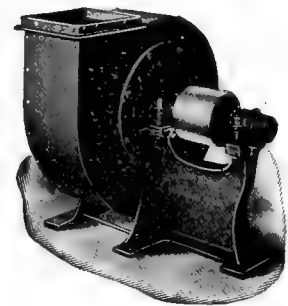
1-PIECE FAN WHEEL. Get Catalogue 58-G NO OBSTRUCTIONS.

We Also Make Lumber Dryers.



NEW YORK BLOWER COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., Bucyrus, O.
Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis.

**A machine that declares saw mill dividends**

AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE.

☐ An inexpensive little device that *saves a dollar a day* and upwards.

☐ Stops one of the biggest profit leaks at the mill. Pays for itself several times over during a year.

☐ Isn't it worth investigating?

FRANCIS MARSHALL, - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

RAPID AND ECONOMICAL LOG LOADING

Largely depends on the independence of the loader.

¶ As logs are usually skidded to the nearest point on the railroad, they are necessarily scattered along the track and it's cheaper to go to the logs than move the logs to the loader.

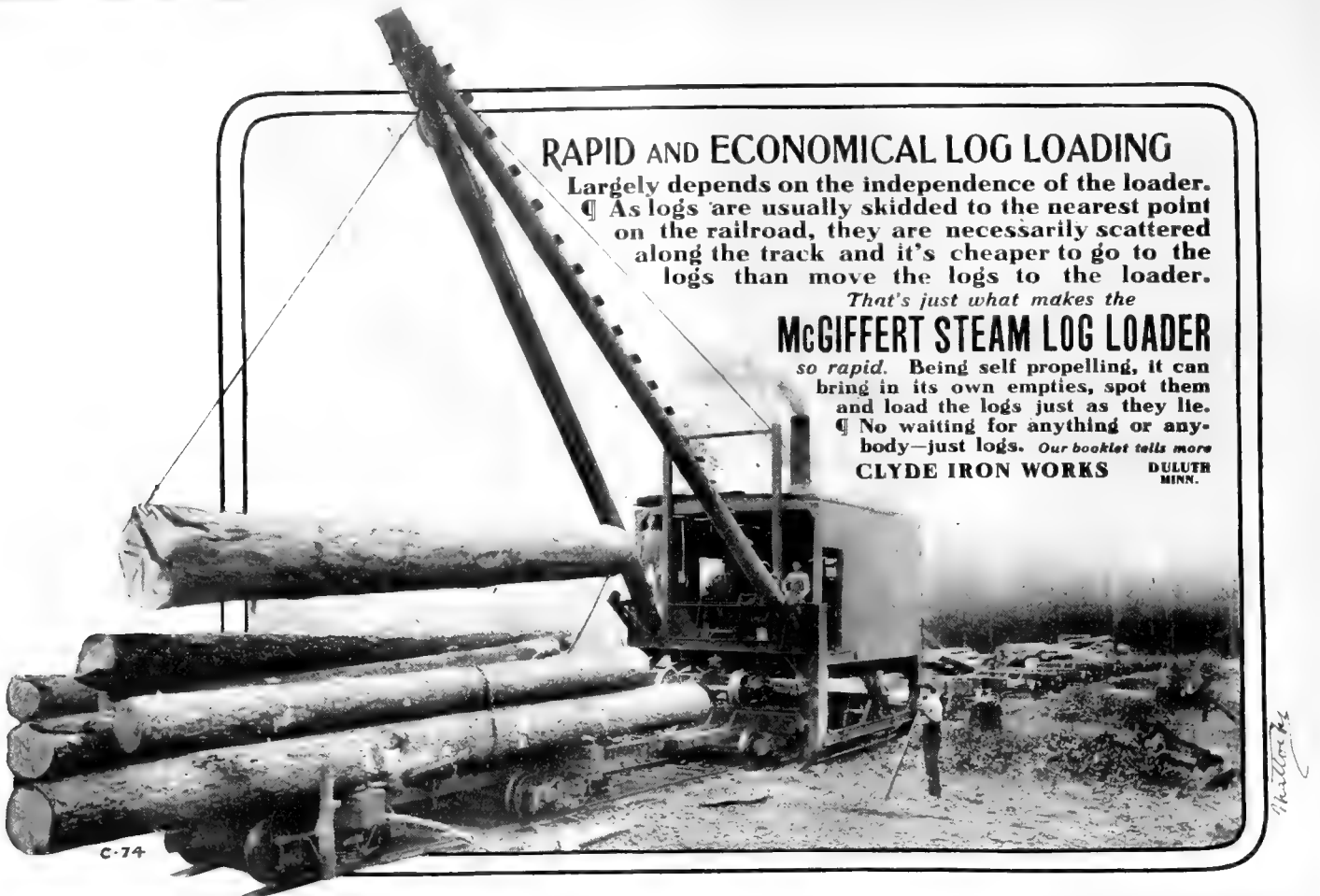
That's just what makes the

McGIFFERT STEAM LOG LOADER

so rapid. Being self propelling, it can bring in its own empties, spot them and load the logs just as they lie.

¶ No waiting for anything or anybody—just logs. *Our booklet tells more*

CLYDE IRON WORKS DULUTH MINN.



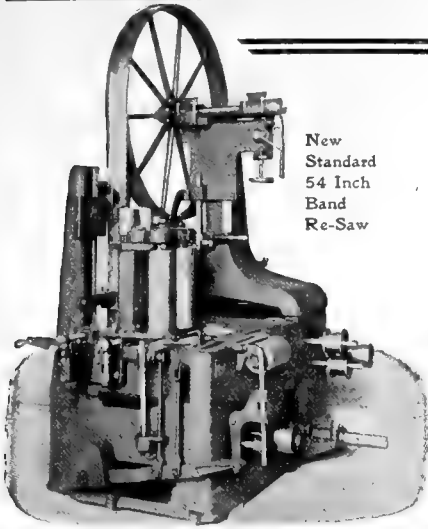
ATKINS Silver Steel SAWS

cost more than other Saws, because they are BETTER. The First cost of a Saw does not count for much. What you want is your **Money's Worth**. Isn't it better to pay a fair price and get the best rather than a low price and get poor goods? Try an ATKINS SAW. They're better.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

The Silver Steel Saw People.
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis.

Branches:	Atlanta,	Chicago,	Memphis,	Minneapolis,	New Orleans,
	New York City,	Portland,	San Francisco,	Seattle,	Toronto.



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

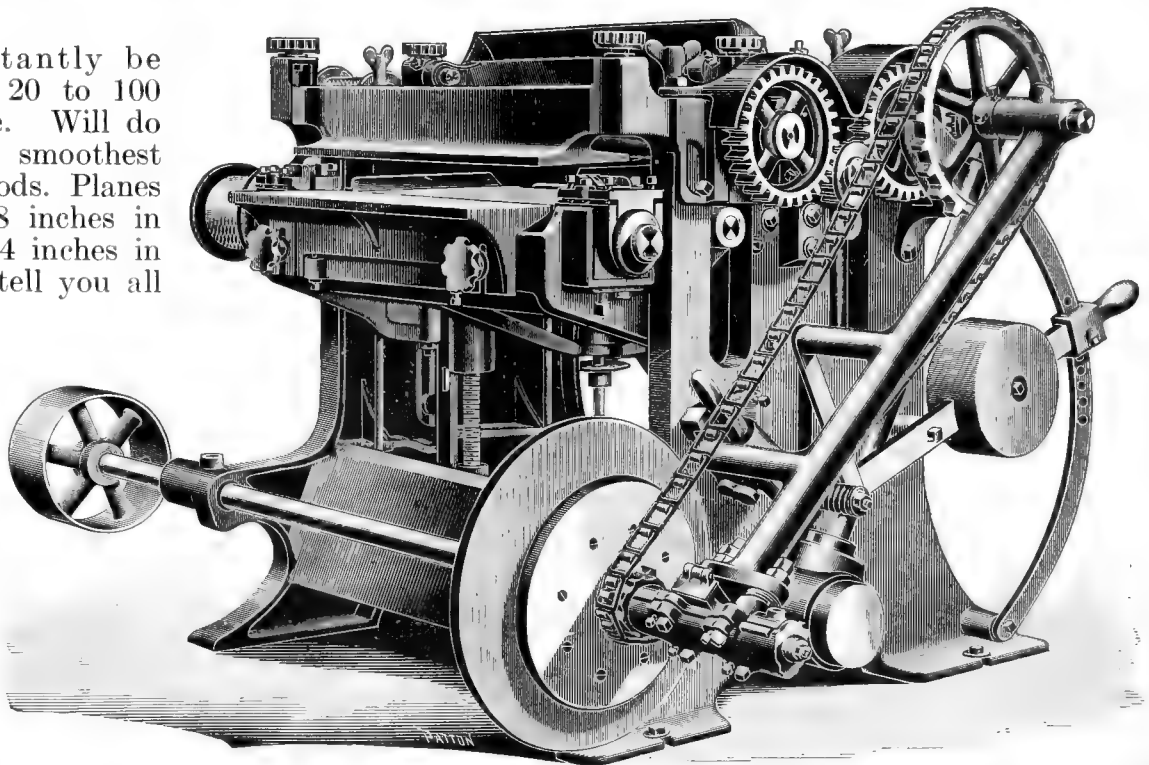
Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Holmes' No. 46 Variable Feed Planer

Feed can instantly be changed from 20 to 100 feet per minute. Will do the finest and smoothest work on hardwoods. Planes from 1-16 to 8 inches in thickness and 24 inches in width. Let us tell you all about it.

**E. & B.
Holmes
Machinery
Company**

Buffalo, N. Y.



LIDGERWOOD MACHINES

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS
SNAKERS
YARDERS

LOADERS
PULL BOATS
CABLEWAYS

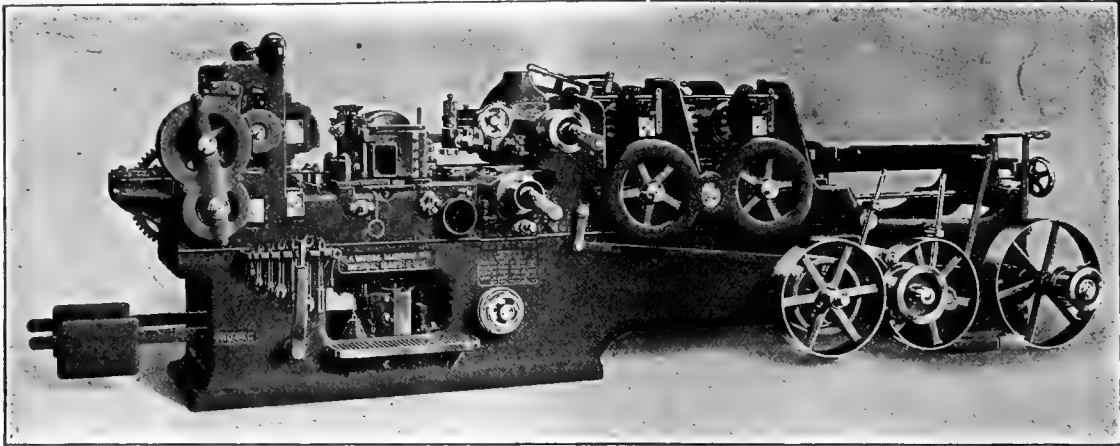
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty St., New York.

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La.

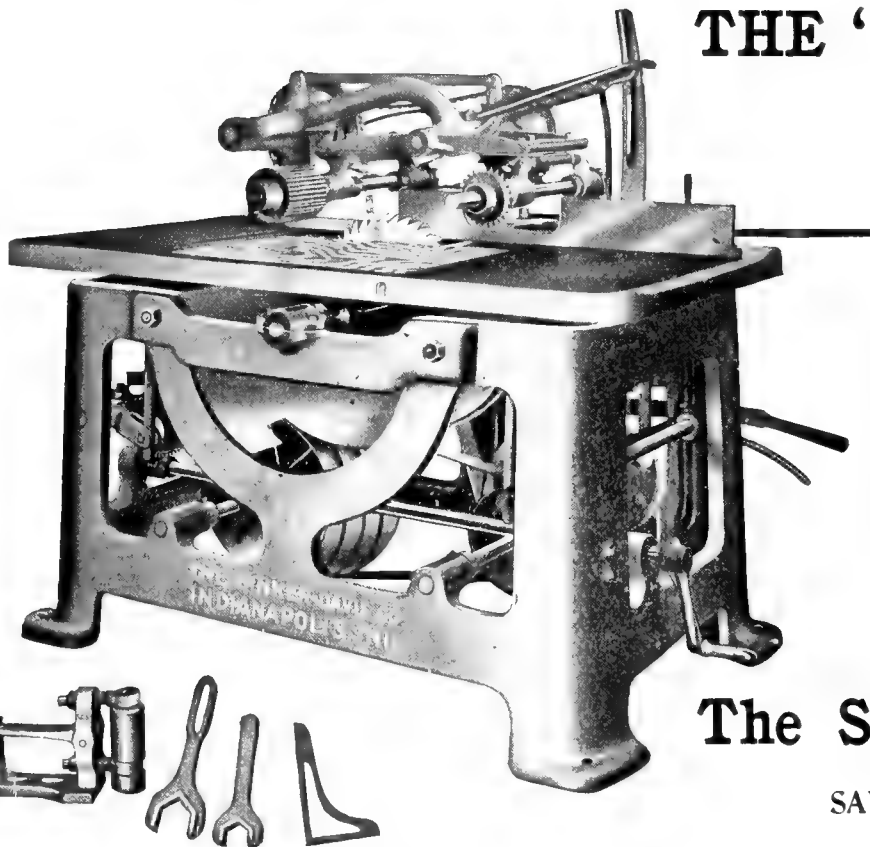


No. 24 C FLOORING MACHINE



A heavy, powerful, eight roll matcher particularly suited to producing, in quantity, Hardwood Flooring of High Finish. SPECIAL PATENTED Appliances and Attachments. Write us and we'll tell you how we can double your output and improve the quality. : : : : :

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston
CHICAGO **SPECIALISTS IN** **SEATTLE**
FLOORERS, PLANERS AND MOULDERS



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine: it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

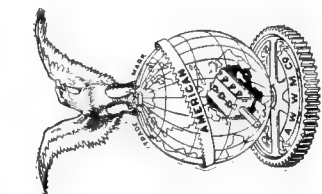
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
 Indianapolis, Ind.



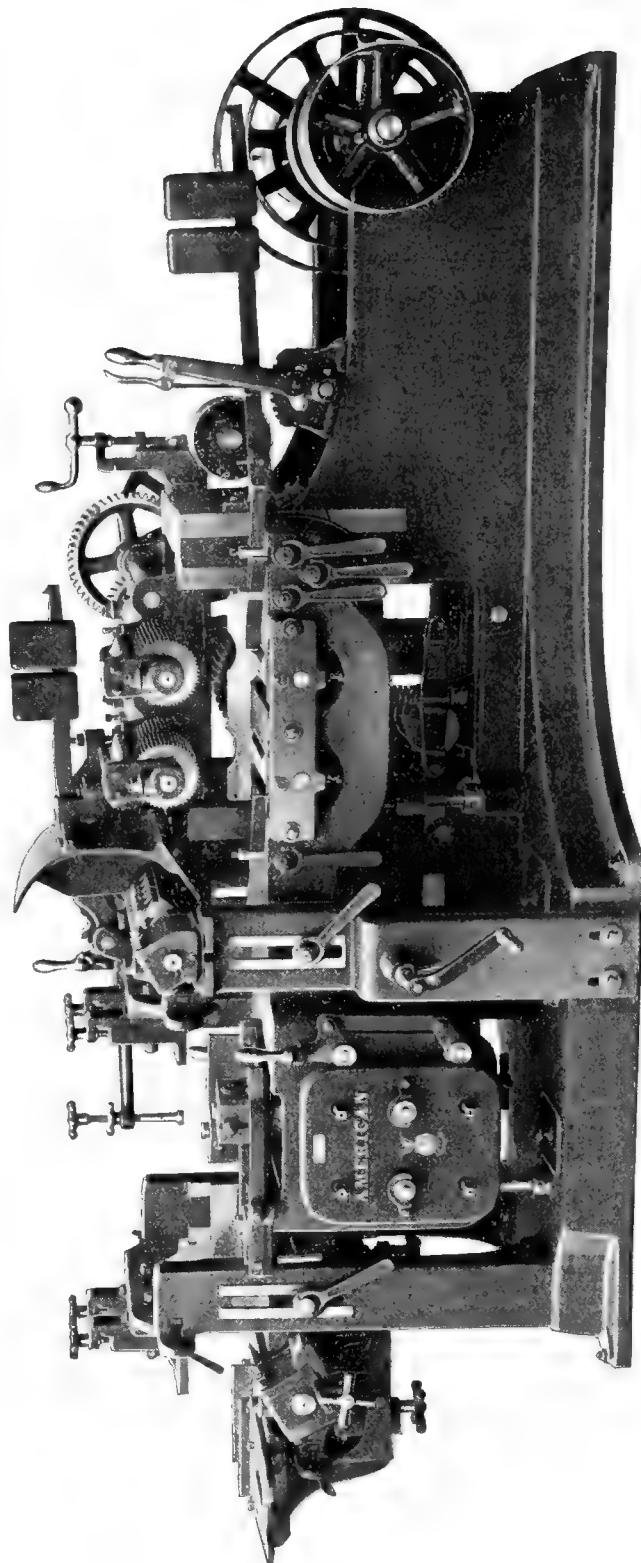
AMERICAN

12-in. and 14-in. Four Column Outside Moulder

Combining all the advantages of an Inside and Outside Moulder, together with several improvements not found on any other. Instantaneous locking and unlocking of side spindles and top arbor boxes, with micrometer adjustment of top arbor.

It has the most powerful feed ever placed on a moulder.

Superior to any moulding machine yet produced.



Write for a pamphlet. Our nearest salesroom will gladly furnish you with any information desired.

American Wood Working Machinery Company

GENERAL OFFICES: ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALES ROOMS:

NEW ORLEANS: Hennen Bldg.

CHICAGO: Fisher Bldg.

NEW YORK: Cedar and West Sts.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

Hardwoods Dried in a Week!

Our method can be attached to your old Kiln.

If it does not do all we claim after being installed,
we will take it out without expense to you.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dept. D.

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars 6/4x8 in. and up 1st & 2nd Cottonwood

One " 7/8x8 " " "

Two " 5/4x12 " " "

Two " 4/4 " " Plain Red Oak

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.

20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.

4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.

9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent
except where
our

Two Piece
Geometrical
Barter Coin
is in use, then
imitation isn't
possible.
Sample if you
ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS
& CO.
Chicago

We also make
Time Checks,
Stencils and
Log Hammers.

**THE GENERAL LUMBER
COMPANY****Hardwoods**

HEMLOCK
YELLOW PINE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Save Your Money by Using the

RED BOOK

Published Semi-Annually in January and July

It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in carlots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.

The book indicates their financial standing and manner of meeting obligations. Covers the UNITED STATES and MINNITOBA.

The trade recognizes this book as the authority on the lines it covers.

A well organized collection department is also operated and the same is open to you.

WRITE FOR TERMS

Lumbermen's Credit Association

ESTABLISHED 1898

1405 Great Northern Building, CHICAGO
116 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY

MENTION THIS PAPER

RUSSEL WHEEL AND FOUNDRY CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

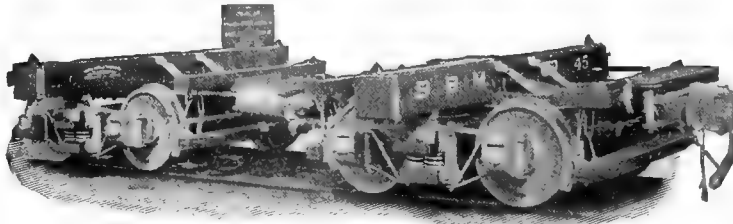
WE BUILD

Logging Cars

AND

Logging Machinery

Your Correspondence Solicited



ALLOW US TO POINT OUT
THE ADVANTAGES OF
OUR EQUIPMENT



TELL US YOUR WANTS
AND GET OUR PRICES

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

**VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK**

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PILED ON OUR KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE YARD

1 car 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
6 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
18 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
2 cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Oak
1 car 6/4 Common and Better White Oak
1 car 5/4 Common and Better White Oak
1/2 car 8/4 Common and Better White Oak
2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
1 car 4/4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
1 car 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Quartered Red Oak

We also manufacture Sawn and Sliced Quartered Oak Veneers.
Can make prompt shipments.

Keys-Fannin Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Band
and Circular Sawn

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Plain and quartered red and white Oak, Hemlock
Bass and Chestnut. Give us a trial.

Herndon, Wyoming Co., W. Va.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5/4	" " " "	2 Cars
5/4	" " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6/4	" " " " " "	1 Car
6/4	" " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8/4	" " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10/4	" " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10/4	" " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12/4	" " No. 1	1,500 Feet
12/4	" " " 2	1,000 Feet
4/4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8/4	" " " " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8, 4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETISBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us. : :

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

COTTONWOOD WANTED

We want to buy one to five million feet of log run cottonwood. We will send our inspector to take the stock up at the mill and pay cash for it as shipped.

ASH WANTED

" 300M feet 6-4, 8-4, 14-4 and 16-4 No. 1 Common and 1st and 2nds for immediate shipment, or to be cut and shipped when dry.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards
 of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARD-
 WOODS we offer for quick shipment from
 Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers
 In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
② FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
 Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and
 Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO.

191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or

LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y

1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

THIS CUT SHOWS

The No. 11 Ober Lathe

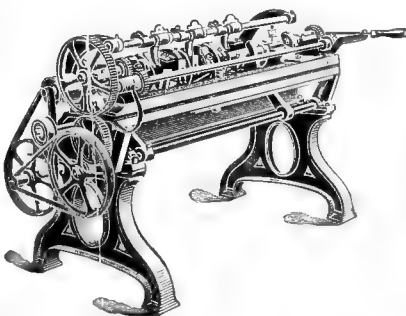
For turning Axe, Adze, Pick, Sledge, Hammer and Hatchet Handles, Spokes, Whiffletrees,
 Gun Stocks, Shoe Lasts, etc., etc. It is very simple, strong and durable, requires ut very
 little power and is very easily and quickly changed from one kind of work to another.

We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and Variety Work,
 Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc.

Complete catalogue and price list free.

The Ober Manufacturing Co.

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WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
150,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
125,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
100,000 ft. 2 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and
orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other
Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick De-
liveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are
offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common
and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the
highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

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Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

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RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have
4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily
filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Bass-
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Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and
White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

WISCONSIN

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R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty—Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
50M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have
Made
More
Than
1,000
and
Know
How.



Standard
for a
Quarter
Century

Cheap and easy logging.
Write for circular & prices.

S. C. OVERPACK

MANISTEE,
MICH.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer
cutting plant in the country. High-
grade product from Birch, Maple,
Elm, Basswood, Ash and other na-
tive woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

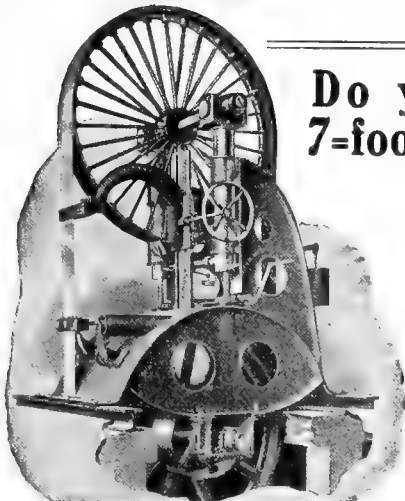
This is a first-class
machine and will
give the best of re-
sults. It is strong,
well made, and as
good as it looks.
Write us and we will
give you full particu-
lars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.



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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING
CHICAGO

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

**Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
Material**

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Laflin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1 2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Laflin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE.

1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT

PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

CHAS. MILLER

MILTON MILLER

MILLER BROS.

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Main Office: 208 WILLOUGHBY BLDG. 6 E. MADISON ST.
Phone Central 1363 CHICAGO, ILL.

Yards: Loomis St. S. of 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., Houston Miss., Macon, Miss.

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

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W. A. DAVIS

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1612 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone
NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

Heath Witbeck Co. CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK.

THEBES, ILL.

McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 6-4" 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak.

50 M. ft. 6-4" No. 1 Common and Better Sap Gum.

100 M. ft. 3-4" No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.

50 M. ft. 3-4" No. 1 Common and Better Plain Oak.

Write us for delivered quotations.

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for comparison will convince you that our product is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and

BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.
Manufacturers

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

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JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

THOMPSON :: :: MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL, OR CARGO



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.

Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. ¶ Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. ¶ Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. ¶ We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building
GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

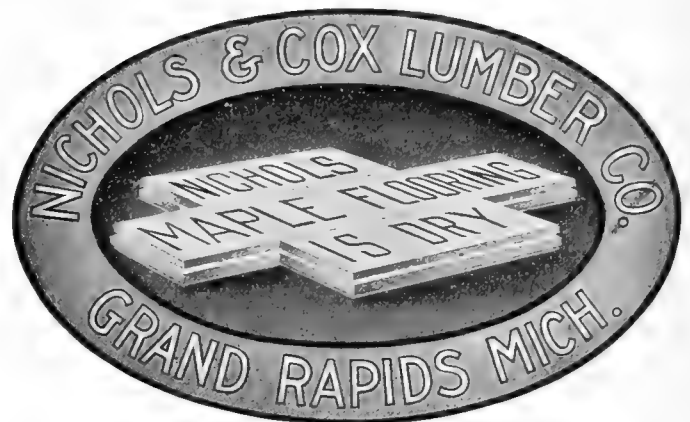
Manufacturers of

National Maple AND Birch Flooring

and all kinds of Michigan hardwood lumber

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
ON 80M FEET 8 4 TAMARACK AND
20M FEET 4/4 TAMARACK.

MAIN OFFICE :
205-209 MICHIGAN TRUST
BUILDING.



Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
Hermansville, Michigan

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

*Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar, Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for

**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI,

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OHIO

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy

**OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD**

All Grades and
Thicknesses

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

**Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm**

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

.. THE ..

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM**

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH



WE BUY
Oak, Poplar
and Walnut
For Cash

Mercantile Library Building

Cincinnati, O.

A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4 4, 6 4 and 8 4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4 4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4 4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4 4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40' 13' and up
30,000 feet 4 4 Poplar Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4 4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4 4 and 8 4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4 4 Log Run Elm
22,000 feet 4 4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4 4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4 4 to 8 4 Log Run Ash, 50' 1' & 2, 35', No. 1 Com.
15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4 4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

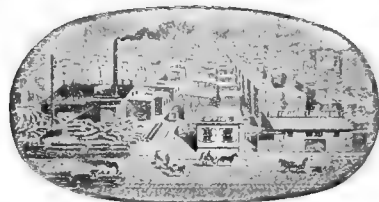
L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1 1/4 inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

J. V. Stimson

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MANUFACTURED

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar,
Ash and Chestnut

Offer a few cars 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Oak to move quick

PEKIN, INDIANA

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

June Stock List

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak

50,000 ft. 5=4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak

60,000 ft. 6=4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.

Walnut our specialty.

Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quartered

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar



T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.

Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

100,000 feet 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

100,000 feet 13" to 17" Box Boards Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufac-
turers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents. }

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS
MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Telephone
Canal 930)

Chicago

The life of our business is the production of
RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every
use, in accordance with methods developed
by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshwood, Missouri

COMMON SENSE

IS SHOWN BY TAKING ONE OF OUR POLICIES

PENNA. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

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NEW YORK OFFICE: No. 1 MADISON AVE.

There is no house in the East with better facilities to promptly supply the totality of your hardwood requirements at a satisfactory price.

Will be glad to quote you on everything in lumber, delivered anywhere.

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LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.
 55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
 25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
 19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
 80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
 28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
 28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 40,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
 65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 16,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
 4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 16,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
 10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
 28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
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All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

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Prompt delivery guaranteed

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Prices are Yours for the Asking

SOUTHERN STOCK

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 50 M. ft. 2 in. Elm, Log Run.
 675 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, 1st and 2nd.
 320 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, No. 1 Common.
 20 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
 50 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
 59 M. ft. 1 in. Gum, Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in.
 175 M. ft. 1 in. Red Gum, Common and Better.
 100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, Common and Better.
 100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, No. 1 Common.
 100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Log Run.
 100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
 45 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
 20 M. ft. 1 in. Sycamore, Log Run.

Also prepared to make quotations on all kinds
and grades of

NORTHERN STOCK

G. W. Jones Lbr. Co.
APPLETON, WIS.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.) ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
 SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber
 RANDOLPH BUILDING MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
 WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED
OAK AND RED GUM
 POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE
ATLANTA - - - GEORGIA

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING
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Rockhard, Maple and Beech FLOORING

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We do our own logging, sawing and handling, and are so organized that we control every step of the manufacturing from the stump to finished product.

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Please keep in mind also that especially is it true of Hardwood Flooring that

Quality is Remembered after Price is Forgotten

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CADILLAC, MICH.

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"CUMMER" MAPLE
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MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

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for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
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7,000 feet 4/4 Bird's Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.

5 cars 5/4 hard Maple, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.

3 cars 4/4 Birch, strictly the full product of the log, No. 2 common and better.

2 cars Maple and Beach dimension, 2" and over wide by 12-18-24-30 and 36" long.

1 car 6/4 x 6/4 Maple dimension, 12-18-24-30 and 36" long.

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Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4

GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4

BASSWOOD—4/4

BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

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Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our **Soft Gray Elm** to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

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Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.
This stock runs 10 in. and wider, and 50% or more 19 inches and wider.

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(INCORPORATED)
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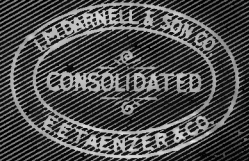
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SAP GUM
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CYPRESS
POPLAR



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Quartered White	Hollow Backed
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Hardwood Lumber

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10 Cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 in. Shop Cypress.

10 Cars 1 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Dimension Cypress.
20 Cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
20 Cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Cottonwood.

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak	3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank	2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider	10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.	7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak	8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak	1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
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SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

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Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.

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13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

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HARD MAPLE

1 in. 1,000,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.
3 in. 50,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.

BEECH

1 in. 100,000 ft.
BIRCH
1 in. 500,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.
2 in. 100,000 ft.
2½ in. 50,000 ft.

BASSWOOD

1 in. 300,000 ft.
GRAY ELM
1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 200,000 ft.
3 in. 200,000 ft.

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Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

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Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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BOARDS AND PLANKSInspection at point of
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We are not **Wizards** in making new grades to fit a price.No tricks in our methods of making shipments. The
straight grades are good enough for us.If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK,
ASH, CHESTNUT or OAK, MAPLE and YELLOW
PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our
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IN ANY QUANTITIES AND GRADES

Ash 100,600 ft. 4 4 to 16 4 fine condition, from No. 1 & 2 down to culls.
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Cypress 175,000 ft. 4 4 to 8 4 From the Gulf, Selects to box.
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JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

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Lumber direct from our own mills in straight or mixed carloads.

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Large stock dry lumber always on hand

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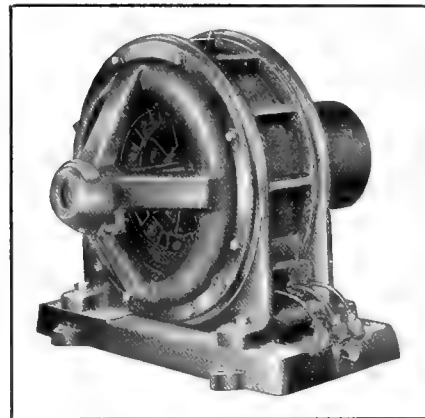
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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

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Kiln Dried

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Polished



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We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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Manufacturers of Band
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

The first annual meeting of this association will be held at Cadillac, Mich., on Wednesday, July 31. This is a very important meeting and a full attendance of the hardwood manufacturers of Michigan is solicited.

WM. H. WHITE, President.
BRUCE ODELL, Secretary.

General Market Conditions.

The reports of market conditions received from the numerous hardwood centers of the United States, as given in this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, bear little indication of any midsummer dullness in the trade. Manufacturers and jobbers at nearly all trade centers report a large increase in inquiries during the last two weeks, indicative of a coming demand of much strength. Again, it would seem that buyers are not going to be caught late in the fall without stocks and no way of transporting lumber to their yards and factories, as they were last year. There is every evidence that there will be as great a car shortage this fall as there was last, and the wise buyer is evidently trying to get himself in such a position that car shortage is not going to interrupt his business.

Undeniably every variety of dry stock is in short supply and there is very little indication that there will be enough lumber produced to fully care for the wants of the trade during the remainder of the year. Another spell of bad weather has prevailed in the lower Mississippi valley during the last ten days, which has again added an interruption of woods and sawmill operations to the many of the past season. Lumber, especially oak, poplar and chestnut, is being manufactured at a very fair rate in the mountain districts, but the totality of this will not compensate for the immense shortage in the great hardwood regions of western Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Flooring manufacturers still have about all the business they can handle, and there is no indication of cessation in demand. The same can be said of veneer plants. The call for veneers and panels is increasing every day, as manufacturers of furniture and other lines recognize their cheapness and high qualities as compared with other lumber.

On the whole, the buying situation and its prospects are excellent. The general financial condition of both manufacturers and jobbers is good and banks seem to have plenty of money to assist in furthering any legitimate business enterprise. As a matter of fact, banking funds are at present not going into bond issues and long-time paper to any extent, but are being held for general and immediate commercial needs.

Distribution of Hardwoods.

For more than a year the HARDWOOD RECORD has been engaged in preparing a list showing the amount of hardwood lumber by kind, grade and thickness; dimension stock by kind, grade and size, and veneer and panel stock by kind, grade, size and thickness, used annually by the many thousands of hardwood consumers throughout the United States and Canada. This information has been issued in bulletin form, printed at regular intervals, and supplied gratuitously to the lumber advertising clients of the RECORD.

The work has thus far involved the sending out of nearly a half million letters, and it has progressed to the extent that the list already acquired comprises by far the largest and most comprehensive history of the hardwood consuming wants of the country that has ever been gotten together. As a matter of fact the RECORD has been the pioneer in this service, and it has been such as the clients of the paper have highly appreciated, as is evidenced by the advertising patronage enjoyed.

Specifically, the bulletins recite name of city and state; name of concern; name of lumber buyer; line of goods manufactured; kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber used; kinds and sizes of dimension stock used; kinds and thicknesses of veneers; kinds and thicknesses and sizes of panels.

The paragraphs of these bulletins are cut out by the recipient and pasted on index cards having numbered tabs corresponding with various kinds of lumber. Such tabs as do not represent kinds of lumber employed by the given concern are cut off the card, and then they are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No concern not in good commercial repute is listed. The many houses employing this system are enthusiastic over it, as it enables them to tell at a glance every user of every kind of lumber, dimension stock or veneer anywhere in the country. It is invaluable to every lumber sales department.

There are many deductions that may be made from a study of these card files, but one feature of particular interest is the popularity and universal use of some woods as compared with the relatively limited use of others. Of all hardwoods growing in the United States oak is the most popular. As an evidence of this 300 of these index cards, selected at random from Canada and the states of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Georgia, Illinois and Indiana, and carefully analyzed, show that of this number 153 buyers are users of plain white oak; 123 of plain red oak; 94 of quartered white oak; 54 of quartered red oak. The next most used wood is poplar, of which there are 136 users in the group named. Of the other woods, descending the scale of popularity, there are 87 users of hard maple; 85 of red gum; 80 of basswood; 71 of white ash; 69 of red birch; 63 of cypress; 60 of chestnut; 55 of cottonwood; 53 of hickory; 49 of mahogany; 48 of soft maple; 31 of white birch; 30 of gray elm; 29 of rock elm; 27 of black walnut; 27 of beech; 26 of brown ash; 25 of cherry;

19 of sycamore, 18 of tupelo gum; 16 of water elm; 8 of butternut, and 1 each of persimmon, willow, dogwood, locust and holly.

Of the same 300 buyers there are 49 users of plain oak dimension stock; 21 of hickory; 9 of ash; 7 of quartered oak; 6 of gum; 6 of birch; 5 of hard maple; 5 of soft maple; 4 of beech; 4 of poplar; 3 of elm; 2 of chestnut; 2 of cypress; 2 of mahogany, and 2 of basswood.

Of the above named group, the requirements in veneer and panel stock are represented by 39 using quartered oak; 34 plain oak; 22 mahogany; 21 poplar; 15 birch; 14 gum; 9 basswood; 6 maple; 5 ash; 4 bird's-eye maple; 4 gray elm; 4 walnut; 3 red oak; 3 curly birch; 2 rock elm; 1 cypress; 1 tupelo gum; 1 water elm.

Inspection Rights of the Seller.

In the news columns of this issue of HARDWOOD RECORD will be found recited a controversy that is now taking place between a prominent Memphis manufacturer and the National Hardwood Lumber Association over the seller's right to witness inspection of lumber sold by him, being made by a National Association's licensed inspector.

The manufacturer relates that he had an order requiring National inspection; when the inspector came to the yard to load out the lumber, he refused to allow one of the manufacturer's inspectors to go on the pile with him. The shipper refused to allow the inspection to proceed without one of his representatives being present, on the ground that the lumber belonged to him until it was delivered to the customer, and that he had a right to know the inspection and measurement were correct by reviewing it at the time it was done. He further contends that since licensed inspectors are under bonds to make good claims against them if they are at fault, the average inspector will favor the buyer to avoid any possibility of being mulcted. The Memphis gentleman asserts the president of the National Association advised him that the inspector had the right to refuse a seller permission to have a representative present when he was inspecting lumber. This, he thinks, is an attempt to take away from the seller a just right, as he contends that the seller of any goods has a right to know what he is delivering on a given sale. He contends that the ruling in the matter is absolutely unjust.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has invariably argued that it is a weakness on the part of any association to attempt to prescribe inspection rules in the interpretation of which all parties in interest do not have an equal part—i. e., a basis upon which the purchase and sale of lumber is conducted. It has repeatedly contended that buyers of lumber, whether they be jobbers or consumers, should be represented in the inspection system. The same arguments should certainly apply in favor of the sellers of lumber. They undoubtedly have the right to be represented when delivery of their lumber is being made, and it is doubtful if the National Association can maintain the opposite stand in this particular.

In contradistinction to the case cited is the attitude of the inspection bureau of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. It not only gives sellers and buyers the privilege of viewing the work of inspectors, but invites their presence, and every inspector is instructed to carefully explain his reasons for the classification of each separate piece of lumber if so requested.

Learning the Freight Business.

The agitation over railroad matters, especially concerning freight rates, that has transpired during the last six months is developing an avid desire on the part of lumbermen to thoroughly familiarize themselves with freight matters.

For many years past if one asked ninety-nine lumbermen out of a hundred what they considered a just rate to haul a ton of lumber a mile for a certain distance they would have told you that they did not know and that all they did know of the freight question was what they paid the railroad for the service. In the old days, if perchance a lumberman secured a cut of two cents a hundred on a certain shipment, he immediately conceived that he had obtained a freight bargain, regardless of what the tariff rate before had been.

All this agitation nowadays is causing the average lumberman to make some cost and profit figures for himself on his freight, just

as he does in buying a piece of timber land or a sawmill. He is trying to learn what constitutes fair railroad transportation cost, and to what profit the railroad is entitled on the business.

Incidental to this education in freight matters there are certain technical terms that must be acquired in order to make just estimates of value on bulk transportation.

"Average length of haul" in railroad parlance is compiled from records made up at every point where freight is received and covers the number of tons received for shipment and the distance to be transported. This item indicates the average distance which a ton of freight is hauled.

"Ton mileage" is indicative of the number of tons carried one mile.

"Freight train mileage" is the average number of miles traveled by each freight train.

"Freight trainload" is found by dividing ton mileage by the freight and mixed train mileage.

"Car mileage" shows the average distance traveled by each car.

To determine the average carload divide the ton mileage by the car mileage.

"Average number of cars per train" is compiled from car accountants' records.

To find the rate per ton mile divide the freight earnings by the number of tons carried one mile.

To determine "freight density," or in other words, tons carried one mile per mile of road, divide the ton mileage by the average mileage operated.

To find "train mileage per mile of road" divide the train miles by the average mileage operated.

"Earnings per train mile" are deduced by dividing the total earnings by train mileage; and for earnings per car mile follow the same method, only use car mileage as a divisor instead of train mileage.

Educating the Boys.

A great many lumbermen who are readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD have sons they are attempting to educate so that they shall enable them to earn their own living. Thousands of lumbermen's sons are students at high schools, academies, colleges and universities, learning Latin, Greek, higher mathematics, history and literature and acquiring a mass of other knowledge which is very valuable but of little utility in fitting them for the point in view—earning their living should occasion arise.

Perhaps this observation does not include such young men as are securing the basis of knowledge to fit them for entering one of the learned professions, but college training *per se*, for the young man who proposes to take up a purely business career, has not thus far proved such as adds materially to his ability as a money-maker. All these young men, in whatever sort of school, have a long vacation at this time of year which is usually frittered away in alleged sport and recreation.

The American youth loves the woods just for the woods' sake, and it goes without saying that the average lumberman would like to have his son know more about the trees from both a scientific and practical viewpoint than he ever had the opportunity to learn himself, and why should the boys not use at least this leisure time for profit as well as play? The trees are a most delightful study, and even though the knowledge gained of them should never be utilized in the practical life of later years, the study of them will prove far more satisfactory and entertaining than nine-tenths of the prescribed ones at academy and university.

Practical forestry is now becoming a recognized business pursuit that promises as much financially for the young man as electrical engineering did a decade ago. It is a pursuit well worth while, and it has the added advantage of the incomparable appurtenances of the forest—pure water, good air and the outdoor life that brings health and renewed energy to every young man engaged in it.

Where now there are but scores of young men learning forestry as practiced in the great Pisgah mountain estate in North Carolina, for instance, there should be thousands there and elsewhere taking this delightful, healthful and prospectively money making course.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

His Absent Darling.

I mourn my darling all day long; deserted by the muses
I try to tune my voice to song, but sadly it refuses;
It is my luckless lot to be condemned to useless waiting,
My loved one will not come to me, she's busy roller skating.

'Tis she with laughter in her eyes who is my inspiration;
She smiles at me and sadness flies from off my reservation;
She teaches me to cling to cheer and turn from futile hating,
But fretfully I linger here while she is roller skating.

Hark! From afar a rasping noise comes floating on the breezes;
My dainty fancies it destroys, my blood it fairly freezes:
The cheerful mood I had is gone—confound that awful grating
Produced by shouting children on the sidewalk roller skating.

Policy.

The first law of self-preservation—forgiveness.

Be One of the Few.

Gossips dislike everybody who refuses to supply them with raw material.

A Paradox.

If you move in a society round or swim in a social circle, it's hard to make ends meet!

Simple.

If you have a little brass, it's easy enough to make money; just exchange it for somebody's gold.

Let Him Alone.

A man's idea of a bore is somebody who continually butts in when he is talking about himself.

Vulnerable Spots.

Stuff a woman with compliments and a man with food, and they'll do most anything for you, if you strike while the iron is hot.

Our Age.

No matter how much we are inclined to extravagant speech, there's one thing we never exaggerate.

THE VACATION SEASON.



Hardwood Lumberman—The lumber business is all right—but it ain't nothin' like this!

Might Take Offense.

In condoling with a newly-made widow it isn't in good taste to tell her that her hubby is better off!

Disarmed.

An open door lets the knocker out of a job.

Plentiful.

A secret enemy—one who can't keep your secrets to himself.

Only Then.

Men enjoy farming—if they have enough money to hire it done.

Look Out!

Remorse is the back-handed slap Time gives the face of Folly.

Disappointed.

The man who hunts too hard for pleasure is frequently too worn out to enjoy it when it is found.

A Sure Sign.

When love becomes logical, the honeymoon is surely waning.

Settle Down.

Few "roving blades" are sharp enough to cut a wide swath.

In Love Affairs.

It often happens that where there's a will, there's a won't.

A Bachelor's Soliloquy.

To wed, or not to wed;
That is the question;
Whether 'tis better
To remain single,
And disappoint a few women—
For a time;
Or marry,
And disappoint one woman—
For life.

Smile.

He who smiles,
And laughs away
The little trials
Of life today
Shall live to smile
And laugh away
A greater trial
Another day.

ZANE THOMPSON.

Precocious Willie's Fate.

Little Willie hung his sister,
'Twas an hour before they missed her;
"Don't he do the cutest tricks?
Such a mind and only six!"

Little Willie fell down the elevator,
They didn't find him till a week later;
The neighbors all said, "Gee whiz!
What a spoiled child that Willie is!"

W. OF O. & N. A. OF C.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-SIXTH PAPER.

Eucalyptus.

Eucalyptus Globulus—Lab.

In the year 1856 the eucalyptus tree was first introduced into the United States. It belongs to a family which is native to Australia and neighboring islands, and which contains many species that have been widely transplanted; in this country, however, none of them have succeeded remarkably well outside of Florida and California; in the latter state they flourish with wonderful facility. The species *Eucalyptus globulus* is the one commonly meant when speaking of the trees which grow in the United States. It is the blue gum of Australia, which is also sometimes called the stringy-bark, iron-bark, grey gum and bastard-box.

In the semi-tropical parts of Florida and southern California, as well as along the Gulf in Texas, and parts of Arizona, climatic conditions are such as favor the best growth of eucalyptus, although the trees must be confined to regions which are free from biting frosts and sudden changes. If owners of barren land in such sections could be brought to realize the high value of the eucalyptus and the ease with which it can be cultivated successfully, it could be made a valuable acquisition.

The flowers of eucalyptus are beautiful and sweet, furnishing ample material for bees to work with. Its leaves are exquisitely shaded into blue, gray or green, those of the young trees being oval and stalkless and of a decidedly bluish tinge; as they grow older, stems appear, and the leaves elongate and change their shape and color to a considerable degree. The bark is a striking feature of the tree; it is gray, smooth in places, and in others stringy and easily stripped off. The fruit of eucalyptus is a nut.

Eucalyptus oil and eucalyptol, which are distilled from the leaves, are valuable for their medicinal properties, and are extensively used in the treatment of many disorders, particularly those of the throat. One ton of leaves will yield about 500 ounces of oil. The manufacture of these remedies forms quite an industry in regions where the trees grow in abundance.

The tree is especially noted for its great size, rapid growth, tough, durable wood, and its beneficial effect upon the health of people living in regions which would be damp and malarial were it not for the fact that its

calyptus adapts itself well to dry, rocky hill-sides, or other diverse conditions. Not the least of its excellent qualities is its remarkable beauty; it grows very tall and large, with graceful habit, richly loaded branches

and feathery, shaded leaves, ever-green and ever restlessly shifting hither and thither, even though no apparent breeze is stirring.

The recorded dry weight of eucalyptus wood is about forty-five pounds to the cubic foot. It has an astringent state, and when being worked has an odor resembling that of acetic acid. It burns well, and the embers glow in still air. The wood is moderately fine grained, the surface bright, with open pores, readily visible, and forming in oblique, straggling lines. In color the wood is a pale straw, pinkish or brownish, with reddish-white sapwood. A number of California homes are finished in eucalyptus, and one, at Watsonville, is particularly handsome; the wood takes an exquisite finish and is worthy of more extensive use for interior work.

One valuable characteristic of eucalyptus is that it is extremely durable under water and in the ground, so that it is particularly desirable in building wharves, and is useful as paving blocks, railroad ties, posts, telegraph poles and the like. The wood is specially adapted to the manufacture of piles on account of its long straight stem, as well as its resistance to rot and to the attacks of teredos and other marine creatures. On the Pacific coast eucalyptus or blue gum piles last twice as long as do those made from other woods—redwood and Douglas spruce, for example. Whole piers in southern California are made of it, and the demand for them is now becoming much greater than the existing groves can supply, although as long ago as 1874 there were said to be 1,000,000 specimens in the state.

With regard to the rapid growth of eucalyptus, it may be said that certain species are without doubt the fastest growing trees in the world. The

Bureau of Forestry reports that in one grove near Los Angeles, set in 1885 and cut for fuel in 1893, there were in July, 1900, some trees two feet in diameter and many over one hundred feet in height. A seventeen-



EUCALYPTUS OR BLUE GUM, CALIFORNIA.

great root system acts as a drain, removing miasma and otherwise improving the land. To this is due the Spanish name "fever tree," which is applied to it in southern Europe. Regardless of this feature the eu-



WILLIAM A. McLEAN
NEW ALBANY, IND.

acre tract set in 1880 and cut for the third time in 1900, produced 1,360 cords, or an average of eighty cords per acre. The best eucalyptus produces in twenty years a log equal to that of an oak which has been maturing for 200 years. Waste land planted to blue gum may show in five years a handsome grove ready to be cut for fuel. It has been used very extensively for this purpose in California, but is rapidly coming to be recognized as far too valuable. The trees may be propagated from seeds and they sprout readily from the stump. One grower says that from his 200-acre grove, set largely in soil too poor for crops, he can cut 1,000 cords of wood per year indefinitely, for which he receives \$2.50 per cord; this shows something of the financial profit with which the tree may be cultivated.

In trials of strength and endurance the University of California finds that green wood grown on the campus and used in automatic hammers, whose heads weigh 200



SPRAY OF EUCALYPTUS FOLIAGE.

pounds, is equal to hickory or oak, standing up against the severest tests that are ever required. Tests of seasoned timber are expected to produce even more favorable results.

Although the tree is a valuable one to use as windbreak, for shade, for ornament, for sanitary purposes, for distillation, or to provide honey, it is as an important commercial wood that it appeals mostly to lumbermen of the West. With the lessening of hardwood supplies in the eastern markets, prices have advanced at corresponding ratio, and the grades of timber offered have become lower. Attention should be called to this tree as a source of supply for hardwood to take the

place of some of the rapidly disappearing varieties of hickory and oak. Blue gum has long been used in Australia, its native home, as the chief hardwood timber; it enters into the construction of articles too numerous to mention at length—barrels, farm implements, vehicles, furniture, fences, paving, and particularly ships, piers and bridges. In London and in Paris it has been used with excellent satisfaction as paving. In the Santa Clara valley of California there is a large institution which is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of articles from eucalyptus. It is unexcelled for insulator pins for heavy transmission electric power lines, and the enthusiastic owner of the plant says that in his fifteen years' experience with eucalyptus he finds it as good as hickory for agricultural implements and tools.

The United States government finds the possibilities of this wood so great that it is taking up the work of reforestation in co-operation with the state of California. That the influence of forests upon rainfall is an important one is a well recognized fact, and in many parts of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico, now arid and abandoned to jack-rabbits and cactus growth, the eucalyptus would be a saving force. Planted close enough, in shallow furrows, about ten feet apart for example, the tree will take care of itself,

so that it may be raised easily and cheaply, bringing returns three times as quickly as will any other hardwood. The tie and timber department of the Santa Fe is making an extensive experiment with it, having planted seedlings on 700 acres—part of a 9,000-acre ranch to be devoted to the purpose. Eucalyptus was selected after careful consideration, chiefly on account of its extreme hardness and rapid growth. Seven hundred acres will be planted each year for twelve years, shortly after which the first nursery will be ready for harvest. Thus each succeeding year will see a new crop, and by the time the round is completed, it is thought the second cutting of the first tract may be commenced. If successful, as it undoubtedly will be, this gigantic undertaking will insure a perpetual source of supply of railroad timbers for the company, and will effect great economy over present conditions.

The pictures illustrating this article were made and loaned the HARDWOOD RECORD by John P. Brown, editor of *Arboriculture*, who has undoubtedly done more to advertise this oft-neglected and unappreciated tree than anyone else in the country. Like other trees growing in the open, the eucalyptus is prone to spread and branch, while in plantations or forest growth, it produces a tall, straight trunk and fewer limbs.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLVIII.

William Archibald McLean.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

William Archibald McLean was born in Thurso, province of Quebec, Canada, thirty-nine years ago, of Scottish-Canadian ancestry. The McLean family, or MacLean, as they were known in their native country, were loyal adherents of the ancient line of Stuarts, fighting under Montrose for King Charles the First and under Dundee for King James. They were in the first line at Culloden, under Bonnie Prince Charlie, in 1746, when he made his gallant attempt to regain the kingdom of his ancestors. When the cause of the Stuarts was lost the MacLeans left Scotland for America.

Mr. McLean seems to have been predestined for the lumber business. Years ago his grandfather and father squared timbers and floated them in rafts down the Ottawa river to the St. Lawrence, through the Lachine rapids to Quebec, where they were sold for the European markets. However, Mr. McLean began his career when sixteen years of age, as clerk in a country store in Canada, where the post and telegraph offices constituted departments of the business, and where everything from a needle to an anchor was sold.

His first venture in the lumber field was with the L. A. Kelsey Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., prominent wholesalers. Being determined to learn it in the right way and master every detail, he began at the very bottom of the ladder, handling

lumber, and continued with the company for three years, or until he felt he had acquired a thorough preparation to enter the trade on his own account. Then, with his brothers, Hugh, Angus and Robert, he became a member of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, and was given charge of the buying of lumber and the manufacturing end of the business. He inspected the first car of lumber ever shipped by that company. Fourteen years ago he came West to buy timber and spent a great deal of his time looking up suitable purchases and contracting for the output of many small mills. Mills were built at Cloverdale, Bedford and New Albany, Ind., and at Louisville, Ky.

The Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company was formed in 1883 by Charles E. Rider at Rochester, N. Y. About six years ago this company and the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo, jointly established a sawmill and flooring plant at New Albany, Ind., Mr. McLean having the management of this branch, together with the other interests of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company. The name of the Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company was afterward changed to the Wood-Mosaic Flooring & Lumber Company. The business of this concern grew rapidly and Mr. McLean decided to dispose of his interest in the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, taking a larger interest in the newer concern. By doing this he acquired the large band mill, yards and timber tracts of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company at Louisville, Ky.

The Wood-Mosaic Flooring & Lumber Company manufactures the finest kind of hardwood floors and also has a veneer department, where it cuts large quantities of oak and poplar. Besides the plants at New Albany and Louisville the company has a large factory at Rochester, N. Y., where fancy flooring and parquetry are made, and it has agencies in every large city of the United States for the sale of its product. Three large band mills are operated and kept running steadily the year round. Since the recent increase in capital stock and the acquisition of the Louisville mill from the McLean company the lumber and veneer ends of the business have become very important factors. The company specializes in the particular needs of its customers rather than in any one line of stock. However, its manager makes it a point to have a large assortment of choice Indiana white oak on hand at all times.

Mr. McLean is married and has five children. He is exceedingly popular socially, being a member of the Pendennis, Tavern and Country clubs of Louisville and a Knight Templar. In politics he is a Re-

publican and a strong admirer of Roosevelt and his policy. He is an adept with gun and rod, and his vacations are spent on a hunting and fishing preserve of more than a hundred square miles in Canada, which he and his brothers own and where they go every fall with a party of kindred spirits.

W. A. McLean is not only well liked and popular among his friends, but is held in exceeding good repute by the lumber trade at large. He is interested in association work, and is president of the Parquet Flooring Association. He is a tall man and very striking in appearance, as the handsome supplement to this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* will testify. That he has made a success in his chosen line is not to be wondered at, for his energy and push are well known characteristics. In the words of a friend, "Will McLean reminds a person of one of those limited express trains—when he gets an idea he goes at it with a rush and keeps right on going—you can't hold him or catch up with him until he's carried it out; in personality he's just himself—different from anybody else in the world!"

Wood in the Vehicle Industry.

The following interesting and timely paper on the subject of the use of wood in the vehicle industry is by H. B. Holroyd, forest assistant, Forest Service of the United States government. The article is well worth a perusal by every one interested in the vehicle industry or in the woods entering into such construction work.

The steadily increasing scarcity of the woods largely used in the vehicle industry makes it important to ascertain to what extent it is practicable to substitute cheaper and more abundant woods, and to determine how a closer utilization of material may be secured.

Our knowledge regarding the stumpage of hardwoods used in vehicle construction is so meager that it is impossible to predict, with accuracy, the length of time the present supply will last. Many manufacturers roughly estimate that, at the present rate of consumption, it will suffice for only fifteen to twenty years. It is highly important for the trade to have accurate information upon the annual consumption of vehicle woods and the amount of the available supply.

Formerly the northern states adjacent to the Ohio river furnished most of the hickory and oak used. Since the depletion of the supply in this region the southern states have been heavily drawn upon for vehicle woods. It is generally held by the trade that much southern hickory is inferior to northern hickory so that manufacturers desirous of obtaining northern stock for special work have resorted to buying single trees or whole woodlots, providing there is a large enough percentage of the more valuable woods in them.

In spite of the fact that the popular woods are becoming so scarce as to make the use of substitutes in some cases imperative, the trade is largely tied down by prejudices on the part of consumers against the use of substitutes. And these prejudices, which manufacturers would now often be glad to overcome, are in some degree due to their own efforts, under the stress of competition, to create and strengthen a demand for the very woods which the depletion of supplies renders it more and more difficult to obtain. For

years the manufacturer made a point of the fact that his vehicles were constructed of certain woods and the consumer was led to believe that these woods, and only these, were satisfactory. Now that other kinds must be used the consumer, who has been an apt scholar, still insists upon having the old favorites. Under these circumstances, many manufacturers have chosen perhaps the only course open to them, that is, they have experimented in the use of substitute without taking the consumer into their confidence, in order that they might secure a wider knowledge of the utility of other woods. In doing this they have been justified not only by the scarcity of the supplies, but also by the excellent results given by the new woods.

Substitutions will become easier as the manufacturers acquire a better knowledge of the properties of different woods and learn the right methods of handling new woods. Numerous failures have occurred simply because one method was expected to apply to all species. Since the methods of handling have been improved the southern gums and western coniferous woods have had an increased use in the trade. The veneering of woods which have an inherent tendency to warp enables the manufacturer to handle them with greater ease.

In the manufacture of light vehicles there is probably little chance for substitution for gear and wheel work. So far as known no wood equals hickory for vehicle construction. In addition to hickory there is, however, a possibility of some of the tropical woods being used in vehicle construction when their properties are better known. Tests are now in progress, under the supervision of wheel manufacturers, to ascertain the value of eucalyptus for buggy spokes. There are at least sixty-two varieties of little known woods in the Isthmus of Panama, some of which have very similar characteristics to hickory.

There is yet much information to be gained regarding the drying of stock. From the manufacturer's point of view the greatest difficulty in drying lumber is the length of time required. New kinds of kilns are constantly being devised with special reference to the speed of drying. There is great need throughout the trade for methods of kiln drying lumber that will require no preliminary air-seasoning, since the latter

course necessitates a heavy investment for yard space carrying with it an increased fire risk.

Throughout the entire trade much attention is given to the saving of all useful material. The processes of manufacture have gradually been perfected until a high degree of efficiency has been reached in the conversion of the raw material into the factory product. Probably the greatest loss to the manufacturer lies in the inaccuracy of the grading system. Much good material is wrongly graded on account of popular prejudices founded upon an inadequate knowledge of the properties of wood. Controversies as to what constitutes a defect are constantly arising. The traditional prejudice against the use of red hickory is a good example of this. This prejudice has been so strong that very incomplete utilization of the logs in the woods has resulted. In a wood so valuable as hickory there should be complete utilization. There should be a uniform system of grading established, standardizing defects and sizes by mechanical tests. A system inaugurated upon this basis would insure fairness to both buyer and seller.

The growing of hickory upon a commercial scale has been advocated by some manufacturers while others have not endorsed the plan. Hickory is generally, though wrongly, considered to be a slow growing tree. While many of the hickories have only a medium rate of growth, several of them may be classed as rapid growers. In their silvical characteristics most of the hickories are light-demanding, but recent observations have brought out the fact that one species is shade-enduring and grows in close mixture with other hickories. Before commercial plantations are established the rate of rapid growth and silvical characteristics of the species best adapted for trade use should be determined in order to prevent any subsequent loss.

There is a growing need for more technical and scientific knowledge in the art of vehicle building. Many manufacturers are now seeking for men who have a technical knowledge of the properties of woods and the mechanics of wood working, together with a clear understanding of trade conditions.

New Michigan Hardwood Flooring Plant.

The Manistee Planing Mill Company, while a comparatively new factor in the flooring industry of the North, is rapidly becoming an important one. Its factory and dry kilns were completed and it began operations December 1 last, with an equipment which embodies all the latest features necessary for the production of a high-grade product. The company prides itself upon the expert workmen which it has secured for every department, and in the organization of its crew made it a point to engage only experienced men with a thorough knowledge of what constitutes a perfect product, and how to accomplish that result. This idea was carried out even to the least important hand about the plant, as the company determined not to take on inexperienced help with the object of teaching them the business and thus taking a chance of putting inferior maple flooring on the market. In following this plan it was found that during the first day's operation the flooring which was made was "right" in every particular, and the company believes that today its product is equal to any that is manufactured.

The capacity of the plant is about 5,000,000 feet annually, and a timber supply is available which will keep it running for many years to come. The best evidence of the fact that a fine product is being manufactured is the good volume of trade in maple and beech flooring that is coming in. While this department is as yet new, the company has had wide experience in planing mill work, and is now operating a mill in Manistee at which lumber is dressed for several of the largest local institutions.

The officers of the Manistee Planing Mill Company are John and Joseph Vollmer and W. H. Green, all of that city.

Meeting Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers.

The Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers of Wisconsin held a special meeting at the Pfister hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, June 26. President Charles A. Goodman, of Marinette, occupied the chair, with Secretary George H. Chapman recording.

The meeting was held particularly to ratify or adopt the grading rules on hardwood lumber which were perfected some time ago by a joint bureau on grades representing the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association and the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers of Wisconsin. The membership of the latter organization is now thirty-five, representing a total annual output of about 150,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber—a very excellent showing for an association yet in its infancy, it being at the present time considerably less than a year old. To the Wisconsin

The report of Chairman A. R. Owen, of the grading committee, is herewith reproduced, as being the most important paper presented to the gathering. After concluding his statement, Mr. Owen read the changes in the National rules adopted at Atlantic City, explaining clearly and minutely every detail in connection therewith.

Report of Grading Committee.

At the early meetings of your committee it became apparent that the first work we would have to do in order to give the members of our association all the benefits of an inspection system was the revision of the existing grading rules, which we found did not meet the present day conditions. At the time these rules were formulated the grades were made with a view to their uses at that time. Since then, however, lumber has become scarcer and more valuable, timber in the woods is being cut closer than ever before and consequently the lumber produced contains more low grades. Consumers have not only substituted less valuable woods than they have heretofore used, but they are also using poorer qualities of the same material.

ATTAINMENT IN VIEW.

Your committee, after taking these things into consideration, believed that the present rules should be revised, giving more grades, and that these grades should be made with a view to their uses. At one time we decided and did recommend some changes in the grading rules. We even went so far as to draw up and consider an entirely new set of rules. We came to the conclusion, however, that no hasty action in this matter should be taken, and that a set of rules drawn by us would simply be a local affair and would probably be known only in this section of the country. What we wanted, we believed, was a set of rules which would be as nearly universal as possible. Our members should know when a carload of lumber is graded in their yards and shipped to New York, San Francisco or any other place, that it will be inspected by the consumer or the one receiving it, under the same rules and along the same lines as it was in their own yards by their inspectors. This led to the conclusion that the best thing to do was to arrange for meetings with committees of other associations to find out what their views and requirements were.

GETTING TOGETHER.

With this in mind, your committee was represented at the meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Lumbermen's Association held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on May 5. We met with the grading committee of that association, presented the set of rules that we had drawn up and which we believed would fit the conditions in Wisconsin, and also received from them a copy of their recommendations to their association. We found that Michigan varied little from us in their views, but they did not go as far as we desired. After some negotiation it was arranged that a committee from Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin should meet the inspection rules committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in the Rector building, Chicago, on May 19.

In addition to the committees present, various other lumbermen and members of other associations were present. The discussion was general in character, and was participated in by nearly all who attended. There was a disposition shown by the National committee to bring out as fully as possible every one's ideas with a view of obtaining all possible information. At the request of Mr. Fathauer, chairman of the National committee, a member of the Michigan and Indiana committees, as well as myself, were

requested to remain and to attend the meetings of the National committee. We met with this committee the following morning and remained in session with them four days. At this meeting every section of the country, its woods and requirements were carefully considered. The result was the formulation of the report as presented by Mr. Fathauer to the National association at its meeting in Atlantic City, a copy of which I have filed with your secretary and which I believe had best be read.

BUFFALO AGREEMENT.

As you doubtless all know, at the meeting of the National association above referred to the Buffalo resolution was rescinded and the recommendations changing their rules as made by its committee was passed to take effect December 1 of this year. I want to take this opportunity of saying that I was very well impressed with the manner in which all members and their views were received by the National committee. They showed a desire to be fair, to get all the information possible and at the proper time to consider this information in formulating their report. Unquestionably the reports and recommendations made by committees are only too often drawn up hastily and without proper con-



C. A. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS OF WISCONSIN.

sin manufacturers is due credit for having accomplished as much or more than any other faction in securing the revision of the National rules, and their acceptance by that body. As is well known, the rules submitted by the joint bureau of grades, were adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its Atlantic City meeting, and their ratification was practically the only business transacted at the Milwaukee meeting of the Wisconsin manufacturers. General reports were presented by the various officers regarding the work that has been accomplished by the association since its organization in December, 1906, and evidencing that it has the backing of practically all the hardwood manufacturers of Wisconsin; also that the jobbers as a whole approve of its methods and efforts to accomplish measures for the general good of the trade.



GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS OF WISCONSIN.

sideration, but I believe the above referred to committee has done its work thoroughly and with fairness to all.

PERFECTION NOT YET ATTAINED.

This report naturally does not meet the views of your committee in every way. There were some things that have been recommended that we do not like, and others that have been left out which we would like to have seen adopted; but we believe that it is better to have a set of rules approaching universality, even if in the getting of them we have to sacrifice some of our local ideas. We believe you will agree with us in this conclusion. We found after attending these meetings that it was a much larger proposition to make grades for four and one-half billions of lumber scattered all over the country than it was for us to make rules for the five hundred to six hundred million feet of hardwood lumber which is annually produced in Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

Your committee respectfully asks and recommends that we adopt the Wisconsin or National

rules, revised in accordance with the recommendations of this joint meeting. We also recommend that these rules be called "the National rules as adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers of Wisconsin."

I have already called your attention to the fact that these rules do not meet our ideas at all points, still we do believe that they are a long step in the right direction and doubtless the most radical that have ever been made in a set of grading rules in so short a time. We must not lose sight of the fact that all of the hardwoods of the country are competitors and it is an advantage to all of us to have them meet on the same basis of grading.

INSPECTION.

At the same time your committee was carrying on these negotiations and consultations in reference to the grading rules, it was working on an inspection system along the lines proposed by your organization. As you know, we have had an inspector calling at your yards and mills for something like four months. About six weeks ago we were able to send out another inspector and we proposed to keep as large a force of these men at work as may be required to give the information desired. Our intentions are that these inspectors will not only inspect the lumber in your yard and the grading of it, but will also go into your mills and recommend any changes in the way of the manufacture which they believe would make your stock more valuable. They will also have an eye to the piling and handling of your stock—in fact will give information on everything to do with the handling of lumber from the time it enters the mill in the form of a log until you have put it on the car.

We have been called on in several instances to reinspect shipments and are trying to get this bureau organized so as to be able to do more of this class of work.

SOLICITS COÖPERATION.

We believe that our system is far from perfect, but as you all know and realize it takes a lot of time and a lot of work to get it in proper condition. It will require the hearty support of our members to bring this work up to the high standard desired—we mean support in the way of recommendations or information in regard to your inspectors, mode of inspection or anything pertinent to the subject. We believe this will all tend to promote the best interests of our association and the work it has undertaken.

After considerable discussion concerning freight rates to the west coast, the work of southern lumbermen in securing refunds from the railroads, and the adoption of a motion instructing the railroad committee to act with other associations in an effort to have rates to the Pacific coast reduced, also one to the effect that grading rules on siding and ceiling be submitted to the association, the meeting adjourned.

Those present were:

Attendance.

J. R. Andrews, Andrews & Roepke Lumber Company, Birmamwood.

D. J. Arpin, Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company, Grand Rapids.

W. O. Barndt, Stolle Barndt Lumber Company, Tripoli.

O. H. Brightman, Bird & Wells Lumber Company, Wausaukee.

F. W. Buswell, Buswell Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. H. Bundy, Rice Lake Lumber Company, Rice Lake.

Harry N. Carter, Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, Eau Claire.

George H. Chapman, Northwestern Lumber Company, Stanley.

John R. Davis, John R. Davis Lumber Company, Phillips.

C. K. Ellingson, Ellingson Lumber Company, Hawkins.

Frank F. Fish, National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.

George E. Foster, Foster-Latimer Lumber Company, Mellen.

G. C. Flanner, Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Company, Blackwell.

Frank A. Fuller, Edwards Lumber Company, Oshkosh.

L. E. Fuller, Lumber World, Chicago.

Charles A. Goodman, Sawyer-Goodman Company, Marinette.

Lee W. Gibson, Medford Lumber Company, Medford.

W. A. Holt, Holt Lumber Company, Oconto.

W. W. Heineman, B. Heineman Lumber Company, Wausau.

S. W. Hollister, Hollister, Amos & Co., Oshkosh.

Edward A. Hamar, Worcester Lumber Company, Chassell, Mich.

J. W. Kaye, Westboro Lumber Company, Westboro.

C. F. Lusk, assistant secretary, Thorp.

Guy Nash, Nash Lumber Company, Shana-golden.

George P. Noble, Milwaukee.

A. R. Owen, John S. Owen Lumber Company, Owen.

F. H. Pardoe, Fenwood Lumber Company, Wausau.

J. T. Phillips, Diamond Lumber Company, Green Bay.

M. J. Quinlan, Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Company, Soperton.

G. C. Robson, C. H. Worcester Company, Chicago.

W. H. Roddis, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, Marshfield.

P. H. Shafer, Ellsworth Manufacturing Company, Hawkins.

H. H. Stolle, Stolle-Barndt Lumber Company, Tripoli.

C. C. Uber, Bradley Company, Tomahawk.

Tom R. Wall, Wall-Spalding Lumber Company, Oshkosh.

A. R. Week, John Week Lumber Company, Stevens Point.

F. E. Wheeler, chief inspector.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Who Wants Ebony and Cedar?

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in correspondence with a gentleman in Maracaibo, Venezuela, who advises us that he has a lot of ebony and cedar which he would like to export to this country, as well as other woods, which he can deliver in very large quantities. The dimensions of these woods are 7 inches and upwards in diameter, and 11 feet and over in length, all of the best quality. We thought it might be wise to place this information before your readers, as it is sure to be of interest to someone, and we would also suggest that you send our Venezuelan friend a copy of your paper.

—MACHINERY COMPANY.

As the writer of the letter suggests, someone will doubtless be interested in the above item; the address of the gentleman wishing to dispose of the stock will be furnished upon application to this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Cypress Dimension Stock.

QUINCY, ILL., June 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are about to put a washing machine on the market, and are anxious to get in touch with cypress mills and arrange to secure the parts all cut out ready to be assembled. We will want this stock in carload lots. If you can furnish us with the addresses of several located in the South we will appreciate it.

—COMPANY.

The writer of the above will be supplied with names of any firms who wish to get into correspondence with him relative to supplying the cypress stock wanted.—EDITOR.

Dogwood and Persimmon Stumpage.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 22.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give me any information or the address of anyone from whom I might ascertain a locality where dogwood and persimmon grow in sufficient quantities to justify mills?

L. E. D.

The writer has been supplied with the names of several houses which control mills

on property containing more or less stumpage of these varieties, but they may not be able to give him the information he wants. Anyone who can do so will be conferring a favor by writing to this office.—EDITOR.

Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

At a dinner given by the D. S. Pate Lumber Company and the George T. Mickle Lumber Company, at the Chicago Athletic Club on May 15 last, the idea of forming a new organization among wholesalers engaged exclusively in the sale of northern and southern pine and hardwoods was brought up, with the result that last week the new association became a reality, and articles of incorporation were filed at Springfield.

The objects of the association will be to promote the general welfare of the wholesale trade; to coöperate with other associations to mutual advantage; to protect members from unjust exactions or demands; so to correct abuses in the conduct of the lumber business as may be to the advantage of the members; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of the trade and to diffuse reliable information among its members.

Before members are admitted to the new association every precaution will be taken to see that the moral standing of the applicant is all that it should be, in order that the class which ordinarily presumes upon membership in standard associations to practice irregular methods and chicanery may be excluded. Offices will probably be secured in the Rector building, and a permanent secretary will soon be secured to take up active management of affairs. The Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association starts out with the following representative membership:

Frank B. Stone.

Turnbull-Joice Lumber Company.

Brookhaven Lumber Company.

D. B. Douglas & Co.

George W. Koehn.

Anguera Lumber Company.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company.

C. D. Benedict & Co.

Buckner-Saunders Lumber Company.

W. A. Messer Lumber Company.

Nourse-Taylor Lumber Company.

Krum, Griffith & Co.

Marsh-Hathway Company.

Howard D. Casey & Co.

Schultz Bros.

Frank Porter.

W. A. Herbert & Co.

Chicago Lumber and Coal Company.

E. A. Thornfon Lumber Company.

George T. Mickle Lumber Company.

D. S. Pate Lumber Company.

Skiddoo.

By VAN B. PERRINE.

If you were down to Atlantic City about May twenty-three,
The date "skiddoo" applied to rules the old ones you will see
If you went down there intending to do what you could do
To help fix up inspection rules and see that they went through,
You were mighty glad to notice that most of them down there
Were very earnest and tried their best to make 'em fair and square.

This, of course, was the National meet, the jobbing men and all,
Including the fellow who cut the logs, with profits mighty small,
Who had to buy his timber while 'twas standing on the stump,
The cash right down for every piece, no matter how big the lump,
Who put his money in the same, where for several months it stays,
And then he sells to the other chap on terms of "sixty days"—

This is an old trade custom, established years ago,
But like a lot of other things must sooner or later go—
The millman once could stand it, when the timber didn't cost,
But now sometimes his profits go—in this discount if it's lost
Because it doesn't matter how much he happens to own,
He always has to borrow the cash and pay interest on the loan.

Does any millman figure? Does he keep it so he knows?
Just how much this interest costs, how mighty big it grows?
Does he keep the discount item? And add it to the same?
When he figures up at invoice time, his profits in the game—
Because it's quite important, and should be added to the price:
All the buyers want one per cent, when multiplied just twice.

But getting back to the inspection, it seems there's now a show
To figure out a set of rules that everywhere will go,
That will suit the manufacturer and please the jobber too,

Suit the wholesale dealer and the yardman through and through,
And suit the fellow who cuts it up, in furniture or in trim,
The differences now, as all can see, are getting mighty slim.

It doesn't make much difference about the inspection rules,
Or whether the man who buys the stock about the discount fools:
The fellow who cuts it out, you know, should figure on his cost
And make a price to cover things, so discount won't be lost,
So the sooner we get together and make all rules the same,
The better it'll be for everyone who's playing at the game.

If you belong to either faction, or association we will say,
Both the Manufacturer and the National man should pray
That they will come together and fix their troubles quick,
A lot of different inspection rules is making the buyer sick.
He's got to have our lumber, and we've got to have his trade,
So let's fix up the same set of rules, and call them any old grade.

While the man who buys the lumber wants it then and there,
He won't care much about the rules, if only they're fair and square,
So he knows what he's a-doing when he sends his orders out,
And can figure on what grade he'll get, or figure thereabout.
So, then, let's get together, Manufacturer and National man:
If we let old pride skiddoo outside, no doubt but that we can.

Just think the matter over and see what can be done
To figure out a good way, so things will smoothly run,
So one don't cuss the other if he isn't on his side,
And don't give up without hard work till everything's been tried,
Because just now I figure (if what I hear is true)
The only way to fix things up is to say to pride—"Skiddoo!"

News Miscellany.

Announcement.

Dr. Herman von Schrenck of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, announces under date of July 1 that for the purpose of establishing a technical laboratory and consulting office devoted to the prosecution of investigations into the uses of timber, he has resigned his position as pathologist in charge of investigations of timber diseases and methods for preventing them in the United States Department of Agriculture. Believing that such investigations can be more effectively carried on by direct affiliation with the actual users of timber in its various forms, he has opened an office and laboratory at Tower Grove and Flad avenues, St. Louis, and become associated with E. B. Fuls and A. L. Kammerer, who for several years have been conducting timber preserving experiments for various railway companies. The office and laboratory is prepared to carry on investigations and make reports on all problems dealing with the best methods for handling and utilizing timbers; the closer adaptation of the qualities of any and all kinds of wood to special uses will be looked into; determination as to the character and value of various preservative processes for increasing the length of life of timbers will be made. The office will be prepared to make reports on problems dealing with logging methods, the manufacture of lumber in its various phases, dry kiln operations, wood waste utilization, paper pulp industry, the manufacture of special articles, the seasoning and preservation of timber in its various forms, such as ties, telephone poles, mine props, posts, etc., the adaptation of various timbers for building purposes, and problems relating to railway track and bridge construction. In addition to these general problems of wood utilization, arrangements have been made with a prominent firm of consulting forest engineers to handle all problems dealing with the planting and management of timber lands. It is the aim of the office to stand ready to advise users of wood concerning all phases of forest operation and timber utilization, to the end that the longest and most efficient service may be obtained therefrom.

With the increasing scarcity of timber and its increasing cost it is becoming necessary to use improved methods of handling in order to obtain the greatest benefit therefrom, and it is believed that a technical office of this kind will appeal to all users of timber. Because of Dr. von Schrenck's past experience in charge of such a work for the United States Department of Agriculture, covering a period of ten years, and because of numerous connections with those interested in timber preserving and timber utilization problems, both in this country and abroad, he believes that he can call attention to the work to be carried on with considerable assurance.

Ottawa Valley Lumber.

This year's lumber cut in the Ottawa valley is going to be one of the largest on record. The lakes, rivers and brooks are full of water, and logs are coming down the Ottawa river in fine shape. Most of the mills are putting on extra gangs of laborers and some of them are running night and day. The demand for lumber from this region has been much in advance of the supply of late, and mills are being crowded to turn out every foot of marketable product that their machinery can take care of.

Stocks of high-grade lumber at milling points have been practically exhausted for some time in meeting foreign demand, and dealers are compelled to take up almost anything they can secure for local consumption, the high-class stock being retained for the export trade. Thousands of logs were held up in the upper reaches of the Ottawa and tributary streams all last year, on account of low water, but they are now coming down along with last winter's cut. The river during 1906 was much below its average depth, while it is now far above the usual stage.

New Mississippi Enterprise.

C. E. LeCrone, who for a number of years was connected with the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland as southern representative, and his brother, F. B. LeCrone, formerly with W. E.

Kelley & Co., Chicago, in a like capacity, have, with W. M. Deffenbaugh, purchased the sawmill and timber holdings of the firm of Deffenbaugh & Berry, located near Ezra, Miss. As Mr. Deffenbaugh is from Springfield, Ill., and the LeCrone brothers from Springfield, O., they have called their concern the Springfield Lumber Company, and on account of the number of fine holly trees surrounding their plant, they have christened the place "Holly Park."

The company is exporting holly logs and since purchasing the plant have added a dimension mill which will be used in cutting cull stock into dimension stuff. Last week they closed a deal for an additional 5,000,000 feet of timber consisting of choice red and white oak, red gum, cypress and ash. They also have options on several more tracts which they expect to close up in the near future. This puts them in excellent shape to take care of their trade for some time, and in addition they control the output of several other hardwood mills. Mr. Deffenbaugh has charge of the mill and logging operations, F. B. LeCrone of the office and commissary, while C. E. LeCrone looks after the financial end of the business and the output of their other mills.

Death of William H. Perry.

William H. Perry of Cincinnati died July 1 of Bright's disease, after an illness of over a year. While his health has been failing steadily for many months, Mr. Perry continued in active business until Friday, when he took to his bed. He was president and director of the W. H. Perry Lumber Company and assistant general superintendent of the Baldwin Company.

Mr. Perry was a native of southern Ohio. He leaves a widow and two sons, Dr. Frank Perry and Dr. Ed. Perry of Indiana. During the exposition at St. Louis Mr. Perry was appointed a member of the commission of awards in the lumber exhibits, and after the completion of the work of that body it was said that he was the best informed man on the commission.

Mr. Perry will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, who appreciated his many sterling qualities, and particularly by his associates in the lumber trade.

Walnut Burls for Veneers.

J. V. Hamilton of Fort Scott, Kan., has furnished the Record with a number of interesting photographs of walnut logs and burls, some of which are reproduced herewith. Mr. Hamilton is a well known lumberman and exporter and



FINE EXPORT WALNUT LOG.

what he doesn't know about walnut nobody else knows. In a little explanation accompanying the pictures he says:

"There are several kinds of figured wood in black walnut, in each one of which the grain of the timber is twisted or crinkled in a way peculiar to itself. One of the most popular figures used by cabinet makers, furniture manufacturers and others for veneering fancy panels is the black walnut burl. These are quite rare, so much so that they hardly average one to a hundred trees, and very few people have sufficient knowledge to enable them to form an accurate estimate of their value from their formation or general appearance; he must be an experienced dealer in veneers who can with much certainty fix a satisfactory price before the burl has been dissected by the saw or knife, and its interior exposed to view. The burl is sometimes confused with swirl or knurl, and is frequently known by these names, yet it is quite a different product and has a grain and texture peculiarly its own. It is a spinous knot, the surface of which is covered with little conical points which are its distinguishing feature. Only those that grow at the stump or root of the tree, called root burls, mostly covered beneath the earth and thus protected, are valuable, for almost invariably those growing high up on the tree, where they are exposed to the sun and rain, are bark grown and otherwise defective, being full of small cavities, forming habitations for insects which destroy their commercial value and render them worthless.

"A burl may grow in any conceivable form, but the most perfect specimens resemble in shape a huge turnip, the surface of which is covered with small cones or spurs, with points as sharp as a needle, and as it continues to grow in size year after year, these points are covered and others form. In this way the burl is built up and the spotted or dappled appearance called bird's eye is created, a figure which shows up beautifully when cut into thin sheets and highly polished. The roots run out from the under side and edges of the burl instead of from the tree, as usual, as the smaller these roots the better the quality of the veneers it will produce, for the reason that the roots lessen the quantity of straight grained wood it will contain. Special value attaches to them because of the peculiar twisted or distorted grain or figure, and the nature of the figure has all to do with the value, which in the rough ranges from ten cents a pound up to whatever value the dealer may think he sees in it. In tree anatomy an enlargement of this kind would be aptly termed a wood tumor, or morbid action of the sap fluid, producing abnormal or unnatural formation, or degeneration of the tree; at the same time it is a growth that possesses all the firmness and solidity of straight grained and healthy wood, susceptible to a high polish. The burl is caused by a bruise or some other mishap befalling the tree while it is young; nature begins to make good the accident by repairing the injury, but the growth is abnormal and graceful proportions

of the tree are never fully restored, but the blood of the tree, its sap, still flows, and a knot or bump is formed, which finally develops into a great irregular chunk of wood, the burl. The walnut variety is more numerous in localities where the timber is of a stunted or rugged na-



LARGE WALNUT BURL.

ture, and less frequent where it is large and thrifty, and the trees more magnificent in proportions."

The method of converting these burls into veneers is a difficult one, and it is also difficult to describe in such a way that the reader will



J. V. HAMILTON OF FORT SCOTT, KAN.,
THE WALNUT EXPERT.

get a clear idea of the process. They must first be sawn into pieces as one would cut an apple into quarters or halves, but care and judgment must be exercised in opening the burl in order to throw the best and largest flakes or figure on the same block. Special devices, stay

duce the largest sheet of veneers possible, of the most handsome natural pattern contained in the richly "figured" portion.

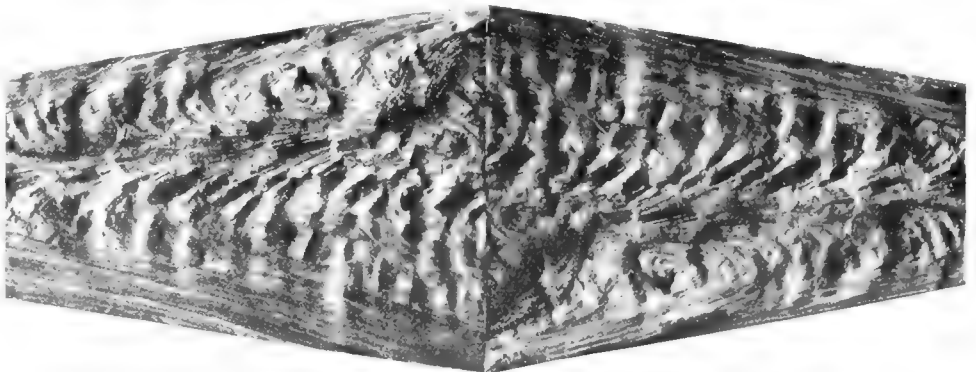
After the veneer has been produced and all the processes necessary for its creation have been completed, it is ready for the glue-room, where it is spread upon the panel or surface it is to adorn; and it is here that another fine art is rapidly developing. The skill of the artisan who lays and arranges the veneers on the piano case, the table top, or the large panel for the Pullman car, so as to produce the most pleasing appearance, is second only to the skill of the artist in painting a picture, and an equal if not greater amount of practice and experience is necessary. The sheets of veneer are trimmed and turned over, or reversed and arranged in many ways to enhance their attractiveness. Frequently the widest and most prominently figured ends of stump figure or crotch or feather are so nearly placed in conjunction with each other in the center of the panel as to blend perfectly and produce a most beautiful and striking appearance.

The Ideal Kiln.

It is safe to say that the subject of kiln drying has received more attention during the past two years than was given it during the preceding twenty years, with consequent improvement in methods and results, but that the ideal kiln is not yet in general use is proven by requests for information which pour into the offices of kiln manufacturers who advertise positive results by their processes.

The old saying, "Well begun is half done," applies very aptly to this, the first step in the manufacture of all wood products, for accurate records kept in a number of plants during the past year prove that proper drying saves not only the waste due to warping, checking and honeycombing, but permits of the lumber being worked much closer to knots and swirls; that it also reduces the cost of both power and labor by rendering the stock straight, soft and free from case hardening. One concern, cutting about 40,000 feet of hard and soft woods daily, estimated their saving last year, directly traceable to improved drying, at upwards of \$5,000, from which it will be seen that the perfect kiln has a field as wide as the lumber industry itself.

Investigation among a large number of plants also discloses the fact that much so-called drying, which is nothing more nor less than baking, is done on a "trust-to-luck" plan, stock being put into the kiln at irregular intervals, the heat turned on and the temperature allowed to go where it will, lumber being taken out when it looks dry, feels dry or smells dry, by someone who very likely has no idea as to the requirements of the plant, very few being found who had formulated any sort of test



BEAUTIFUL PANEL OF REVERSED CROTCH WALNUT VENEER.

blocks, etc., have frequently been arranged to hold the unshapely and irregular sections of wood firmly, though in a tilted or slanting position, so that the knife of the rotary veneer machine will operate in such a way as to pro-

for bringing their stock out in proper condition. Assuming that this lack of method prevails largely throughout the United States, especially with the smaller plants, the following suggestions may not come amiss.

METHOD OF TESTING DRY LUMBER.

Bone Dry, being the absolute test, is taken first. In loading each kiln car, arrange to have one board which you can take from the kiln without disturbing the car. When ready to make the test, saw about three inches from the middle of this board, and from this three-inch piece, cut another strip one-quarter of an inch thick, cutting across the grain, as before. Put this thin piece on an iron plate and keep on a hot steam pipe or the cylinder of your engine from ten to fifteen minutes, then compare it with the piece from which it was sawn and if it does not show shrinkage it is bone dry and the car is ready to remove from the kiln to the storage shed, where it should be dead-piled until used. This period of storage in normal temperature should not be less than forty-eight hours, but should vary to suit the requirements of the plant and can only be determined by experience. This is a point not generally understood, and those having difficulties, such as opening joints and warping in the finished product, may find that careful experiment at this point will overcome their troubles.

Factory Dry is a degree of dryness suited to the needs of the plant and varies with the factory, kinds of wood used and the article manufactured. This test requires more time, but a little experimenting will show the amount of shrinkage required and the test can then be made with as much accuracy as the bone dry test. To determine the amount of shrinkage, cut the three-inch piece from a board supposed to be ready for the factory. Dry and test the quarter-inch strip as before and it will be found to have shrunk a possible eighth of an inch in twelve inches. Now, allow these two pieces to remain in the factory twelve hours or more, where the temperature is in the neighborhood of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and if they are again the same length, the stock is factory dry and ready for use. If the thin piece does not expand to the length of the three-inch piece from which it was cut, the lumber is not yet factory dry and the test should be made again on the following day.

Half Dry—The testing pieces are worked the same as before, but the shrinkage should be three-sixteenths or even one-quarter of an inch in twelve inches. Allow them to remain in open storage, with little or no heat, for forty-eight hours and if they are again found to be of the same length, the stock is half dry.

After becoming familiar with this method of testing, there is no difficulty in determining just the amount of drying necessary for any class of work, and much time and loss can be saved by testing out each car until experience has taught just what can be done with your kilns. Many manufacturers do not know that stock which is too dry can cause as much trouble as that which is not dry enough, but when the degree of dryness necessary for each class of work has been determined, it is simply the matter of putting someone in charge of the drying who has the ability to work out the solution along the lines above outlined and supplying him with a kiln from which he can obtain the results sought.

Samples of bone dry test pieces, with explanation and useful information, will be sent to interested kiln users upon request, by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich.

This concern became especially interested in the drying question about three years ago, when their business demanded more dry lumber and they discovered that they had no ground space upon which to build additional kilns. They were at that time using the most approved system of drying, having changed regularly as new ideas were put before them, but at the suggestion of their chief engineer, A. D. Linn, expensive testing and recording instruments were procured and a series of experiments started which continued for the greater part of two

years. Useful data was compiled from these experiments, but the discovery of the true secret of drying, the fundamental principle, which brought about a revolution in their methods and gave them results upon the first trial which were hard to believe, was purely accidental.

So absolutely different from anything else in existence are the principles of this process, as applied to drying, that the company decided to protect the same, and patents were allowed them upon the broadest claims without a citation of interference. As soon as they had demonstrated to their own satisfaction that the results first obtained could be duplicated, they began to install the process in the kilns of their neighbors, and wherever introduced the effect has been most satisfactory.

The only drawback to this work of installation is that the results they claim seem so marvelous to a woodworker that he is skeptical. Therefore, they are arranging to erect or remodel two or three ideal kilns in every state in the union—kilns wherein they will guarantee to dry all kinds of stock with the minimum of waste, with the smallest cost for operation and at the same time dry twice as much lumber in the same space as any kiln in existence, and they are now prepared to enter into a contract for an ideal exhibition kiln with a few conveniently located manufacturers in each state.

If you contemplate building a new kiln, if your old kiln is not giving perfect satisfaction or if you desire to double your output on an economical basis, it might be to your advantage to so state, if writing to the Grand Rapids Veneer Works for the bone dry test pieces. If your territory is already covered, they will doubtless write you where you can see the process in operation.

An Interesting Letter on German Forests.

The following communication is from C. A. Schenck, Ph. D., forester of the Biltmore estate of George K. Vanderbilt: it contains some interesting information and figures relative to lumbering as practiced in the oak forests of Bavaria. Dr. Schenck has studied all phases of the subject, both in this country and abroad, and is well known to our readers, both as the author of several valuable and authoritative brochures on forestry, and as director of the Forest School which he conducts at Biltmore:

"PISGAH FOREST, N. C., June 22. —Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have just seen an account of the large auction sale of oak logs annually occurring in the northwestern section of Bavaria, at a point some hundred miles from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, a place famous for the quality of its oak all over Europe. The section in question is the Rothenbuch range, and has been visited by many foreign foresters for the reason that its history is particularly interesting. The mountain range where these oaks are found contains, in the government forests, approximately 30,000 oak trees over 18 inches in diameter, the age of which varies between 200 and 500 years. These trees are considered sacrosanct, and are cut very slowly, according to a preconceived plan—say at the rate of 600 trees altogether per annum.

"The reluctance of the Bavarian government to cut these oak trees at a more rapid speed, has borne good fruits, as appears from the following statement of the prices of oak logs, obtained since 1860 at auction sales, in the woods, of logs cut and left at points approximately ten miles from the railroad:

"Prices of No. 1 oak logs in Rothenbuch range per M feet b. m.: 1860, \$29.60; 1870, \$36; 1880, \$40; 1890, \$77.60; 1900, \$200.

"During the winter of 1906-7, the Bavarian government had cut in the Rothenbuch range altogether 332 oak trees, which were between 350 and 480 years old, obtaining therefrom 777 logs averaging 430 feet b. m. per log, and selling at a price for the logs, left in the woods at points about ten miles from the railroad, averaging \$101 per M feet b. m.

"The best log was 23 feet long, with a diameter of 32 inches. The log was sold at the price of \$251 per M feet b. m.

"The ten best logs showed an average volume of 1,250 feet b. m.; average value, \$231 per M feet b. m.

"The 347 logs next in quality to those given above averaged 590 feet b. m., and brought an average auction price of \$125 per M feet b. m.

"The remaining 420 logs, averaging 275 feet b. m., were sold at an average price of \$52.50 per M feet b. m.

"The prices obtained for these logs—white oak of slow growth, fine texture and great softness—will amaze American producers of oak lumber, and still more American owners of white oak stumpage. The remnants of white oak stumpage in the old country of so-called primeval character, are very scant, and high prices are obtained, for the mere reason that the owners—mostly state governments—hoard and hoard their scant holdings with the utmost care, cutting only a small percentage of the trees in their possession each year, and offering to the market a smaller amount of stumpage than it desires and requires.

"Sooner or later the time must come in the United States, too, when white oak logs will be as rare as diamonds, and will bring prices similar to those now obtained abroad. The strongest argument in favor of conservative forestry lies in the rapid and sure advance of stumpage prices paid for primeval stumpage of good quality. Many of us, I hope, will see the time, not more than thirty years distant, when wise owners who have hoarded their stumpage will reap the reward of their wisdom. With kind regards,

C. A. SCHENCK."

New Classification and Grading Rules.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States has just issued its new handbook of the classification, official grading and inspection rules for hardwood lumber and logs. The pamphlet contains eighty-two pages and embraces general instructions for the manufacture, inspection and measurement of hardwoods, as well as the specific rules covering each variety; the rules of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association on tupelo, adopted June 28, 1906; the same association's rules on cypress, adopted May 16, 1907; the official symbols for grade marks and the universal standard log scale.

The booklet bears a red stripe diagonally across the face and back, as a sign that it is the latest edition, and that all prior editions are now void and canceled. Copies may be had for 10 cents each, by applying to the secretary's office in the First National Bank building, Chicago.

Handsome New Catalog.

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is just out with one of the finest specimens of catalog work that has ever been issued by a like concern, published in the interests of its Proctor Automatic Dryer, which is said to be an epoch-maker in the history of veneer manufacture. The company's idea in carrying out the scheme of its new catalog is that a trip, commencing from its shops and passing through various mills which have the dryer in operation, is the most convincing argument that can be presented in its favor; and that, it being impracticable to get all who might be interested to take such a trip, a reproduction of the scenes encountered, in photographic form, would give the observer a fair idea of what the machine is accomplishing. Accordingly views of not only the various departments of the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company's plant are given, showing the means by which the apparatus is evolved, but also interior and exterior pictures of plants where

the Proctor dryer is in operation, with facsimile letters or testimonials showing the esteem in which it is held by many well known veneer manufacturers. The plants of the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company, St. Louis; the Williamson Veneer Company, Baltimore; the Wilts Veneer Company, Plymouth, N. C.; the Roberts & Connor Company, New Albany, Ind., and others are shown, as are also photographs of the dryer in operation in various other factories.

The company will gladly supply one of these handsome booklets to anyone interested in veneer production.

New Cincinnati Company.

The Bay Poplar Lumber Company of this city, with a capital stock of \$150,000, was incorporated last week by George Unnewehr, William J. Afsprung, Alfred H. Cohen, Alfred Mack, Elias H. Phillips and Godfrey J. Phillips. The company has acquired in fee a large tract of timber lands in southern Alabama, estimated to contain over 100,000,000 feet of timber. Three large veneer mills will be erected near Mobile and others will follow as necessity requires. The majority of the timber is cypress and poplar with a sprinkle of other hardwoods. All the lumber turned out by the new company will be shipped directly from the south to its destination. Offices will be established in Cincinnati, but Mr. Cohen states that it is not likely that the company will locate lumber yards here. Frank Unnewehr, now president of the Unnewehr Lumber Company, will probably be selected as head of the new company.

Starts Improved Plant.

The hardwood lumber and veneer mill of Charles Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind., which was shut down for thirty days, has opened again with much improved facilities in the way of power. Machinists have been working for several weeks installing a new boiler plant, which is one of the finest in the state. Three large boilers are enclosed in brick and concrete, and the tall stack rests upon a concrete foundation, while the rest of the plant is up-to-date in every particular and equipped to furnish all the power necessary should the works be considerably enlarged at any time. Mr. Barnaby has a large supply of fine Indiana oak logs on hand with the commencement of operations in his practically new plant.

Death of Prominent Indiana Lumberman.

Seth W. Cummins, a well known lumber manufacturer and mill owner of Indiana, died at his home in Petersburg, Monday evening, June 24, from injuries received in a runaway Sunday morning. His death was very unexpected, as it was thought his injuries were not of a serious nature.

The deceased was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 26, 1845, thus he was nearly sixty-two years of age. The funeral services were conducted at the home Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. under the auspices of the G. A. R., of which he was a member, having served his country as a true Indiana soldier in the Seventy-fourth regiment. The remains were taken to his old home, Columbus City, Ind., for burial. Besides a host of friends to mourn his loss Mr. Cummins leaves a devoted wife, one daughter and four sons.

Mr. Cummins was a pioneer sawmill and lumberman, having been actively engaged in the manufacture of lumber at different points in this state before he came here, five years ago, and purchased the Dering Brothers' mill. He was a very live and energetic business man and an honorable, upright citizen. He made lots of friends here and was well known throughout his section of the state, for he drove far and wide in pursuit of timber, while his son and partner, G. L. Cummins, looked after the mill

and yard interests. He bought a tract of timber at Sebre, Ky., and operated the mill plant there until about the end of 1906, when he sold out his interests. He recently purchased a large tract of timber land in Arkansas and was perfecting arrangements to operate a sawmill plant at Stuttgart early this fall. Mr. Cummins was a man who enjoyed life and seemed much younger than he was. Confidence in himself and the firm belief in a bright future for the lumber business held this earnest worker to his cause and his achievements bear ample witness to the infallibility of his foresight and judgment. In the passing of this lumberman a shock is sustained by those closely allied to him which causes the deepest sorrow and a sense of irretrievable loss to his family and the community at large.

Marriage of Popular Lumberman.

Miss Mary E. Birge and Henry Ballou were married recently at the home of the bride's mother in Franklin, Pa. They will reside in Mr. Ballou's handsome home at Cadillac. Miss Birge was formerly employed in the State Savings bank, while Mr. Ballou is superintendent for Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., the great Cadillac lumber and maple flooring concern. He is one



HENRY BALLOU, CADILLAC, MICH.

of the best known and best liked lumbermen of the north country, and is active in association affairs, being one of the prime movers in the organization of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association; he is also prominent in Cadillac banking circles. Mr. Ballou's many friends and associates in the trade are extending him congratulations, in which the *HARDWOOD RECORD* heartily joins.

Handbook of the Trees.

A publication designed to meet the wants alike of the amateur observer of trees, the lumberman and the technical botanist has just been placed upon the market by its author, Romeyn B. Hough, B. A., of Lowville, N. Y., entitled "Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada." To accomplish this task, generally considered quite impossible, the camera has been depended upon to portray characters, and after a vast amount of experiment and field work, a series of illustrations has been perfected which fully meets the requirements. By their aid even a bright school child may know the trees, without reading a word, save the name, and yet the technical botanist finds in them points of equal interest.

The value of the work lies in its accuracy and completeness. Its illustrations cover the field in the following particulars:

Leaves and fruits are photographed against a measured background (a unique plan original with the author) by which the natural size of all parts of the objects is at once apparent. The specimens were photographed while fresh—even before their wilting—and minute characters, as nature of surface, etc., are shown with a distinctness of detail which is remarkable.

Leafless twigs in winter illustrate a method by which the trees may be determined while leafless, a display of characters being shown which is a revelation to those who have thought it possible to identify trees only in summer. The twigs, generally showing a full season's growth, were photographed while fresh, and magnification resorted to when necessary to give prominence to minute details, but natural size is always apparent.

Typical barks of trees, as they are found in field or forest, are shown with natural environment, a 1-foot rule being displayed to indicate size. They show the characters by which the woodman knows the trees.

Wood structure of at least one species of each genus is shown by a series of photo-micrographs of transverse sections magnified fifteen diameters. This interesting feature has been added to furnish a means of identifying woods by comparison, with the aid of a simple magnifier. It is of special value to the woodworker, lumber dealer and all who have to do with woods, and who desire a reliable means of identifying same, as well as to the nature student.

Maps indicating distributions of the various trees carry out the idea of making the work as graphic as possible and these, prepared with great care and based upon all available sources of information, indicate at a glance the area of country over which a tree grows.

The region covered by the Handbook is that lying north of the northern boundaries of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma and east of the Rocky mountains, extending southward in the Appalachian region to northern Alabama and Georgia. The work represents several years of study, field work and experiment. Nothing but the author's love of the subject and his peculiar vocation could have enabled him to prosecute the work with such care and publish results in so neat a volume at the price at which it is offered. As he is required to be much in the field, gathering the specimens used in the publishing of his wonderful volumes of American Woods—this being a duty which he makes peculiarly his own, in order to be positive of authenticities—he has had unusual opportunity for consummating the elaborate plan of the Handbook. Its illustrations represent 690 negatives, all made on account of scientific value, and its maps 191 line-engravings.

The book in green buckram binding costs \$8, express prepaid; in half morocco, \$10.

Forestry at Michigan Agricultural College.

This department of the Michigan Agricultural College was established by the state board in 1902, and since that time it has been in operation and has made rapid and substantial progress.

It is one of the four 4-year courses offered by the college and has enjoyed popularity from its beginning.

The opportunities for the study of forestry here are exceptionally good for there are several plantations of forest trees that have been established under forest conditions at various times during the past thirty years. These plantations speak for themselves and demonstrate beyond question what these trees will do under like conditions.

The laboratory of this department covers 175 acres of the college farm devoted exclusively to

the use of this department. There are three wood lots in which different methods of treatment are demonstrated. In these pieces of timber the student has actual practice in determining the growth of trees, making valuation surveys, thinning of timber and other features of forestry work such as the recognition of species, habits, habitats and so forth. There are five acres devoted to a forest nursery where thousands of coniferous and deciduous seedlings are grown every year. The student becomes experienced in the different phases and methods of nursery practice. Plants of suitable size are allowed each student for his personal use. The student learns how to collect and store forest tree seeds and makes and stores cuttings of trees that are best propagated in that manner. Sufficient practice is given with the camera and in the dark room to enable the student to make photographs suitable for the illustration of forestry work. The student has enough practice with the transit so that he is able to locate boundaries, determine grades and perform the work of an ordinary surveyor. Topographic drawing is a valuable feature of the work, as it enables the student to put upon paper a suitable map of his field determinations.

Every student candidate for a degree chooses a subject for special investigation on which a thesis is prepared and placed on file in the department.

The instruction is given by lectures, laboratory and field work, bulletins, reports, current literature, and text books.

An interesting and proper feature of the work is a trip that is taken by the combined junior and senior classes each alternate year. The trip covers nearly 500 miles, and visits are made to forestry plantations, furniture and other wood-working factories, alcohol plants, iron smelting works where charcoal is used, lumber and logging camps, pulp and paper mills, and other places of interest to foresters.

The graduates of this department have entered into forestry work before or soon after graduation. The opportunities for engagement in forestry pursuits seem to be on the increase. The field for private work is always open and some of the graduates have engaged in it. Others are employed by private parties or companies. The United States Forest Service may appoint such men as pass the examination.

Whether or not a man should study forestry depends upon the man. If he is sure he would like the work, and is willing to make the necessary preparation there are as good chances for success in this as in other similar occupations.

The Fourth in a Mexican Lumber Town.

CHIHUAHUA, MEX., July 1. The seven or eight hundred Americans in the new lumber town of Medera are preparing to pull off a big Fourth of July celebration that will be about the liveliest event in the state that day. Broncho busting, steer roping, horse racing, baseball and a big ball at night will be the principal attractions. The Sierra Madre & Pacific railroad, in connection with the Chihuahua & Pacific, has arranged a train schedule so that those from Chihuahua who attend can leave here on the night of the 3d and get back on the afternoon of the 5th.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Edwards-Fair Lumber Company of Wisconsin has incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., with W. A. Fair of Lansing as agent, and a capital of \$50,000.

The Texas Planing Mill & Manufacturing Company has been organized at Fort Worth, Tex., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Hardwood Lumber Company's yards at Denver, Colo., were damaged considerably on the morning of July 2 by fire of unknown origin. The loss was about \$150,000.

The Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company of Nashville has decided to add a hardwood flooring department to its plant. A building for the purpose will be erected and all necessary machinery installed. About \$10,000 will be invested.

Owing to overproduction of spruce lumber the Bangor (Me.) mills may shut down for a time in July. Logs cost as much as they did last year and labor is as high or higher, so that there has been no reduction in the cost of producing lumber; still buyers are hanging off with the hope that prices will fall. The price on wide spruce is \$2 to \$4 lower than a year ago and Penobscot mill men claim that no further reduction can be made without wiping out profit entirely.

The Beck Keithley Lumber Company has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

F. L. Keister of Bowling Green, Ky., is enlarging his planing mill and adding new machinery for the making of high-class furniture.

Winsboro, La., is soon to have another industry in the shape of a pole and shaft factory. Hickory will be the wood used, and about fifty men will be employed.

J. H. Marsh of Oshkosh, Wis., is already com-

mencing to contract for his supply of Christmas trees for next winter. He handles about 20,000 every season and buys the stumpage in June or July. In Forest county, Wisconsin, he finds the finest trees for his purpose, having heavy foliage and beauty of coloring such as are requisites in a pretty Christmas tree.

The Shelby Lumber & Land Company has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., capitalized at \$25,000. C. W. White is state agent.

Hardy & Cole are completing the installation of a plant and mill at Gainesville, Ark., and will at once begin the manufacture of hickory handles.

Smith, Garbut & Co.'s large sawmill near Lyons, Ga., was destroyed by fire lately, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

The Wausau Box & Lumber Company of Wausau, Wis., recently burned down. The plant was the property of C. E. Turner and W. B. Schofield, who will rebuild it.

The Elmira Veneered Door Company has been formed at Elmira, N. Y., to make lumber, wood-working machinery and woodwork; it is capitalized at \$40,000.

The New Rochelle Woodworking Company has been organized at New Rochelle, N. Y., with a capitalization of \$15,000.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., the big saw manufacturers of Indianapolis, are sending out to their friends a handsome little announcement inviting them to make themselves entirely at home in the company's Norfolk office while attending the Jamestown Exposition. Robert B. Nixon is in charge and will place desks, stationery, stenographer and all the conveniences of the office at the disposal of guests.

The Lumbermen's Association of Chicago is attacking the Chicago city ordinance passed June 24, prohibiting the accumulation or storage of shavings or sawdust in any quantity exceeding 3,000 pounds within the city limits. The association has pointed out that this measure virtually prohibits conducting a woodworking plant, which will often accumulate several thousand pounds of offal within an hour's time. It is hoped that the ordinance will be repealed.

In accordance with a provision of the last legislature of Kentucky a contract has been made with the Forest Service for a forest survey of that state, including a complete map showing the location of timber, descriptions of the various varieties, an estimate of the amount standing in different counties, study of logging methods with a view of prolonging the producing power of timber lands, a study of forest fires, their causes and effects, and the various markets for Kentucky timber products. The improvement of the state's timber lands will be recommended, and the passing of a law for their protection.

Frank B. Stone with his wife and children, is spending the month of July in seeing the sights of Alaska and Yellowstone Park.

John P. Wiborg of Cincinnati, of the well-known house, the Wiborg & Hanna Company, was a Chicago visitor several days last week.

Fire which the police attribute to the discharge of fireworks destroyed the plant of the Smith Woodworking Company, 5332 to 5340 Armour avenue, July 4, causing a loss estimated at \$20,000. Smoldering paper or lighted punk dropped in a pile of shavings at 6 o'clock in the evening started the blaze.

The National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, of which E. W. McCullough is secretary, has moved its offices to rooms 417-19 Home Insurance building, Chicago.

The first annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association of Chicago occurred

Tuesday, June 25, on the golf grounds of the Glen View Club near Evanston. Percy F. Stone of Rockford, Ill., won the challenge cup presented by the American Lumberman, which will be his until the next tournament, a year from now, when he will be compelled to defend it in order to retain the title of lumber golf champion of the Middle West as well as the cup itself.

The Lumbermen's Association of Chicago has entered the opposition forces which are arrayed against the Chicago Telephone Company in its proposition to put through an ordinance providing for measured telephone service throughout the city. At a recent meeting the organization passed resolutions protesting against the renewal of the company's franchise, and requested that the Manufacturers' Telephone Company be given favorable consideration by the city authorities.

A meeting of the car stake equipment complaint committee was held at the offices of Walter W. Ross, its attorney in Chicago, this week, and brought a number of distinguished lumbermen visitors to the city, among them F. R. Babcock and J. M. Hastings of Pittsburg, E. F. Perry of New York, George K. Smith of St. Louis, C. A. Doty of Doty, Wash., A. W. Seeley of Saginaw, Mich.; O. O. Agler and L. L. Barth of Chicago were also present. The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear the car stake matter Oct. 16.

D. W. Briggs of the Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd., Saginaw, Mich., was a visitor to this market last week. The company also has an office in Memphis.

H. C. Atkins, president of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., was recently in Chicago on business.

Francis Beidler of the well-known house of Francis Beidler & Co. left on June 21 for a lengthy tour of Europe. His family accompanied him and they expect to spend three or four months abroad.

I. Stephenson, Jr., manager of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schalek Lumber Company, of Ludington, La., spent a short time in the city last week, en route home from New York, where he had been to receive his family on their return from a European trip.

George Sawyer, a well-known lumberman of Helena, Ark., called upon a number of his Chicago friends recently relative to the timber business in which he is interested.

The Gilchrist-Fordney Company, a new yellow pine enterprise recently formed at Memphis, Tenn., announces that although its mills are located at Laurel, Miss., its sales department will be maintained at 1406 Tennessee Trust building, Memphis, and all inquiries for stock should be directed there. The new company is allied with the Three States Lumber Company. An account of its organization was given in the RECORD of June 10.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, is spending the week in Michigan among the lumber trade.

S. G. McClellan, recently manager of the Earle Lumber Company at Simmons, Mich., and previously of the Simmons Lumber Company for many years, has resigned his position to embark in the lumber business on the Pacific coast. He is succeeded by John C. King, formerly of the King & Bartles Lumber Company of Cleveland, O.

Henry Thayer, the well known lumberman-capitalist of Ridgeway, Pa., accompanied by his wife, daughter and Mrs. Hyde, spent last Sunday in Chicago. The party was en route to the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Thayer has extensive timber interests in Idaho and he and his associates have recently acquired large West Virginia hardwood holdings.

N. L. Heaton, assistant to Secretary Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is in the East taking a well earned rest.

There has just been added to the forces of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association W. L. Jones, an experienced and thoroughly competent hardwood lumberman of St. Louis. Mr. Jones will make his headquarters at the general offices of the association and will have personal charge of the inspection bureau and the handling of the traveling inspectors.

Boston.

Joe Kennedy, well known as the representative of the Berlin Mills Company in this section, has severed his connection with this concern and has become associated with Wendell F. Brown & Co., who are the selling agents for the Conway Company of Conway, N. H. The latter is a new company and is well equipped to do an extensive business.

M. F. Amorous of the Union Pinopolis Saw Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has returned South from his recent visit to Boston. Mr. Amorous came North for the purpose of installing his family for the summer at Cotuit, Mass.

The Child Lumber Company, Putnam, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The promoters are Chester E. Child, John W. Shipple, Hiram S. Whipple and John F. Carpenter.

The Dohis Lumber Company, Fitchburg, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The promoters are Seth L. Low, Albert M. Low and Albert L. Walker.

The Keene Manufacturing Company has been incorporated to do business in Keene, N. H. The company will manufacture chairs and other articles of hardwood. The capital stock is \$12,000. The incorporators are Charles Giffin, Merrill D. Parker, Fred A. Ellis, John A. Knight and Charles O. Whitney.

Daniel W. Pingree, who for the past 15 years has been engaged in the lumber business in South Lawrence, Mass., died at his home June 19 at the age of 75 years. He conducted this business under the name of the D. W. Pingree Lumber Company.

A recent shipment of 3,009 logs of mahogany has been received by George D. Emery Company at their yard at Chelsea, Mass. The vessel was loaded at Prinzapulco and Port Limon.

The B. S. Pond Company of Foxboro, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company will deal in lumber. The incorporators are B. S. Pond, Harry B. Leavitt and Adella O. Drake.

It is reported that E. E. Dickinson, Essex, Conn., has been in Huntington, Mass., looking over the proposed site for a birch plant. He was accompanied by the manager of his Connecticut plant, William P. Gladwin.

A new lumber firm has been formed under the name of Morrow & Paton, A. H. Paton, Danvers, having purchased the interest in the lumber business of Roscoe Morrill of Amesbury.

The drying room of P. Derby & Co., Gardner, Mass., was destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of \$5,000. Only hard work on the part of the fire department prevented the fire from spreading through the entire plant. The fire was confined to a basement in the rear of the plant, in which oak and chestnut were being seasoned.

The Wellington Piano Case Company has filed its annual statement. This concern is located in Leominster, Mass., and has a capital stock of \$30,000.

On July 1 the Jones Hardwood Company, Inc., 147 Milk street, moved to new and very commodious quarters at 33 Broad street, in the Employers' Liability building.

New York.

Members of the National Lumber Exporters' Association met the Executive Committee of the trans-Atlantic Freight Conference, 19 Broadway, last week for the purpose of considering matters affecting the exportation of lumber. The lumbermen present were J. L. Alcock and E. M. Terry, Baltimore, president and secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association; Harvey M. Dickson, Norfolk, chairman Transportation Committee; Richard W. Price, Baltimore; E. Stringer Boggess, Clarksburg, W. Va.; and W. E. Wheatley, traffic manager for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O. The lumbermen were well received and the Executive Committee of the trans-Atlantic conference agreed to recommend to their lines certain suggestions for adoption, and it is expected some interesting announcement will be made later by the Exporters' Association.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company and the Haines Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was in town a few days last week calling on his customers and looking over the hardwood situation. He states that all hardwoods are in good demand and that prices are strong except a slight easing off in birch which appears to be coming in a little faster than formerly. Mr. McLean is very sanguine of a good trade in July and says his companies have all the business they can comfortably handle.

R. H. Downman, New Orleans, La., has been in this neighborhood for a week or ten days, spending a day or two at Atlantic City. He was on his way to Loon Lake, N. Y., where he expects to spend part of the summer. He said that he regards the cypress situation very strong and believes there is every prospect of a further advance in prices; also that available supplies at mill points are lower than usual for this time of the year.

The affairs of the Ross Lumber Company, 317 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, against which a bankruptcy petition was filed last month, are progressing slowly. Shortly after the filing of the petition a meeting of creditors was called and a committee was appointed to investigate and report to the creditors, the committee consisting of J. D. Moir of Christy, Moir & Co.; F. J. Johnson of Bliss & Van Auker; T. A. Uptegraff of the Red Cliff Lumber Company; H. S. Dewey of Dixon & Dewey, and a representative of a bank in Jamestown. The liabilities amount to about \$153,000 with available assets of \$85,000, and it appears that the discrepancy is due to accommodation paper of which the Ross Lumber

Company is an endorser, and as the result of which suits were instituted by banks forcing the bankruptcy petition. A second meeting of the creditors was held July 2 and the committee above named suggested that five creditors be elected directors in the Ross Lumber Company to continue the business, restock the yard and operate the finances until the creditors have received sixty-five per cent of their claims. This will be placed before the creditors for consideration.

The woodworking plant of the Weisberg & Mark Company, 92nd street and East river, New York, was badly damaged by fire last week, causing a loss of approximately \$10,000 over insurance. The company states that business will be resumed, and that the only loss will be that resulting from the delay in making deliveries.

J. S. H. Clark of the wholesale firm of J. S. H. Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., and president of the retail concern of Clark & Co., Newark, died June 27 after a few days' illness in the Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. Mr. Clark was born in Germantown, Pa., fifty-seven years ago, and leaves a widow and five children. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the first president of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, and besides his interests in the lumber concerns above mentioned was an organizer of the Wood Fireproofing Company, 29 Broadway. He was a member of the staff of Governor Werts and General Joseph W. Plume. Several years ago Mr. Clark moved his wholesale lumber interests to Tonawanda, N. Y., and then to Bay City, Mich., but for a long while he has been operating at Newark. The funeral services were held on June 29 at the home of his mother in Elizabeth, N. J.

Howard C. Jennings, formerly manager of the Newark Lumber Company, Newark, N. J., who was arrested in the west a short time ago, was brought to trial last week on the charge of defalcation to the extent of about \$35,000. He pleaded guilty and is to be sentenced next week.

Ernest M. Kenna, 66 Broadway, has just returned from the Pacific Coast where he chartered a steamer to carry a cargo of about three million feet of redwood to Glasgow, Scotland. Through his New York office Mr. Kenna is also making some redwood shipments to Germany to be used by piano manufacturers there in making sounding boards. Experiments in the use of redwood for this purpose have proven satisfactory and Mr. Kenna is developing a good trade in this line.

The Sea Coast Lumber Company, 1 Madison Avenue, cypress wholesalers, report a strong cypress situation. E. J. Marsh, secretary, was in the South recently, and he figures on an increase in demand this month, saying that while heretofore trade has been slow, local assortments are rather bad and inquiries indicate that buyers will need stocks quickly. Mr. Marsh does not hesitate to say that he looks for a substantial advance in prices.

The Vacherie Cypress Company, Jersey City, N. J., is the name of a new lumber company, organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$600,000. The incorporators are William H. Wooden, John S. Hoyt, and Francis L. Slade. The hardwood trade will recall the first two as members of the Hoyt & Wooden Cypress Manufacturing Company of New York and Memphis, Tenn.

Frank R. Whiting of the Janney-Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Whiting Manufacturing Company, Abingdon, Va., made a few calls on the hardwood trade in this market last week. He looks for a good trade during July and says orders are now coming in at a very satisfactory rate.

The Oyster Bay Lumber Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of \$25,000, to succeed the retail lumber firm of A. C. & E. N. Hendrickson, Oyster Bay, Long Island. The incorporators are G. M. Stevens, Jr., New York; A. C. Hendrickson and F. D. Kellum, Oyster Bay.

On July 10, at 11 o'clock, the assignees of the New York Lumber & Storage Company will sell at public auction, at their lumber yard, corner 58th street and 11th avenue, the entire stock of lumber of the company, consisting of whitewood, mahogany, yellow pine, white pine, North Carolina pine, oak, quartered oak, ash, butternut, maple, birch, basswood, cypress, elm, cherry, cottonwood, hazel and spruce, in all about 500,000 feet.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company reports busy. It has had a prosperous year, and is preparing to meet increased demands. H. N. Pattison of this concern recently returned from a trip through the Pennsylvania mill district, where he made a contract for 400,000 feet of beech, and is making a deal for his house for about 2,000,000 feet of white pine.

Joseph P. Dunwoody of Jos. P. Dunwoody & Co. reports the Norva Land and Lumber Company of Wallaceton, Va., in which his firm is largely interested, fast getting into good working shape. They have already made several shipments of poplar for export. This concern is also going in largely for manufacturing barrel stock. Mr. Dunwoody is spending some time at the mill looking up the situation.

Frank F. Rambo is a busy man. He admits some are crying dull times, but he, personally, has no fault to find with conditions; good orders are coming in right along and from present indications this will be his banner year.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company has verified its prediction of a few months ago that this year would surpass all preceding ones in volume of business. The company reports that it has written twice as much new business for the first six months of this year as its average annual increase since the organization of the company. The Board of Directors' meeting will be held on July 23, at the company's office.

Benj. Ketcham, Jr., reports business good, both in the building and furniture line. He has quite a large stock of lumber on hand and predicts a good fall season.

The Stokes Bros. Company, Inc., does not complain of dullness but is moving along with the busy firms. The headway made during the past few years has been most encouraging.

Sheip & Vandegrift report all departments in their local plant busy and their mills all active. Asa W. Vandegrift, with his wife and Albert Kramer, one of the company's salesmen, is attending the outing of the Western Cigarbox Manufacturers at Detroit, Mich.

The Philadelphia Veneer and Lumber Company does not cry dull times. F. Goodhue, Jr., of this company states that he has just received news from his manager at the mills that they have had a tide of about eighteen feet, something unprecedented, which has brought out a great many logs, consequently they are in shape to supply all demands for months to come. Mr. Goodhue recently took a pleasure and business trip through New England. He visited his home in Attleboro, and at the same time gathered in a good bunch of orders.

The estate of Daniel Buck, one of the largest hardwood retailers in the city, always carries a heavy stock of seasoned material. They state that business is a little quiet just now, as the consumer is cautious in making

purchases, believing a drop in values must come. Stanley E. Buck of this concern left for a three months' tour of Europe on July 2.

Soble Brothers report their mills at Honaker and Okeeta, Va., working right along and the firm's business creditable for this time of year. John J. Soble has just returned from an extended trip through New York state. With the exception of a few lines he found business in fair shape, consequently was able to gather in some good orders. Harry L. Soble is on a fishing trip in Potter County, Pa., where brook trout fishing is of the finest.

Mr. Cumming of the Columbus Saw Mill Company, Columbus, O., and Fred J. Cronin of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coalgrove, O., were recent visitors to the trade.

The Producers' Lumber Company considers the trade situation fair and as the builders are in full swing, owing to the settled weather, the company recently has closed some good contracts.

The Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company was visited by a severe and stubborn fire a few days ago, which at one time threatened the entire works. The fire was confined to the two-story building at the corner of Sixth Street and Columbia Avenue, which was seriously damaged. It is impossible to obtain any definite information as yet regarding the loss, but it can safely be said that the figures will not run over \$60,000. The concern is fully insured. The large five-story building, in which they have their offices, and the new building on Randolph Street, which was recently erected in place of the one destroyed by fire some few months ago, escaped without injury. Repairs will be started in the burned quarter as soon as possible. As the company is very busy at this time they will be inconvenienced somewhat by the loss of room and machinery.

The J. G. Brill Company is rushed with work. They have received an order for 150 double-truck cars from the Chicago City Railway Company. They have also recently shipped a train of cars, nine in number, for the Inland Empire System of Spokane, Wash., comprising two combination passenger, smoking and baggage cars, four passenger trailers, two parlor cars and a combination express car and electric locomotive, all mounted on the Brill high-speed trucks.

The wagon works of Wilson & Childs, Manayunk, was visited by fire on June 20; loss about \$500.

A real estate deal was announced on June 13 in which the old buildings at 974 to 980 Delaware Avenue and 967 to 973 Beach Street were conveyed by Thos. J. Campbell to Frank Buck for \$35,000, then reconveyed to James M. Irwin of James M. Irwin & Co. for \$40,000. The lot measures 80 by 200 feet. The buildings will be razed and the plot occupied as a lumber yard.

The woodworking factory of the York Bending Works of York, Pa., were partly destroyed by fire on June 22. Loss is estimated at \$8,000; insurance \$3,800.

A charter was applied for in Camden, N. J., on June 26 by Michael P. Howlett, John J. Howlett and Archibald Garvin of Camden, under the style of the M. P. Howlett Company, shipbuilders, capitalized at \$300,000.

On June 27 from the yards of the Harlan and Hollingsworth corporation, Wilmington, Del., was launched the steamship St. Helens for the Dodge Lumber Company of San Francisco. Another new steamship, the Olsen and Mahoney, built for the Olsen and Mahoney Lumber Company of San Francisco, was launched on June 29.

Baltimore.

A meeting of much importance to the export lumber trade was held in New York

June 27 by the transportation committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, which assembled to confer with the representatives of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines from Montreal to Norfolk. The whole range of subjects involved was discussed and the exporters backed their requests with such emphasis that the representatives of the steamship lines decided to recommend the adoption of the demands without material change. Until this is done no detailed information will be given out.

Thomas Hughes of Carter, Hughes & Co. is on a fifteen-day visit to his partner, David T. Carter, at Troutdale, Va., where the latter is superintending the operations of the mills run by the Iron Mountain Lumber Company, an allied concern. The Iron Mountain Company has now not less than five mills at work, the fifth having been started a short time ago. The combined capacity of these plants is from 80,000 to 85,000 feet of hardwoods per day, and to expedite operations seven miles of tram road has been built. The new plant is located at Jothmada, some distance from Troutdale. Much rain has fallen in that section of late, and from June 5 to 19 not a train arrived at Troutdale. The company's tram road was also washed out by a freshet. Mr. Hughes will return by way of the Jamestown Exposition.

Arthur A. Asendorf, a brother of J. H. Asendorf of J. H. Asendorf & Co., wholesale lumber dealers with offices in the Stewart Building, went to the morgue on the evening of June 20, let himself in with a key kept in a hiding place by the keeper whom he knew, and turned on the gas. As the process of asphyxiation was not rapid enough he went into the bathroom, closed the door and window, drew the blind and lay down to die. When found on the following day he had been a corpse for many hours. Asendorf was 26 years old and unmarried. He spent much of his time among the lumber piles of the Back Basin and it is reported had been very melancholy for some time previous to his death.

H. B. Olmsted, a traveling salesman for the Lyon Cypress Company of Garyville, La., killed himself on June 30 in his room at the St. James Hotel. He seems to have stood in front of the mirror and sent a bullet through his head, dying instantly. Mr. Olmsted had been at the hotel since last February and seemed to have no worries, as business was good and he frequently exhibited large orders. He was married and about 34 years old.

Holger A. Koppel, a hardwood exporter here and Danish vice-consul, sailed today from New York for Copenhagen to visit his parents.

C. E. Williamson, general sales agent for Carter, Hughes & Co., will start July 15 on a two weeks' trip to Cincinnati and other points in the Middle West.

Among the visiting lumbermen here recently was H. W. Fugate of the Fugate Lumber Company of Richlands, Va. He called on various hardwood firms.

C. B. Houston, a wealthy and prominent lumberman of Wilmington, Del., died at Atlantic City June 27 of a complication of diseases from which he had suffered for two years. He was 60 years old and is survived by his wife. He was prominent in democratic state politics and served a term in the legislature, being speaker of the senate.

Pittsburg.

The Miller Lumber Company has applied for a Pennsylvania charter. Those interested are Joseph C. Miller, Francis E. McGillick and S. S. Robertson. The company has opened offices in the House building, this city, and will be managed by J. C. Miller, who was for two years Pittsburg man for the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company of Cleveland.

Bemis & Vosburgh, who have managed all their business from their headquarters in the Farmers' Bank building, this city, have opened a New York office at 12 Broadway. It will be looked after by William W. Powell, Jr., who was formerly associated with the Nicola interests in Pittsburg. Hardwood will be a specialty of the firm's new departure.

The Lanham Hardwood Flooring Company of Louisville, Ky., has advised its Pittsburg customers that it will build a plant for the manufacture of three-eighths inch tongue and groove oak flooring and five-sixteenths inch strips and parquetry.

The Wilburine Oil Company is preparing to build a large cooperage plant at East Butler, Pa., thirty miles north of Pittsburg on the Pittsburg and Western railroad. The output of the plant will be 8,000 finished oil barrels a month. It will employ 250 men and will make a market for a big lot of hardwood for the small mills of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

The Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company is progressing rapidly with its concrete sawmill near Williamsport, Pa., which is the only one in the state. It will have a daily capacity of 200,000 feet for a single crew and will be operated by electricity. Although the mill is costing the company much more than the ordinary plant the fact that there is a fifteen years' operation here in hardwood and hemlock justifies the outlay in the minds of experienced lumbermen.

The Whitmers are busy in Pittsburg. Manager W. P. Craig says that it is hard to get enough oak to supply the demand, especially in timbers. There is quite a call for their hardwood mill culls this month and beech, birch, maple and oak are "going some."

The People's Coal & Land Company has been chartered in West Virginia with a capital of \$1,000,000 to develop 23,000 acres of coal and timber land along the Gauley river. It is reported in this city that the timber rights have been sold to the Flynn Lumber Company of Charleston, W. Va., which is well prepared to clear off the big tract.

J. N. Woollett says for the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company that the hardwood department is most active in their business. The past month the railroads have been better buyers and the only cause for the slight weakening in hardwood demand seems to be a sympathetic feeling based on the lower prices for white and yellow pine and hemlock.

West Virginia is getting alarmed about her rapidly decreasing timber supply. Lumber has been for the past ten years one of the greatest revenue producers in the state and with the enormous investments of capital on the mountain tracts made by Pittsburgers and other capitalists this income will soon vanish. Now officials are clamoring for a state forestry commission and the influence that they are bringing to bear on the matter may result in such a commission being appointed in the fall. No state is better prepared to grow good timber than West Virginia and with a little legal help it is said that the state's period of lumber producing could be prolonged many years.

The Webster Creasey Lumber Company has a mill at Emlenton, Pa., cutting hardwood and another in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Its sales of ties along the Pennsylvania railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines have been very satisfactory of late and its chief difficulty has been in getting enough labor of the right sort. Poles are dropping off a little in current demand, it reports.

The Tabor-Harmon Lumber Company, capital \$25,000, has been chartered at Brownell, W. Va., by A. M. Tabor and A. W. Harmon of Freeman, W. Va., and Abram Witt, C. B. Witt and William Walters of Brownell.

Pennsylvania lumbermen are much interested in the report, which seems to be authentic, that the Susquehanna boom is to go. For twenty

years this has been regarded as the largest and strongest lumber boom in the United States. Now it is said that the Susquehanna Lumber Company, having not over two years' cut on the mountains above the boom, will erect a sawmill and cut up all the timber that was used in the construction of the boom. This consists of hundreds of thousands of feet of the finest oak and white pine which went into the boom sticks, pliers and cribs and which will require at least one year to manufacture.

Fred R. Babcock of the Babcock Lumber Company spent a few days at Chicago recently in the interest of the car stake conference. E. V. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co. has been at Ashtola, Pa., and has moved his family there for the summer.

J. L. Kendall of the Kendall Lumber Company, who has moved to Obiopolle, Pa.; J. B. Flint and R. H. Erving of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company have moved to their summer homes on Lake Simcoe, Can.

The Pittsburg Lumber Company has arranged for the building of three miles of narrow gauge railroad near Redwood, N. C., to connect the mills of the Pickett Lumber Company with a large tract of timber. Its capacity at this point is about 40,000 feet a day.

The Lock Run Lumber Company of Pennsboro, Pa., is getting well started and announces that its daily output will be 25,000 feet. The company has a fine tract of timber and most of its lumber will be oak, poplar and chestnut.

R. Lamont & Sons Company is the name of another new concern with a capital of \$50,000 that has appeared in Pittsburg. Its incorporators are: Robert F. Milton, A. and E. J. Lamont. The company will make a specialty of hardwood lumber.

The State Forest Academy at Mont Alto has announced conditions for admission September 1 next. All candidates must be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age. Examinations will be held at Harrisburg July 10 and 11 in all the common school branches and a bond will be required of every applicant conditioned to his carrying out faithfully the terms of his contract with the state.

The well known stave mill of J. C. Parsons at Cortland, Ohio, burned two weeks ago. For two years past it has been used as a nail keg factory by Sample Bros. It was for many years the largest mill of its kind in that section and has always been a big consumer of hardwood from the Western Reserve mills.

According to statistics from the bureau of manufactures at Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania lumber mills last year increased from 714 to 1,482 and their output increased from 1,397,164 feet to 1,620,881 feet.

Fred Wilmarth & Sons, who are Pittsburg agents for the Kaul & Hall Lumber Company, are doing a good business in dimension stock. They have a fine lot of mine lumber on hand at their mills at St. Mary's, Pa., where they cut about 140,000 feet a day.

The tie market is brisk enough to keep J. J. T. Penney of the firm of J. E. McIlvain & Co. on the road most of the time hunting stock. He has been in West Virginia for two weeks.

The Clay Schoppe Lumber Company has three mills operating at Ligonier, Pa., cutting oak and chestnut. The prices on the latter are off about \$1 compared with two weeks ago. The company recently filled one of the best hardwood orders of the season in record time, shipping to the eastern market 200,000 feet of firsts and seconds in just twenty days from the time the order was landed.

The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held its annual picnic at Ross Grove June 29. The national game was foremost in the program. Four separate games were played, varying from the initial "lobster ball game" to the final base ball game of three innings between the winners of the preceding two of two innings each. Lunch and dinner were served

on the ground and the crowd of over 100 returned late in the evening to hunt drug stores and physicians to mend the sore spots and relieve the prospective aches.

Buffalo.

The Lumber Exchange is prolonging its meetings into the summer in order to take possession of its new club rooms in regular session. The rooms are now promised by July 15.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is still getting oak and other southern lumber from Mississippi by river barge, and adds to it by shipments down the lakes of birch, basswood and the like.

The development of the business of the Empire Lumber Company in the Southwest seems to demand the presence of Manager Janes in that territory much of the time this season. He reports plenty of oak and ash going through the mills there.

O. E. Yeager is still able to get a good lot of oak lumber from his headquarters in Ohio and Kentucky, and his yard is always well rounded out with cypress and poplar.

When I. N. Stewart & Bro. add a new specialty to their old standby—cherry—they make it just as complete as possible. They first added oak and later took up chestnut, making it one of their leading yard stocks in spite of its scarcity.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company will not fail to keep the shingle situation in mind and if the Pacific coast carries out its plan of a further advance it will be easy to ship in some of the company's white cedars from the St. Lawrence.

G. Elias & Bro. are carrying a large assortment of heavy timbers along with their general assortment of woods and are getting an addition to their yellow pine stock by canal from Virginia.

The new milling center of Beyer, Knox & Co. in Missouri is doing all that was expected of it by way of turning out a supply of oak, most of which is sold in markets not dependent on the Buffalo yard.

A. Miller now has a good lead on basswood and is finding it one of the really good sellers in hardwood.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is one of its own good customers this year, by way of supplying its new table factory with stock. The orders for work at once ran far ahead of the production.

The lake fleets keep the dock yard of T. Sullivan & Co. overflowing with stock, bringing first a full cargo of black ash and then of birch, most of which is sold before it arrives.

Scatcherd & Son are casting about for stock with which to fill their oak orders, a great part of which come from abroad. The Memphis mills of the firm are active, but logs are often very scarce.

When F. W. Vetter took up business on his own account he set out to fill his yard with an all round stock and the fact that he has ash in assortment shows how well he succeeded.

Saginaw Valley.

The Richardson lumber mill and chemical plant at the lower end of Bay City is now above the second story and progressing rapidly. The company expects to have the plant finished and ready for operation in November. The machinery is furnished by the M. Garland Company of Bay City. This company shipped a complete machinery outfit last week to Tower, Mich., for the Keys & Warboys sawmill being constructed at that place.

S. L. Eastman of the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company states that the flooring business is fairly good now and prices are satisfactory. His company is carrying about 1,500,000 feet or more of the finished product in its warehouses, and some 8,000,000 feet of unfinished lumber in the yard. It is also carrying 8,000,000 feet of rough lumber at Bay City.

Bliss & Van Auken are operating their plant day and night and experience a very satisfactory volume of business. They produce flooring and hardwood lumber and are doing a large wholesale and retail business.

W. D. Young & Co. are operating their plant day and night. Trade is fairly good. The firm has acquired enough stock in the tree for a fifteen years' cut and is negotiating for a lot more.

The taking over by the Vanderbilt interests of the Detroit & Charlevoix or Ward railroad, extending from Frederic to East Jordan, will bring several hundred million feet of hardwood timber to the Saginaw river mills. A short line is to be built southeast of Deward, twelve miles west of Frederic, in order to effect a change in the eastern terminal of the road from Frederic to Grayling, and this spur will run through a large body of standing timber owned by Salling, Hanson & Co., which will be cut and hauled to the Salling and Hanson mill at Grayling.

The White Bros. of Boyne City have placed all their standing timber east of the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central on the market. This indicates that they have abandoned their project for extending their road now running from Boyne City to Gaylord, east to Alpena, as was expected some time ago. Bay City parties are negotiating for some of this timber.

The McCormick-Hay Lumber Company at Saginaw has been doing a good business in native hardwood stocks and in southern hardwood. The company buys heavily in the South and ships direct to customers. It has also purchased a number of million feet of hardwoods at Bay City.

The Kneeland, Buell and Bigelow plant is manufacturing hard maple lath extensively. They are used largely for crating, fitting the purpose finely, and a good trade has been worked up. Several million pieces have been sold this season.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company is shipping a large quantity of hard timber to Detroit for the Michigan Central tunnel under the Detroit river, and a number of million feet to Port Arthur on the north shore of Lake Superior for harbor improvement work.

The Mershon-Bacon Company is cutting out a large quantity of box material from beech and other hardwood culls.

Grand Rapids.

E. N. Salling and wife of Manistee, were in the city July 1. Local hotels are well filled with furniture people in attendance on the furniture exhibits.

A. L. Dennis of Dennis Bros. has opened a family cottage at Highland Park for the summer.

"Ren" Barker, veteran editor of Reed City, speaking of the recent visit to that city of Ben Wolf, the Grand Rapids lumberman, says: "Ben and the editor were friends back in the days when Cadillac was called Clam Lake; Lake City, Muskrat Lake, and Falmouth, Pinhook. These pioneer days, from 1877 to 1884, were the happiest of our lives."

Bankruptcy proceedings have been started in the United States district court here by a number of creditors, mostly Muskegon men, against the Square Clothes Pin Company of Muskegon. The company is charged with selling the property without reference to the creditors. The case will probably be heard in August. The petitioners are: W. W. Barcus, Henry A. Bauknecht, J. G. Bauknecht, Paul E. Bauknecht, F. A. Backstrom, East Shore Woodenware Company, J. J. Howden Company, Charles S. Clover, B. W. Ladd, C. A. Ladd, Adam Pyle, Towner Hardware Company, Morton Manufacturing Company and the Morse Livery and Transfer Company.

Lewis M. Curry has organized a \$10,000 stock company at Howell for the manufacture of refrigerators.

Charles M. Hackley, son of Muskegon's great benefactor and philanthropist, has bought Mrs. C. H. Hill's residence, said to be the finest home in Muskegon, and will spend his winters there.

C. J. Wilson, for many years with the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway in this city, has accepted a position as assistant superintendent and general freight and passenger agent of the Boyne City, Gaylord & Alpena railroad and has removed to Boyne City.

The Michigan Wagon and Manufacturing Company, which is removing its plant from Jackson to St. Johns, Mich., will soon start operations in the new location.

Cleveland.

C. S. Chesbro, secretary of the Louis Werner Sawmill Company, St. Louis, and family, are spending a few days in this city.

C. H. Mead, master car builder of the Panama Canal & Railroad, was a visitor in this market recently. He reports operations moving along rapidly on the isthmus.

Several local lumbermen joined the Builders' Exchange excursion on a trip to Mackinac Island on the Fourth.

Poplar remains firm and the demand is greater than the supply. White and red oak are moving satisfactorily; prices about the same. Basswood finds ready sale in this market at good prices. Thick white oak and ash are being sought by manufacturers who are having considerable trouble supplying their needs.

Indianapolis.

Another new veneer plant is announced for this city—the Central Veneer Company, which will begin business within the next few weeks. The company was organized by James E. Pitts, Edmund M. Thornton, John A. Hartman, Herman J. Bernard and Henry C. Thornton with \$20,000 capital stock. It expects to manufacture and sell veneers on a large scale.

With a new and modern plant, the Francis Brothers' Woodworking Company has begun business at Rushville. The company went to Rushville from Cincinnati and received a substantial bonus.

Heirs of the late Herman Lauter, well-known furniture manufacturer of this city, have reorganized the company as the H. Lauter Company and will continue the business as formerly. The new company is incorporated at \$150,000 with Alfred, Helena, Flora, Eldina and Sara Lauter and Carolyn L. Robinson as the incorporators.

A planing machine at the factory of the Hoosier Cabinet Works, Newcastle, was ruined a few days ago by a piece of shell found in the heart of an oak that had been obtained in West Virginia. The shell was undoubtedly one that had been fired during the Civil War and was in an excellent state of preservation.

It is announced that the company formerly known as the Heath Morris Company of New Albany is hereafter to be known as the New Albany Box and Basket Company.

July 23 has been set by the Indiana State Railroad Commission as the date for hearing the lumber shippers and railroad men on the question of a revision of log freight rates. The commission has addressed a number of questions to the railroads bearing on the subject, asking whether shippers should be charged for the weight of or be required to furnish the standards used on loading or be required to furnish other appliances for loading. It is charged in the complaint before the commission that the present rate is excessive and that the classification is improper.

On the morning of July 4 Peter Lommel, superintendent of the plant of the Connorsville Furniture Company at Connorsville, was found dead in the wheel pit in the factory engine room. His body was badly mangled and it is believed that his death was accidental.

S. B. Detwiler and C. A. Kupfer of the Forestry Service are in Indiana, preliminary to a forestry survey of the state. The rapidly disappearing timber supply has caused the government to start a movement that will interest farmers of Indiana in forestry. The experts will study the conditions surrounding the successful growing of different hardwoods in various parts of the state.

Frank P. Abbott, the energetic son of F. T. Abbott, a well-known lumberman of Goshen and East Chicago, has entered the political game. Young Abbott seeks political honors as the mayor of "Boyville," the summer camp for boys to be opened at Winona Park. Master Abbott is confident that he will poll at least 500 votes from the cities of Goshen, Elkhart, Mishawaka and South Bend alone. There will be approximately 3,000 boys in the camp for the summer.

Dealers and contractors state that there is a constantly increasing demand this season for oak for finishing purposes in house construction. During the present scarcity of oak, hard pine is being used largely with an oak stain. Although locally lumber prices are at the top notch, there is no falling off in building operations, as evidenced by the fact that during June building permits in Indianapolis reached \$1,054,600.51, as against \$469,017 in June, 1906.

An increase in capital stock from \$50,000 to \$75,000 has been made by the Indiana Tie Company of Evansville.

The Muncie Lumber Company of Muncie, the Case-Fowler Lumber Company of Rushville, the Donner Lumber Company of Greencastle, and Joseph Binford & Son of Crawfordsville have discontinued business.

Bristol, Va.

The Tug River Lumber Company of this city will charter its new railroad from Elberton, Wise county, Virginia, to the headwaters of Powell river. This road is a narrow gauge line and extends back to the company's timber property. The company's big band mill, recently erected on the headwaters of Powell river, has been placed in operation and is now running regularly.

O. H. Vial, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Mountain City, Tenn., was in Bristol this week.

W. G. McCain, head of the well known lumber firm of W. G. McCain & Son of Neva, Johnson county, Tennessee, was a visitor at the local market this week. Mr. McCain's firm has extensive operations in Johnson county, including a big band mill at Neva.

Another Johnson county lumberman was here last week, T. K. Garland, head of the T. K. Garland Lumber Company. This concern owns a large tract of timber in Shady and has begun cutting same.

James Denman of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was here this week on business. Mr. Denman has charge of the company's big operations at Saginaw and Pineola, N. C., where it has a big band mill and an extensive tract of timber.

Paul Cline of the Tapp City Lumber Company at Altapass, N. C., was a visitor in the city this week. This company is beginning to cut near Altapass on the South & Western on a large scale.

F. Y. Fellows of Philadelphia, representing Soble Bros., well known hardwood dealers of that city, was a visitor in the city this week.

A. H. Miller and others, who are at the head of the Hagerstown Table Works, one of the biggest furniture manufacturing plants at Hagerstown, Md., are in the city with a view to making heavy purchases of hardwood.

Irving Whaley, general manager of the East River Lumber Company of Tamrosh, Giles county, Virginia, was in the city this week and took part in the Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Whaley was formerly with the Tug River Lum-

ber Company of this city. He recently purchased a big interest in the East River Lumber Company, which owns a large tract of timber in Giles county. Mr. Whaley has charge of the company's mills at Tamrosh. He reports business in that vicinity active.

C. H. Smith, Jr., local representative of R. A. & J. J. Williams of Philadelphia, has just returned from Nashville, where he spent a ten days' vacation. He reports the hardwood trade in Tennessee's capital city good, despite the dullness of the business over the country generally.

The Montezuma Lumber Company, which was recently organized in Bristol by George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., and others, has begun operations in Montezuma, N. C. For the present the company's cutting will be let to contract. Mr. Mell will handle the entire output.

Emil Guenther of Philadelphia has become largely interested in lumber operations in Johnson and Carter counties, Tennessee, and has representatives at Butler.

"The prospects are very bright," said Paul W. Fleck, head of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company of Philadelphia, who was in the city this week. "The present dullness of the market is, in my opinion, temporary, and I think the next few days will see business pick up and start off with fresh impetus. The prospects in the East in domestic and export hardwood circles are very bright."

J. R. Williams, a well known wholesale lumber dealer of Philadelphia, Pa., having offices in the Land Title building, was a visitor in the local market this week. Mr. Williams is buying considerable hardwood stock in this section. He left for points south and will return via Bristol and spend several days in the city.

The Ralston-Wilson Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., opened offices in the new Phipps building on Fifth street last week. The company has received the contract for supplying all the cross ties used in the construction of the South & Western railroad from Kingsport, Tenn., to Dante, Va., a distance of fifty-seven miles. E. E. Wilson, vice president of the company, is in charge of the offices here. "We have three mills running on the Clinch river and the present daily output of our own mills is about 700 ties," said Mr. Wilson. "We expect to install other mills and will probably complete our contract with the South & Western in a year. The contract will call for about 200,000 ties. These ties are being made from sound white or chestnut oak, walnut and locust. We will manufacture them ourselves on a large scale and let special contracts." The company expects to remove its general offices to Bristol later and do an extensive lumber manufacturing business in this immediate territory.

E. L. Edwards of Dayton, O., and C. H. Vogle of Cincinnati, the latter representing the Wiborg-Hanna Company, were visitors in the city this week.

The lumbermen of western North Carolina report a lively time at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on July 3, at a Hoo-Hoo celebration and banquet. There was a large class of "kittens" initiated and the banquet, of course, was the feature of the occasion. The menu was attractively printed on poplar veneer with a Hoo-Hoo cat on either side.

Cincinnati.

The Cypress Lumber & Veneer Lumber Company, formed by the consolidation of the Cypress Lumber Company of Cincinnati and Tutthill & Pattison of Sheffield, Ala., began business under the new name last week, and judging from the way things are coming, the new corporation will be a good business proposition. Orders are coming in as fast as the company can supply them, and J. E. Tutthill, manager of the company, is highly pleased.

The United States Lumber Company has secured new offices on the Walnut street side of the Mercantile Library building, located between

Fourth and Fifth streets. The removal of the offices gives the company better facilities in every way, and increased business is looked for.

W. W. Magoon, formerly connected with C. Crane & Co., has left the lumber business and returned to railroading. He is now general manager of the Camden lines in West Virginia, with headquarters at Huntington.

J. F. Dietz & Co., manufacturers of desks, were visited by a fire recently which caused the death of one employee. The damage sustained by the company was trifling.

Henry Flesh of Cron, Kills & Co., manufacturers of furniture and desks, at Piqua, Ohio, and president of the Piqua bank, was in town during the bankers' convention, held here during the last three days of June. Mr. Flesh reported business in good condition at Piqua.

Thomas J. Moffett, president of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company, is one of the busiest lumbermen in Cincinnati. On committees his name always leads. His last appointment was as president of the Park League, which proposes to beautify Cincinnati at a cost of about \$15,000,000. Mr. Moffett and William A. Bennett constitute a class by themselves, and are two of the hardest workers in the lumber organization, always willing to give of their valuable time to help others.

Joseph Wehry of the Littleford Lumber Company left recently on a business trip through Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. He will be gone several weeks, as he has a great deal of business to look after.

The records of the Chamber of Commerce for receipts and shipments of lumber during the month of June show a big increase over the year previous. The receipts of lumber this year amounted to 8,685 cars, as compared with 7,522 for the same month last year. Shipments this year were 6,149 cars, while last year they numbered 6,086.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has returned from a three weeks' trip through Mexico, where he was looking after a tract of land owned by the company. Mr. Delaney will submit his conclusions to the president of the concern and action will be taken later.

F. B. Tolson of Soble Brothers of Philadelphia was in town recently in quest of lumber.

Richard McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a week's business trip to Nashville, Tenn. Mr. McCracken went to Nashville to attend to several business transactions and also to see that the logs which floated away some weeks ago were sent to the mill at Burnside, Ky.

The chief speaker at the summer dinner of the Lumbermen's Club, which will be held at the Altamont hotel, will be Prof. L. M. Schiel of the Cincinnati public schools. The wives of the members will be among the guests. The club will leave Fountain Square at 4 p. m. in special cars, will witness dress parade at Fort Thomas and will then go to the Altamont hotel.

William H. Perry, president of the William H. Perry Lumber Company, and assistant superintendent of the Baldwin Piano Company, died at the residence of his son, Dr. Frank Perry, of Norwood. He had been ill for only a few days and the end came as a surprise to all his family.

Nashville.

W. E. Norvell, of the local firm of Norvell & Wallace, has been elected by the county court of this (Davidson) county as trustee, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Major John J. McCann. Mr. Norvell won over the hottest kind of opposition. He will still retain his interest in the lumber firm. The office is worth between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a year. Mr. Norvell was for several years a member of the city council and for the past five years has been a member of the county court.

Lewis Doster, the popular secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was in Nashville a few days since conferring with President John B. Ransom relative to moving his headquarters to Nashville. Offices have been secured in the Stahlman building and Secretary Doster and his 'force' of men will remove here in the next few days.

"General lumber conditions the country over have undergone a decided change for the better," says Secretary Doster. "There was some apprehension among lumbermen several days ago as to the outlook. The Wall street flurry was followed by a very late spring which retarded building everywhere and decreased the demand for building material. At the same time there was a let-up in the car shortage and stocks crowded the market beyond demand. Wall street, as far as it relates to the lumber interests, is now in good shape. Weather conditions have become normal and the renewed activity in building promises to soon recoup the lumbermen for the previous losses they may have sustained. Climatic conditions in the South have caused a shortage in the output. There will be a reappearance of the car shortage later in the season. There has been an advance in poplar and hardwoods and all items will keep up normal values. I look for a material increase in the price of certain kinds of lumber on account of decreasing supply."

The Cohn & Goldberg Lumber Company of this city is completing a new mill at Elmore, Ala., where the company has acquired large timber interests. A sawmill of large capacity and a big planing mill are about ready for operations. Mr. Goldberg will go to Elmore to take charge there while the main offices at Nashville will still be in charge of Mr. Cohn.

A reciprocal switching arrangement has been secured by President John B. Ransom of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, by appealing directly to the State Railroad Commissioners. The Nashville Terminal Company had delayed matters but the commission straightened everything out satisfactorily. The reciprocal arrangement took effect June 25 and rates have been fixed at \$3 a car.

Arthur B. Ransom of the firm of John B. Ransom & Co. has sold his big brick residence on Hayes street and purchased a large lot on West End. On the latter he has erected an elegant stone residence, into which he will move in the near future.

John B. Ransom a few days ago purchased the famous old Cheatham homestead on the Harding road for \$35,000 and will make it his summer home. It has a fine lawn and grove of forest trees, is on a fashionable pike, and will make an ideal country residence.

Judge W. M. Hart of the criminal court has overruled the motions of J. D. Miller and John Dodd asking for new trials and each has been sentenced to three months on the county road and given a fine of \$25 in each of three cases charging them with malicious mischief, consisting in cutting loose rafts belonging to local lumbermen.

A special from Centerville, Tenn., announces the sale of the Aetna Furnace property of Hickman county to J. J. Gray. The price was \$16,000 and the transfer includes timber rights to some 11,000 acres of land on which is much valuable hardwood.

A peculiar strike is recorded from Jackson, Tenn. The pinners went out at the Coleman heading factory because the matchers demanded an increase of 5 cents a day from them. The pinners, it seems, employ the matchers and pay them at a fixed rate. The management of the plant declined to take any action in the matter.

Report has reached here of a big sawmill explosion at the mill of H. Vandolah, near Palmersville. Charles Brooks was instantly killed and two other men badly injured. Brooks left five children.

McClain & Cook of Lebanon, Tenn., who for many years have been manufacturers of telephone poles, have just closed a deal whereby they get for \$15,000 a tract of 1,274 acres of land in Louisiana. There is said to be enough locust on the tract to meet the demands of the firm for the next ten years.

John T. Crain, representing the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company of Chicago, has purchased the Stokeley-Black sawmill and logging outfit in Dickson county near Charlotte. The timber on the tract is mostly oak and chestnut.

The Lesh Land & Lumber Company has recently been organized at Jackson, says a special from that point. The company is capitalized at \$25,000. Incorporators: H. H. Lesh, W. A. Caldwell, Lawrence Taylor, H. P. Tomlinson, J. C. Edenton, H. Russell and B. C. Edenton.

The stove and heading factory of V. R. Harris at Arlington has been burned. The main factory, dry kilns and stock sheds all went. Loss \$4,000, no insurance.

The new veneering plant which is being established here by the Frederick W. Black Lumber Company of Chicago will be ready for operation by August 1.

Joseph Scheffer & Bro. report a rather unusual experience. Seven months ago a car of red cedar shingles was ordered from a firm in the state of Washington. The bill of lading came long ago but the shingles only arrived a few days ago. When they reached here they were worth \$700 more than when bought. The firm is building a large dry kiln at its north Nashville plant.

C. B. Benedict, general manager of the Sylco Lumber Company in Polk county, reports great progress in operations on its new holdings. The circular saw is now running full time and the big sawmill will be ready in a few days. A line of railroad to the plant will be finished in a few months also. In addition to valuable timber on the tract Mr. Benedict says he has found enough iron ore to rebuild all the railroads in the South. Another company will be organized later to handle the iron.

Recently the Baker-Jacobs Company sold to the American Hardwood Lumber Company a half million feet of common and better poplar for \$17,000. The Baker-Jacobs Company has recently decided to increase the capacity of its sawmill in Lewis county from 15,000 to 20,000 feet a day by adding another saw and rearranging the plant.

The A. H. Card Lumber Company has recently bought a tract of fine white oak timber near Winchester, Tenn.

The Beattie Lumber & Building Company of Shelby county, with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been chartered. Incorporators: E. B. Le Master, T. B. Beattie, S. E. Learnard, J. F. Hunter, Clayde Richert and G. Tidwell.

Memphis.

Lumber manufacturers throughout this section are very much interested in three suits which have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission through W. A. Percy, an attorney of this city, in the matter of unjust rates. The suits are: (1) George D. Burgess et al. vs. Transcontinental Bureau et al.; (2) J. W. Thompson Lumber Company et al. vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., and (3) James E. Stark & Co. vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Company et al. The amount involved is said to be about \$100,000 and it is expected that other lumbermen will join in these suits and that the amount may be brought up to a million dollars.

Weather conditions throughout this section have been favorable of late and the mills are making good headway in putting lumber on sticks. There is a good supply of timber on hand and in most cases mills are operating steadily.

The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, which

has offices and yards in this city, has purchased the sawmill of the Helena Box Company. The box plant of the latter concern was burned at Helena some time ago and the mill has not been operated since that time. The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company has installed a large box plant at Helena and this is now being operated. The mill will be used in connection therewith.

The Ford-Johnson Company of Helena has changed its name to the Helena Manufacturing Company. It is installing a large plant for the manufacture of chairs and chair stock, and this will be ready for operation in a short time.

The Home Lumber Company of Binghampton, a suburb of Memphis, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Among the incorporators are R. B. Sullivan, A. Y. Aydelot and J. P. Carter.

The Beattie Lumber and Building Company has filed application for a charter with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will buy and sell land and build houses. It is incorporated as a lumber company so that it may buy building material to better advantage. Among the incorporators are T. B. Beattie, Clyde Richert, James F. Hunter and George M. Tidwell.

The E. Sondheimer Company has purchased 16,000 acres of timber lands in Avoyelles parish, Louisiana. It is estimated that this tract contains 100,000,000 feet of cypress timber. President Max Sondheimer states that no mill will be put in at present. The company has two mills located in that territory, but neither one is close enough for the development of this property and a new mill will have to be installed when the timber is to be prepared for the market.

W. H. Greble of the Three States Lumber Company and the W. E. Smith Lumber Company has returned from Laurel, Miss. The Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company, which recently purchased the plant of the Kingston Lumber Company at Laurel, has taken over the mill already and is now operating it. Mr. Greble states that additional machinery will be installed. The Kingston Lumber Company manufactured flooring almost exclusively, but the new management proposes to manufacture also finishing material and has installed machines for this work. The company is bringing in timber from the farthest point from Laurel. It has four trains operating on regular schedule over the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City. It has a number of spur tracks running out into its timber lands. With these facilities the development of the timber will go forward rapidly. The mill has a daily capacity of 150,000 feet.

S. B. Anderson, president of the Anderson-Tully Company, has returned from attending the convention of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, recently held at Chicago, where he delivered a strong address on securing a price for veneers commensurate with that obtainable for lumber.

Sawmill interests of Mississippi are getting behind the railroads. They have filed suits in the Federal court charging the railroads with discrimination, the claim being made that the rate is higher than in the North. The aggregate of the suits already filed is something like \$10,000. They are styled: C. E. Myers vs. the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Carter Lumber Company vs. the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City, Carter Lumber Company vs. the Mississippi Central, P. M. Ikler vs. the New Orleans & North-eastern, Lake Lumber Company vs. the Alabama & Vicksburg, Williamsburg Lumber Company vs. the Gulf & Ship Island.

The Mississippi and Alabama Lumber Exchange has been organized at Meridian, Miss., for the express purpose of protecting the interest of mills having a capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 feet. The exchange will appoint a manager to assist in marketing the output of these mills. This has been done heretofore through the lumber brokers and wholesale dealers. This official

will keep posted on market conditions and assist in securing good returns on all lumber sold. Another meeting will be held at Meridian, July 13, for the purpose of giving other sawmills interested an opportunity to join the organization. W. H. Seymour has been elected chairman and a committee has been appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws which will be submitted at the next meeting.

Lumber companies throughout this city and West Tennessee are vigorously opposed to the payment of the corporation tax ranging from \$5 to \$100, according to capitalization. The corporation law was passed at the last session of the legislature and requires the payment of the foregoing amount by each corporation at the time of filing its statement showing officers, place of business, capital stock and other features. A strong effort is now being made among the lumber companies and other interests to test the constitutionality of this law. Those companies making payment before July 1 have done so under protest. The date for payment of the tax has been extended to September 1.

Lumbermen here are interested in the announcement that construction work, which was recently stopped on the Delta Southern, is to be resumed. The stoppage of work was ordered on the ground that the railroad company could not, in view of the hostile attitude of the railroad commission, secure money for construction and improvement work. This road, which will extend southward to Jackson and northward to Memphis, will open up a splendid section of hardwood territory.

Chicago capitalists, according to advices received here, are backing a movement for a railroad connecting Aberdeen and Columbus, Miss. This is a splendid hardwood territory and the building of such a road would facilitate its development.

E. E. Taenzer, first vice president of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, is one of the incorporators of the Curry-McCraw Company, which is capitalized at \$150,000 and which proposes to engage in the wholesale grocery business.

Leland P. Arthur, president of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, has returned from Pacific coast points and the northwestern markets, where he has spent some time recently in the interest of his firm.

Contractors for building the road-bed of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad from Helena to Brinkley have started about fifty teams to work. This is the first dirt broken on this line between Helena and Searcy, but the contract stipulates that the work must be completed by December 1. This road, when completed, will run through the greater part of eastern Arkansas and will prove an important factor in the development of the hardwood lumber resources of that state.

R. J. Darnell of R. J. Darnell, Inc., has written a letter to the leading lumber interests of this city, detailing his experience with one of the deputy inspectors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. He sold some lumber, subject to national inspection, and when the inspector went to his yards in South Memphis the latter refused to allow one of Mr. Darnell's inspectors to work with him in inspecting the lumber. He was immediately ordered to leave the yards. Mr. Darnell states in his letter that the seller has as much right to representation in the inspection of lumber as the buyer and that, if this is not correct, there is no place in the association for him. President Russe of the National Hardwood Lumber Association has upheld the inspector. Different views are expressed by lumbermen here in regard to the matter, some claiming that Mr. Darnell is in the right and others supporting Mr. Russe in his position. There is no doubt that Mr. Darnell will take the matter up with the association at an early date and some interesting developments are anticipated.

New Orleans.

The famous two-cent lumber rate case recently decided by the United States Supreme court in favor of the lumber shippers east of the Mississippi river, has been carried into that territory west of the Mississippi and now practically every railroad south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi is a defendant in a suit to force the reduction of alleged unreasonable and unjust rates on lumber shipments. Gen. T. Marshall Miller of New Orleans, associate counsel for the lumbermen in this case, has just returned to New Orleans with the announcement that suits have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission to force the railroads west of the Mississippi into line.

A new lumber company which will very probably establish a large furniture manufacturing plant has been organized at Natchitoches, La. It is the D'Quin-Williams Lumber Company, Ltd., and its authorized capital is \$25,000. The incorporators are: J. L. Logan of the National Lumber Company, Texarkana, Tex.; Noble W. Williams of the Montrose Lumber Company, and John T. D'Quin of Natchitoches. The company holds options on several desirable hardwood tracts in the vicinity of Natchitoches.

The Baton Rouge Manufacturing Company has been organized in Baton Rouge, La., to operate a big woodworking plant in conjunction with a sash, door and blind factory. The company will manufacture office fixtures and other articles of hardwood. The authorized capital is \$40,000. T. M. Walker, formerly of Atlanta, will manage the big plant.

Advisers from Lake Charles, La., state that the Smith-Trotti Lumber Company, Ltd., has been organized there with an authorized capital of \$25,000. The officers are: Thomas J. Trotti, president; John L. Trotti, vice president; Fleming T. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

The Mississippi-Alabama Lumber Exchange has been temporarily organized at Meridian, Miss. The exchange will be permanently organized at a meeting to be held July 13. The object of the exchange is to protect those mills which have an output of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet. The mill men in the exchange will appoint a manager to help them market their output. This was formerly done by the lumber brokers. W. H. Seymour is temporary chairman of the organization.

Minneapolis.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company recently returned from a business trip into Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. He says of the situation down there: "Hardwood manufacturers have enough orders on hand to keep them busy for some time. There is some weakness noted in a few items, but oak is still strong. Hickory people can not get nearly as much stock as they need."

The Waterman-Hunter Company, sash and door manufacturer of this city, has assigned for the benefit of its creditors. This concern has been making doors and millwork for the mail order trade and failed to make a success of the business. A meeting of the creditors was called June 22 and Robert Dobson of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company was selected as trustee. The creditors' interests will also be looked after by a committee consisting of George H. Tennant, the hardwood flooring man; C. A. Barton and C. D. Huyck. No new business will be taken, but all old orders will be filled and the stock closed out as expeditiously as possible.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Winnipeg, where he spent a week.

W. C. Meader of the Hawkins Lumber and Land Company, this city, is back from Hawkins, Wis., where their mill is located. He superintended the installation of machinery in the mill, which will have a capacity of 30,000 feet a day and will turn out hemlock and hardwood lumber. The company owns 4,000 acres of land adjoining the mill.

A. H. Barnard, the local wholesaler of hardwoods, is back from an extended vacation trip which he took in connection with the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark is on a short business trip to Chicago and other points.

Toledo.

A. M. Felgate of the Cuyahoga County Engineering Department says that along Independence road in Breckville chestnut fence posts have taken root and sprouted. "The county will evidently have a line of chestnut trees where the commissioners expected only an unsightly wall," said Mr. Felgate. "The posts were green when they were set last fall, and the unusually wet season did the rest."

The sawmill, sash factory and lumber yard of Leander Bloker of Lindsey, O., were destroyed last week by fire, entailing a loss of \$7,500, partially insured.

The Park Street Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was incorporated recently with a capital stock of \$35,000 by Edgar W. Hedges, Lewis K. Park, Harry W. Stewart, M. V. Hull and Josiah R. Hedges. The company will do a general lumber business.

Ashland, Ky.

On the afternoon of July 5 the plant of the Lanham Lumber Company at Lebanon, Ky., was destroyed by fire, nothing being saved but the office and one warehouse. The company manufactured hardwood lumber exclusively, employing thirty-five men. The loss is placed at \$35,000, with \$7,500 insurance.

J. S. Holmes and Wesley Bradfield of the Forest Service were in Ashland several days ago on their way to Pike county, where they will commence a forest survey of the state, following the line laid down in an agreement recently executed between the commissioners of agriculture, immigration and statistics of Kentucky and the Forest Service. The work so far outlined comprises the making of a forest map of the state, a study of forest conditions, a study of markets, demand and supply of timber, a study of the causes and means of preventing forest fires, etc. Information in regard to the timber supply, transportation, manufacture, etc., will be collected and compiled and a report along these lines prepared, in hope that our depleted

forests may be saved for the use of coming generations.

The Queen City Lumber Company of Ashland has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are: O. F. L. Beckett, M. W. Thomas, J. M. Craig and M. L. Meridith. J. W. Craig is manager of the business, which is located in Cincinnati. It consists of a planing mill and dry kilns, and at present is doing commercial work exclusively.

Hon. W. H. Counts, manager of the extensive mountain interests of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., shot and killed himself on the afternoon of July 4 at his home in Olive Hill, Ky. It is not known whether the killing was intentional or accidental. The decedent was 48 years of age and was quite prominent throughout north-eastern Kentucky. He was at one time superintendent of schools in Carter county and represented Carter and Elliot counties in the state legislature in 1889 and 1891. Mr. Counts was a cousin of Charles Kitchen, of this company.

Reports from the timber districts in the mountains state that the prevalence of snakes of the deadly variety is creating consternation among the lumbermen and loggers. Rattlesnakes and copperheads are said to be common sights and are causing no little trouble.

The Walker Lumber Company will in the near future erect a large lumber plant at Kenova. The firm will receive logs from the mountains by rail, and will cut them into lumber. The mill will be erected on the river front. Mr. Corn of Ironton, superintendent of the company, has leased a house in Kenova, and will remove his family to that place at once. The Kenova Sawmill Company's plant is another enterprise for that thriving little town. Lumber is being cut, and the work will be rushed to completion.

The new plant of the Ironton Lumber Company is completed, and the machinery was given a trial June 1. The mill was destroyed by fire some time ago. The new plant has no planing department, for the company intends to deal largely in unfinished material for the time being. The machinery is the most modern on the market, and when in operation the capacity of the mill will be about 50,000 feet of lumber a day. One feature is the boiler room, which is situated about twenty feet from the main building. The boilers have the Quinn patent Dutch oven, which consumes all waste material.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

There is no particular evidence of midsummer dullness in the local hardwood market. While trade is not rushing, there is a fair demand for lumber of nearly all varieties. The furniture manufacturers are buying with considerable freedom in anticipation of a very satisfactory July market for their goods. With the large volume of building still going on in Chicago, the interior finish, trim, and flooring producers are having about all they can do to keep up with their sales. On the whole trade is good with every prospect of its being better as the season progresses.

Oak is still in the lead, with remarkably strong demand, as well as the good end of poplar. All varieties of northern woods are moving very freely. The local call for mahogany is as good as it has been at any time during the past year.

Boston.

During the past two weeks the Boston and New England hardwood markets have developed a fair volume of business. Prices continue firm and no prospects of easier values are found. In part the rise in prices during the past few

months has been due to the demand, but the chief cause has been the short supply of suitable lumber. All mills have found it difficult to give their customers just what they wished for and in many sections the heavy rains have resulted in mills not being able to get a sufficient quantity of logs. From some sections of the South car shortage is reported. This is more especially true in North Carolina. Not so much trouble of this nature is heard of from the West, still some is being experienced. Consumers of hardwoods in this section have been busy and their close manner of buying has kept them in the market. An unusually good demand for veneers has been reported for several weeks past.

The demand for export is not of large volume, as prices quoted when inquiries are received appear to be above buyers' views. The market for whitewood holds fairly steady at the high level. Buyers confine their purchases largely to lots to cover nearby wants. Several believe prices of whitewood will be lower a little later. For one-inch \$59 to \$60 is quoted. Sales have been made at the outside figure. Manufacturers of maple flooring report a larger demand with prices firmly sustained. A strong call for beech is reported and prices are stiffer. In a few months' time beech has sprung into active call. Black walnut is still in good request. Plain oak

is selling well. Prices hold steady at \$56 to \$58 for inch stock. Dealers are not willing to make any concessions for large orders. Quartered oak shows no abatement in strength and a fair demand is in progress. Mahogany is in steady demand. A large business is being done in veneers. Birch is in demand, quotations ruling \$41 to \$43 for one-inch stock.

New York.

Hardwoods are firm with few exceptions and the run of new business is satisfactory, although there is not the snap to the situation there was early last month. Some new building plans filed within the last two weeks will require a large amount of hardwood trim, especially birch, and factory orders are about holding their own. Prices have eased off slightly, but as a rule wholesalers say they are entirely satisfied with the way business develops. Supplies come in at a better rate than last month and while there is no lack of confidence in the outlook buyers claim there is not so much difficulty in getting the orders filled promptly, indicating that millmen are in better position to handle their new business more expeditiously than heretofore.

Ash is in good demand and stocks are scarce. There seems nothing in view to keep this stock from continuing the strongest item on the market. A good demand for poplar is springing up and only moderate supplies of desirable grades and sizes are available. Birch sales are more voluminous, but there is more than enough of the stock offered just now than necessary, and prices are easier. Plain and quartered oak are strong, especially the former, and oak ship timber is regarded as one of the scarcest stocks on the market. The call for chestnut is as good as usual for this time of year, and whenever possible manufacturers substitute chestnut for plain oak. Basswood and maple hold their own.

Philadelphia.

The situation of the hardwood market is at present a little peculiar. It is admitted that there has been a slight falling off in business in certain lines, but the general condition is fair, and the hustler is gathering in the orders. Those of pessimistic tendencies seem surprised that the bottom has not dropped out of business, but reasonable weather is here at last and the builder is pushing every department, and those lines depending upon the trade are rushed to get out orders. The furniture factories of the eastern Pennsylvania district still continue busy, consequently are all buying. Indoor finish, flooring makers, etc., are working on orders and the boxmaker, who has been making raids on the hardwood market, still hammers away, which has naturally kept the values in culls and rejects high. It is but natural that the woodworking industries should show a falling off in activity at this time, but notwithstanding the lapse the season has apparently been the longest and most successful in the history of hardwoods. There is no sign of weakness in any of the hardwoods discoverable at present, although the feeling prevails among some that a drop in values must inevitably come soon; but judging from the condition of the mill districts and the possibility of another car famine as soon as the crops are ready for removal, the indications are that hardwood prices will hold steady, at least for months to come. Poplar, basswood, ash and chestnut keep old status. Oak runs easy, with no weakening in price. Cherry and maple are in good call. Gum and cottonwood are selling well, and cypress is in good demand. Cedar, on account of a considerable amount of small logs of inferior quality recently thrown upon the market, has fallen off somewhat in price, but it is predicted that values will soon be up again. The cigar business has improved greatly during the last few weeks and cigar box industries profit accordingly. Veneer holds firm and the outlook for trade is good.

Baltimore.

Hardwood stocks continue to be in brisk demand and the mills are unable to fill all the wants of dealers and consumers promptly. The range of prices, as might be expected under the circumstances, is as high as ever. Every now and then a record price is reported, local shippers having lately realized high figures on exports to England. Stocks in the hands of dealers are quite low and desirable lumber can be disposed of without difficulty. Oak in particular is called for and the mills have orders ahead, notwithstanding the reported disposition of such big consumers as the railroads to hold back for a while. Predictions made some time ago that an easing off might be expected before long have not been realized. The millmen experience much difficulty with labor, the supply of competent hands being scarce and the temper of the available force rather uncertain. This is in large part responsible for the advanced quotations. All the woods are in excellent demand both in the domestic market and abroad. Stocks in foreign hands are somewhat depleted and the calls for lumber are now more numerous than was the case even one month ago. A fair trade is being done at satisfactory figures. The exceptional activity among the boxmakers is absorbing large quantities of bay poplar, which wood has come into extensive use of late, and under the influence of this brisk movement prices have advanced sharply. Ash, chestnut and other hardwoods are in good demand and there is every indication that the present state of affairs will continue.

Pittsburg.

The hardwood market is beginning to feel the effects of midsummer heat. Not until the past week has there been any perceptible slackening in trade. It is expected that the bulk of orders for the next sixty days will show some falling off. All look for a big business in the fall, for general conditions seem to warrant a resumption of hardwood buying on a large scale. Very few firms have any surplus of hardwoods. In fact most of them report low stocks.

The railroads seem to be taking more lumber than two months ago; also the big manufacturers, which are going ahead with improvements that were sidetracked in the early spring. Ties, poles and timbers are all in good demand. Bill stuff is selling well. Boards and planking are in fair demand and are bringing good prices. The furniture trade is taking its full quota of hardwood, especially of the better grades, and in spite of the lateness of the season the implement factories are still ordering. Stocks are small and timber buyers are scouring the country with a spirit that shows their eagerness for more good hardwood timber.

Buffalo.

Hardwood lumber moves well and the season is sure to be a good one. Stock is fair as a whole, with certain of the plentier woods in fine assortment. While oak is not plenty, the dealers manage to keep enough of it on hand to meet their everyday needs.

The amount of lumber coming in by lake is small compared with last season and hardwood dealers are not doing as much as was expected. Considerable birch, elm and black ash has arrived at the yards and the flooring mills are busy receiving maple.

Reports from the Southwest are becoming more favorable but it will be some time before there is much new dry stock to be had there. Most of the oak and about all the poplar comes from that direction and it is hard to see how the supply in yard can be kept up at all.

Poplar seems to be running down faster than any other wood. Mills that up to this time have run on that as a specialty are now giving it up, except in a general way, and have gone into other hardwoods.

There is always a supply of birch, as birch comes from all directions and is carried by all the yards. Without it a great deal of hardship would be experienced in filling orders for finishing woods.

Woods from the district directly south of Buffalo, especially oak and cypress, are plenty.

Saginaw Valley.

Hardwood lumber is moving fairly well for the midsummer season. Basswood and ash are particularly firm and there is a call for all that is being offered. Beech is considerably stronger than it was earlier in the season and is selling freely. Maple is in better form than it was a year ago and some higher, with a fair movement. In other grades the market is steady and firm. There is some oak reaching this market, but the supply is not large. There appears to be enough hardwood stock available to supply the trade and the outlook for the fall is healthy. The output will be about as large as that of last year.

There is not a great accumulation of lumber stocks despite the fact that all mills are in operation. One thing that may affect the activity of the trade is that the entire cut of the year was sold at the beginning of the year by a number of firms and this takes so much stock out of the market.

Indianapolis.

Local lumbermen generally are remarking on the steady condition of the hardwood market. There seems to be no break in sight, although the demand has continued practically unchanged for some weeks. Quartered oak continues scarce but this is taken as a matter of fact and substitutes are being used largely.

Railroad conditions continue good, with an ample supply of cars and shipments coming in nicely. The car situation promises to be relieved still more by an order to the effect that old freight cars must be repaired and continued in service on branch lines with the coming of new equipment. Heretofore when local roads received new equipment old cars were destroyed.

Bristol, Va.

There has been no material change in conditions in the hardwood trade in this city and section during the past two weeks. The demand is only fair but values are firm. This condition is chiefly attributable to the summer season, and there are unmistakable indications of an early acceleration of business.

The lumbermen of this city and section do not seem to have been affected by the dullness of the market as much as in other sections, probably because the dull season found them with more business on their hands than they could handle. The car supply continues ample, and no complaint has been heard for several weeks on this score.

Cincinnati.

The hot weather of the past few days has not had as weakening an effect on business as was first thought. The dull season in the lumber trade is the latter part of June and the month of July, but as it now appears the month of July will not be as dull as is usually the case. The demand for all grades of hardwoods is good. Logs are plentiful here and the sawmills are all working busily. The same good demand still prevails for poplar, and consumers are all willing to pay the price asked for it. Oak, both quartered and plain white, is keeping up nicely, and the same can be said for cypress. Mahogany has showed added spirit during the last fortnight but prices have not been increased. Cedar posts have been in good demand and the cuts made several weeks ago are being readily absorbed under firm prices. The lumber situation here as a whole is about steady, with the inquiry good and receipts the same.

Nashville.

With plenty of fair weather, plenty of cars, plenty of orders and a good supply of lumber on hand Nashville dealers seem well satisfied with the situation at this time. Good weather has prevailed here for some time and has had a tendency to enliven building interests, and that in turn has served to increase the demand for lumber. Adequate transportation facilities have enabled dealers to meet orders and make shipments without delay. Many of the local lumbermen are now engaged in taking stock and figuring on the results of the business for the past six months. Gratifying reports are received from many of the largest firms here. There is generally reported a substantial increase for the first six months of this year over a corresponding period of last year.

The demand for poplar and ash is a noteworthy feature of the market just now. There have been unusually heavy drafts upon these stocks coming principally from manufacturers of automobiles, carriages, pianos and agricultural implements. A steady and increasing demand for the low grades of lumber is noted. Heavy shipments of gum have been made recently. The demand for plain and quartered oak is holding up well and the firm and steady market on such wood is noted. The mills around Nashville are running at full capacity and all of them are selling stuff as fast as they can get it out.

Memphis.

There is considerable slackening in the demand for hardwood lumber in this center. This, however, is nothing more than was expected as it happens every year at this time. There is some new business doing but most of the shipments made are on engagements entered into some time ago. The railroad service is splendid. One of the reasons for the slowness of demand is that many consuming firms take inventories of stock at the close of June and, pending definite knowledge as to the status of their affairs, are inclined to be slow in making new commitments. The crop outlook throughout the south is decidedly better than it has been at any time this season and this is regarded as a hopeful feature.

The export demand for hardwood lumber is rather quiet. In fact, some exporters say there is almost nothing doing in that direction just now, but there is a rather cheerful tone to the discussions of lumber interests here regarding the outlook for fall and winter business, the view being held that there will be a good demand and that prices, even if they should recede some during the summer, will be fully restored when active business is resumed. There is an excellent demand for ash in all grades and thicknesses and there is only a limited supply available. Prices are firmly maintained. Plain oak sells without difficulty and there is a very satisfactory movement in quarter-sawn. Narrow firsts and seconds cottonwood are in only moderate request, being slower than recently. Boxboards and the lower grades, however, are in excellent call. One of the largest manufacturers in this market is authority for the statement that he is receiving orders for this class of material which he did not expect this side of September. Production of cottonwood has been curtailed more than any other lumber in this section, because of the low-lying land on which it grows. This accounts in some measure for the scarcity of this lumber. In the meantime the demand has been phenomenally heavy, as the box factories have done a record-breaking business. Gum is being shaded somewhat in the higher grades, except in wide stock. The low grades, however, are in good demand and are selling satisfactorily. There is only a moderate amount of poplar available in this market and there is sale for most of the stock offered. Cypress is also somewhat slow in the upper

grades. The lower grades are moving better than the upper, but they are hardly in as active demand as they were a short time ago.

Minneapolis.

With northern hardwoods as to dry stock reduced almost to the vanishing point there is not much doing in this section. The factory trade is taking a little stuff occasionally, but if a real active demand should develop it could not be supplied without shipping green stock. Some oak and basswood are being shipped green now.

Low grade stuff is in good demand and most of the new cut has already been contracted for by the box factories, while what is left is held at high figures. Cull basswood easily brings \$20 a thousand. Basswood in all grades is proving a good seller. Low grade birch and elm are being used quite extensively for boxes. Oak and birch are selling well. Factory stocks are quiet. Some offerings of southern oak are made again with the assurance that conditions are better now in the South and that deliveries will be more prompt. However, prices are even stiffer down there than here. The new crop of ash is almost all contracted for and that wood is practically out of the market.

General indications are good in the northwest and wholesale dealers are busy placing contracts for the new stock, feeling assured of a good fall trade, though there is some feeling that prices may fall off in the next month or two. Retail yards are not doing much and country trade in hardwoods is dull.

Local demand for hardwood flooring and interior finish was never better and factories are all consuming a good amount of stock. The building movement is the heaviest known in years, the June record of building permits showing a total value for the buildings authorized of \$1,001,985. The total for June of last year was \$685,915. The total for six months this year was \$5,060,365, with 2,546 permits issued. The first half of last year showed 2,484 permits, with a total value of \$4,153,550.

Toledo.

Hardwoods seem to be the exception to the rule in the local lumber market, which is very quiet. Early in the month there did not seem to be much activity in the hardwood market, but this has changed somewhat through the month and now all stocks are in fair demand with some decidedly active. This is particularly true in the manufacturing lines, where there is considerable demand for all grades. Box men once more are howling for material and stave men report some trouble in getting good stave stock.

Plain oak, both red and white, is moving slowly at fair prices, while quartered stocks are holding firm at high prices.

Basswood is the one wood the demand for which is nowhere met. Local dealers say they simply can not buy any stock anywhere and one man is quoted as saying that he has been hunting in Michigan for a month for 2,000,000 feet without being able to get it. This is true not only in the low but also in the high grades.

There is not a great deal of southern ash in sight, but the demand is not very brisk. Heavy timbers are active in all grades.

The car situation does not show material change and any sudden demand for stocks that would cause a rush of orders would probably see the conditions just as bad as they have been for months.

Liverpool.

Trade is not as active as was expected at this time—everyone, brokers and merchants alike, are afraid of a slump in prices, especially as regards poplar and ash lumber. Shippers should hold firmly on prices. It is certain that before many months much lower prices will prevail. It is reported that many shippers, although quite firm in their prices, are urging brokers to secure

orders well ahead for them. This looks as if they did not believe in the talk of still higher prices and that they are anxious to get orders on the present basis of prices.

Mahogany is very firm, but as far as the American market is concerned considerable trouble is caused to merchants here by the New York dock strike, the steamship companies on this account refusing to take the heavy cargo. One firm here has two logs, valued at over \$5,000 each, lying idle, while another has 600 logs which they have sold to American buyers but cannot get delivered. Labor troubles are also in evidence here and no doubt are keeping the leading railway companies from buying largely in timber goods. As they are the principal buyers in the North here, this is rather a serious matter.

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Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

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2 1/4 Clear Maple
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But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

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The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line. There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

FOR LIST OF MEMBERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

WHAT HARDWOOD RECORD READER

From a Hardwood Manufacturer.

Bristol, Tenn., May 31, 1907.
The improvement in this paper under the new management has been to such an extent that we feel that there is a great deal of attention being given along this line, and we feel sure that the present management is wholly capable of advancing the interest of the hardwood trade.
TUG RIVER COMPANY.
B. B. BURNS.

From a Texas Wholesaler.

Galveston, Tex., May 30, 1907.
We value the HARDWOOD RECORD greatly and think you are doing good service to the trade, both at home and abroad.
T. B. ALLEN & CO.

From a West Virginia Operator.

Jane-Lew, W. Va., June 1, 1907.
I certainly appreciate the interest that you have taken in building up a paper so well adapted in the hardwood industry as the HARDWOOD RECORD. Wishing you prosperity with your good work,
D. L. ARNOLD.

From a Manufacturer of Hickory Handles.

Rural Hall, N. C., June 1, 1907.
We think the HARDWOOD RECORD is all that can be expected. We have been benefited many times the cost of the RECORD.
SMITH-KIZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

From a Hardwood Wholesaler.

West Allis, Wis., May 29, 1907.
The HARDWOOD RECORD has been of more interest to me than any other journal, as I am dealing in hardwood exclusively. Therefore, with this interest in your journal I have watched its progress with satisfaction.
FAY L. CUSICK.

From a Mahogany Man.

Chelsea, Mass., June 2, 1907.
I sent you the names of some of my friends, and if you fail to get their subscription to your valuable paper it is because they are already subscribers or do not wish to get in touch with the interest they represent.
C. B. ROGERS.

From a Michigan Building Materials Company.

Scottville, Mich., May 28, 1907.
I take pleasure in saying that the HARDWOOD RECORD touches the right spot in relation to every lumber dealer's interests, and would not be without it for a good deal. We would advise every man who is in any way engaged in the lumber business to become a subscriber.
EDWARD QUIRK.

From a Black Walnut Specialist.

Frankfort, Ind., June 5, 1907.
Your paper suits me. I have no criticism to offer. The improvement has been great, and is entirely satisfactory to me. I consider it the best paper I get as far as hardwoods are concerned.
W. W. GARROTT.

From a Lumber Manufacturer.

Bradfordville, Ky., June 4, 1907.
I am well pleased with the journal.
W. F. COPPAGE.

From a Redwood Manufacturer.

Sanger, Cal., June 6, 1907.
You are publishing a first-class paper.
HUME-BENNETT LUMBER CO.,
T. W. DECKER, Gen. Mgr.

From a Timber Owner and Manufacturer.

Saginaw, Mich., May 30, 1907.
We congratulate you on the merit of your paper and its success.
ARTHUR HILL & CO.

From an Ontario Wagon Manufacturer.

Chatham, Ont., May 30, 1907.
We get most valuable information in most every issue, as it enables us to locate concerns with whom we may do some business. Besides it keeps us in touch with all the older institutions. Then after a good day's work we turn to the page of Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent, and forget our troubles of the day. You are certainly deserving of the support of every branch of the trade.
CHATHAM WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

From a Hardwood Wholesaler.

Rhineland, Wis., June 4, 1907.
I think that the HARDWOOD RECORD is the best paper of its class in the country, as its reports are more strictly on business matters.
C. P. CROSBY.

From a Plowhandle Manufacturing Company.

Farmville, Va., June 4, 1907.
You are publishing a good paper.
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
G. N. ROBESON.

From a Furniture Company.

Rockwell, N. C., May 30, 1907.
We find many things of interest to us in the HARDWOOD RECORD.
ROCKWELL FURNITURE CO.

From a New Orleans Exporter.

New Orleans, La., May 30, 1907.
I find HARDWOOD RECORD O. K., very impartial, and fully posted as to conditions of our trade. I always read it carefully and have always found valuable information in it.
A. COUSPEIRE.

From a Pittsburgh Wholesaler.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 30, 1907.
We consider the HARDWOOD RECORD an up-to-date paper in every respect, and one that works earnestly for the hardwood trade in general. You are to be particularly complimented upon the service you have given your patrons in the form of the weekly sheets sent out, giving names of concerns, buyers and other requirements which most comprehensively covers the entire territory. You are certainly entitled to congratulation.
AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.
J. WOOLLETT, V. P.

From a Michigan Manufacturer.

Benzonia, Mich., June 3, 1907.
We value the RECORD very highly and your magnificent paper clearly represents the interests of the manufacturer, as well as the dealers, making the paper pretty nearly an ideal one.
CASE BROS.' LUMBER COMPANY.

From a Porch Column Builder.

Columbus, Ohio, June 4, 1907.
We have been subscribers to the HARDWOOD RECORD for several years and find it a very satisfactory publication.
THE C. T. NELSON COMPANY.

From an Ohio Timber Company.

Raredon, Ohio, June 4, 1907.
I do not know of anything that would improve your paper except we would like to get it often. We prefer the HARDWOOD RECORD to other papers because we believe the editor is more familiar with the lines he writes about.
TAYLOR, BROWN TIMBER COMPANY.

From a Big Wisconsin House.

Phillips, Wis., May 29, 1907.
As an advertising medium and as a source of information we have found the HARDWOOD RECORD of inestimable value, and a true reporter of the current market conditions.
JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER CO.

From a Great Woodworking Machinery House.

Rochester, N. Y., May 29, 1907.
We wish to say a good word for the RECORD. We get considerable results from it, and no doubt will continue our advertisement in it for an indefinite period.
AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO.

From a Nashville Manufacturing Company.

Nashville, Tenn., May 29, 1907.
We find nothing in the HARDWOOD RECORD to criticize. If you should ask us to express an opinion, this would be easy, for it is so far ahead of similar publications that comparison would be ridiculous.
LOVE, BOYD & CO.

From a Manufacturer of Kitchen Cabinets.

Jeffersonville, Ind., May 29, 1907.
We are subscribers of the HARDWOOD RECORD, and find some very valuable information. It is read by the general foreman, and the mill foreman, and both seem to appreciate the points which pertain to their special work. We have no criticism to make, and wish you success.
THE JEFFERSONVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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THINK OF THE HARDWOOD RECORD

From a Veneer Panel Company.

Baltimore, Md., May 29, 1907.
We find the HARDWOOD RECORD a very valuable paper indeed, and cannot see how we could under the present conditions dispense with it.
BALTIMORE VENEER PANEL COMPANY.
CHAS J. F. STEINER, Prest.

From a Piano Company.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1907.
The HARDWOOD RECORD is entirely satisfactory.
LESTER PIANO COMPANY.

From a Wagon Stock and Oak Dimension Maker.

Crofton, Ky., May 29, 1907.
We like your paper from the first to the last page, and read it even to all the advertisements. We like its general tone, its newsy records from different places, as well as market reports which are always of interest. In our opinion it is the best lumber paper that comes to our notice.
THE PRATT-WORTHINGTON COMPANY.
E. W. PRATT, JR., Sec'y and Treas.

From a Big Black Walnut House.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30, 1907.
We think the HARDWOOD RECORD is "it."
K. & P. LUMBER COMPANY.
MAX KOSSE, Prest.

From a Manufacturer of Farming Tool Handles.

Ada, Ohio, May 29, 1907.
We are very much pleased with the HARDWOOD RECORD and give especial attention to your article on general market conditions, which we regard as very valuable.
GEORGE H. KEPHART & SON.

From a Pittsburg Jobber.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 29, 1907.
We often have occasion to refer to the RECORD for hardwood information and it is of benefit to us.
D. L. GILLESPIE & CO.

From a Kentucky Manufacturer.

Ashland, Ky., May 29, 1907.
It is indeed a pleasure to express ourselves as being perfectly satisfied with your very complete periodical. We feel that the market reports and statistics which it brings to us are as authentic as can be obtained, and published in an impartial way. We feel in need of this monitor and look forward with pleasure to its arrival.
R. G. PAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

From a St. Louis Manufacturer.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1907.
Will say the HARDWOOD RECORD fills our requirements as a lumber journal, and that we feel no comments or criticisms from us are in order.
GARRETSON-GREASON LUMBER COMPANY.
W. W. DINGS, Sec'y.

From an Indiana Jobbing House.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 29, 1907.
We do not know of anyone in this part of the country who is not a subscriber to the HARDWOOD RECORD.
LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER COMPANY.
W. W. Knight, Prest.

From a Stave and Lumber Manufacturer.

Montgomery, Ala., May 30, 1907.
We are readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD and find it very valuable in our business.
ROBERT NIXON LUMBER COMPANY.

From a New York Wholesaler.

New York, May 29, 1907.
Your paper has been always very interesting to me, not only because of its condensed and highly efficient news service and trade reports, but because it is gotten up in a manner that inspires one to read it carefully from beginning to end. In this respect it is vastly different from the average lumber paper.
S. F. MINTER.

COM M E N D A T I O N

From a Wholesale Hardware House.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 31, 1907.
So far as our experience goes we feel that the HARDWOOD RECORD is a good investment.
THE SIOUX CITY IRON COMPANY.

From a Hardwood Wholesaler.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 1907.
I really feel that the HARDWOOD RECORD is beyond criticism. I certainly take great interest in perusing its columns.
GEORGE P. NOBLE.

From a Walnut and Cherry Specialist.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1907.
I have a high regard for your publication.
W. R. CHIVVIS.

From a Leading Michigan Manufacturer.

Grayling, Mich., May 29, 1907.
I think the HARDWOOD RECORD fills its place in the lumber world splendidly and has done all any lumber journal could expect to accomplish for the trade. Wishing you success and prosperity to the fullest extent.
R. HANSON.

From a Pennsylvania Jobber.

Williamsport, Pa., May 29, 1907.
I enjoy your paper very much, and have always considered it good stuff, and felt that it was edited by one who knew his cue on hardwoods. I have appreciated your "General Market Conditions," which seem to hit the right spot. You put up a good paper.
JAMES MANSEL.

From a Big Thresher Manufacturer.

Battle Creek, Mich., May 30, 1907.
We have no criticism to offer relative to contents of the HARDWOOD RECORD.
ADVANCE THRESHING COMPANY.

From a Wagon Manufacturing Company.

Stoughton, Wis., May 29, 1907.
We find the HARDWOOD RECORD a very valuable acquisition to all information on hardwood business generally.
MANDT WAGON COMPANY.

From the National Casket Company.

Hoboken, N. J., May 29, 1907.
We feel that the HARDWOOD RECORD today is the brightest and best edited paper published in the lumber industry.
NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY.
E. S. Foster.

From a Box Manufacturer.

St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1907.
Your paper is interesting and covers the field nicely.
OSGOOD & BLODGETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
H. E. Osgood, Sec'y.

From an Ohio Jobbing House.

Columbus, Ohio, May 29, 1907.
Your HARDWOOD RECORD news usually comes from the fountain head.
M. A. HAYWARD & SONS.

From a Dimension Stock Manufacturer.

Clarendon, Ark., June 4, 1907.
We take a great deal of interest in the pages of the RECORD and would be at a loss to undertake to get along without it.
J. B. GALLOWAY COMPANY.

From a Veneer Manufacturer.

Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1907.
From our point of view there is no criticism to be made of your publication. It is quite satisfactory to us in all respects, and we believe it is the best of its kind that is published.
THE LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS.
D. E. Kline.

From a Veneer and Spoke Manufacturer.

Kenova, W. Va., May 31, 1907.
Your publication would be certainly hard to improve upon. If your subscription list does not contain the names of all manufacturers of spokes, rims, gear-stock and wheels it should.
THREE STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
W. W. Breece, Treas. & Mgr.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

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HEAD SAWYER

Wanted for our Veneer Mill, sawing on Quartered Oak. Excellent wages to the right party, but none other than experienced filers need apply. Correspondence solicited.

MARTIN CUTSINGER & SONS CO.,
Roachdale, Ind.

WANTED.

A first class man who understands manufacturing Hardwood Flooring in all branches. Permanent position, with good salary, to the right party. Address

BOX 57, HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

POSITION WANTED.

A lumberman of wide experience in logging, manufacturing, grading and sales in pine, hemlock and hardwoods, both in the North and South, seeks position as manager at the mill end or would accept other congenial employment. Address

BOX 50, HARDWOOD RECORD.

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DIMENSION STOCK

Wanted. Beech, Birch and Maple Dimension stock. One inch thick. Address

"T. U. CO." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARS

of the following stock:

Qtd. & Plain Red & White Oak.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 Com.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hickory.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. White Ash.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Soft Elm.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple.
4/4" to 16/4" 1sts & 2nds, and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Walnut.
4/4" 1sts & 2nds and No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Cottonwood.
4/4", 13" to 17" Cottonwood Box Boards.
4/4" to 8/4" all grades Poplar.
4/4" Log Run Basswood.
4/4" and 8/4" B & better Yellow Pine, Air, Smoke or Kiln-Dried.

One million feet Hardwood Culls.

JOHN O'BRIEN LAND & LBR. CO.,
115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

300,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Quartered Oak, all grades.

100,000 ft. 4/4" to 8/4" Walnut, all grades. Also Oak and Walnut logs.

THE FREIBERG LBR. CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

In sizes of from 1 1/2"x1 1/2"—36" to 2"x2 1/4"—30", tough, good wood, white or red. Send for specifications.

L. T. LA BAR, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED.

4/4" and 6/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut, Louisville delivery.

4/4" Log Run Buckeye, mill culls out, Allegheny delivery.

Address LUMBER DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL CASKET CO.,
Hoboken, N. J.

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2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.

200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.

50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.

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P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

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Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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For sale. One car each 1 1/2"x1 1/2"x26" and 1 3/4"x2 1/2"x32" clear Hickory dimensions, dry stock, mostly 1 1/2".

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1 car Oak Chair Stock.

1/2 car 1 1/4"x2"x36", Dry chair stock.

1/2 car 1"x1"x48", Dry chair stock.

E. DUNSTAN, Winona, Miss.

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KELLER BROS., Clarkson, Ky.

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100 Black Walnut Logs, 17" to 30" diameter, 8 to 16 ft. long. Also, one carload figured walnut. Address SWANN-DAY LUMBER CO.,
Clay City, Ky.

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Small pieces thoroughly dry hickory for sale, from 6 to 12" long up to 1 1/2" in diameter. A good portion white. Address

"R. W. C." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

SAWMILL FOR SALE

At half cost. Almost new 40 H. P. sawmill. Now running; plenty of cheap timber to last for years. On good rafting stream. Will accept sawing or lumber as part payment, if desired. Great bargain.

J. A. BOYD, Ullin, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Timber lands in fee simple, 2,500 acres, S. E. Missouri on St. Francis river. Good railroad transportation. Finest grade Oak, Gum, Tupelo, Cypress and Hickory. Money maker to work or hold; 1,000 acres more may be secured.

R. FOREMAN, St. Francis, Ark.

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RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS.

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4—72x18 Horizontal Tubular, High Pressure.

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1—72x16 Horizontal Tubular, Standard.

5—72x16 Horizontal Tubular, Standard.

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3—60x16 Horizontal Tubular, Standard.

Sixty others, all styles and sizes.

Engines.

16x32 Buckeye. 20x48 Wheelock.

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14x14 Vertical. 18x36 Wright.

Forty others, all sizes and styles. Also Pumps, Heaters, Tanks, Saw Mills and General Machinery. Send us specifications of your wants.

THE RANDLE MACHINERY CO.,
1759 Powers St., Cincinnati, O.

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For Sale. One new De Loach Pilgrim Edger with three saws.

S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

MACHINERY WANTED

PONY GANG

Wanted. Second-hand. Size about 8"x26". Must be good make, in good condition and at reasonable price.

THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHO CAN CUT

1" Birch, White Ash, White Maple, Gum and Red Gum 18" wide, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long. Counter Tops. M. J. BERNHARD,
718 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address

Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

TRY

A

Classified Liner

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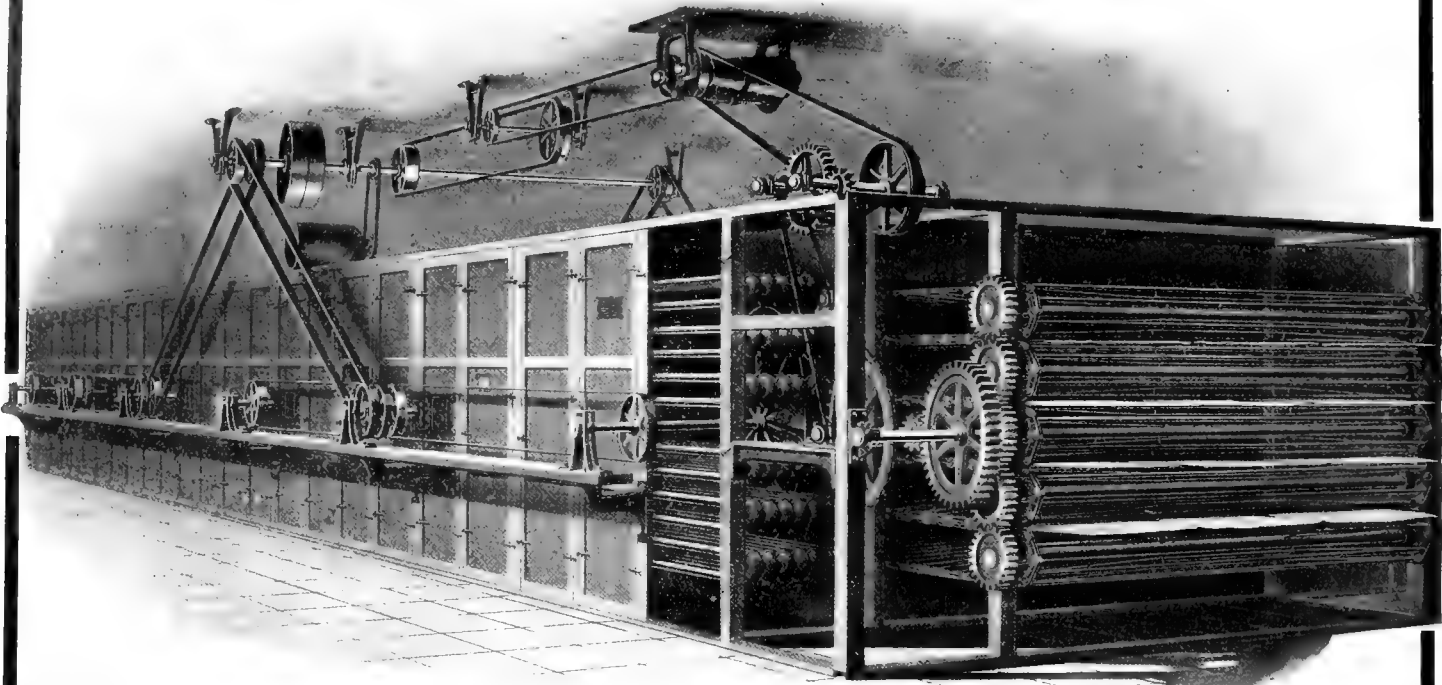
HARDWOOD RECORD

- ☞ Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- ☞ Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- ☞ Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

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"Proctor System"
Automatic Girt Conveyor Type



No Rolls to Jam.
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Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
Fortieth inch handled better than Apron Dryer

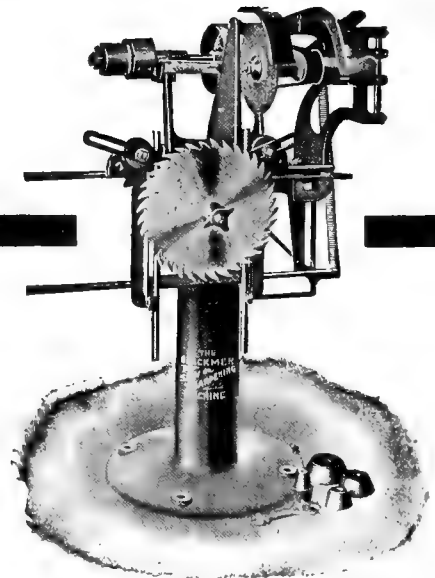
The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Hancock and Somerset Sts. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



This Truck—The Gillette Truck—with its Roller Bearing Axle—Unbreakable Malleable Iron Caster-Fork, Improved Stake Pockets and General Superiority of Construction is the Easiest Running Truck made. Strongest where other trucks are weakest. Best Truck to buy. Cheapest Truck to use. Invest money in these trucks. Do not waste it on others.

GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Michigan



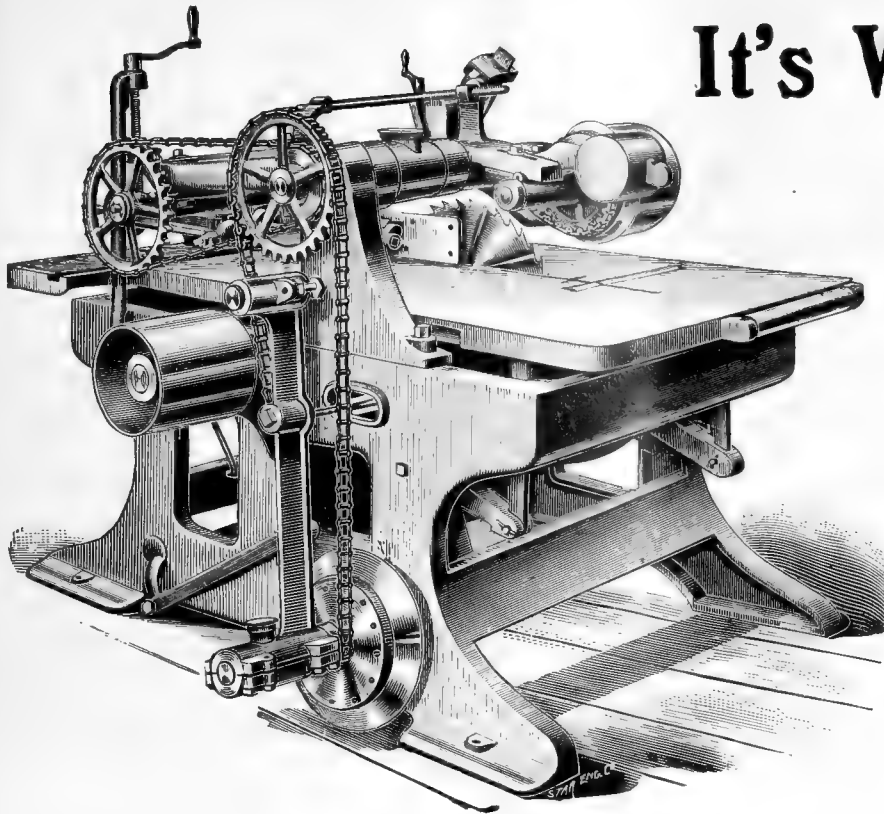
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VARIABLE FEED RIP-SAWING MACHINE.

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Let us tell you
about our

Variable Feed Rip-Sawing Machine

Nothing equal to it
for making dimension
stock and for general
use in furniture and
other wood-working
factories. It's just
as good as it looks.

**E. & B. HOLMES
MACHINERY CO.**

Buffalo, N. Y.

WE KILN DRY LUMBER

In Carload Lots or Smaller Quantities

We have special facilities for handling carload lots. You can consign your lumber direct to us and it will be perfectly kiln dried and reshipped without extra charge to you for unloading and reloading. Our plant on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., with switch track direct to our new modern dry kiln, is very convenient and accessible to all Chicago and vicinity. Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device, the very best that money can buy, for the perfect seasoning of lumber. Write us to-day for prices on carload lots or smaller quantities.

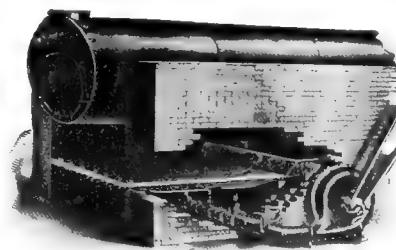
**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY** Chicago
900 Elston
Avenue

HOLLOW BLAST GRATES

Haven't you often wished you had some device that would enable you to

**BURN YOUR SAWDUST,
SAVE YOUR WOOD,
KEEP STEAM BLOWING OFF ALL DAY?**

The GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE represents the most perfect FORCED DRAFT SYSTEM on the



market. With it you can obtain as good results with WET, GREEN or FROZEN SAWDUST as a draft grate gives with DRY WOOD. It saves LABOR IN FIRING. It COSTS practically

NOTHING FOR REPAIRS, the blast bars and pipe being kept cool by a current of fresh air. In most cases it PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY MONTH.

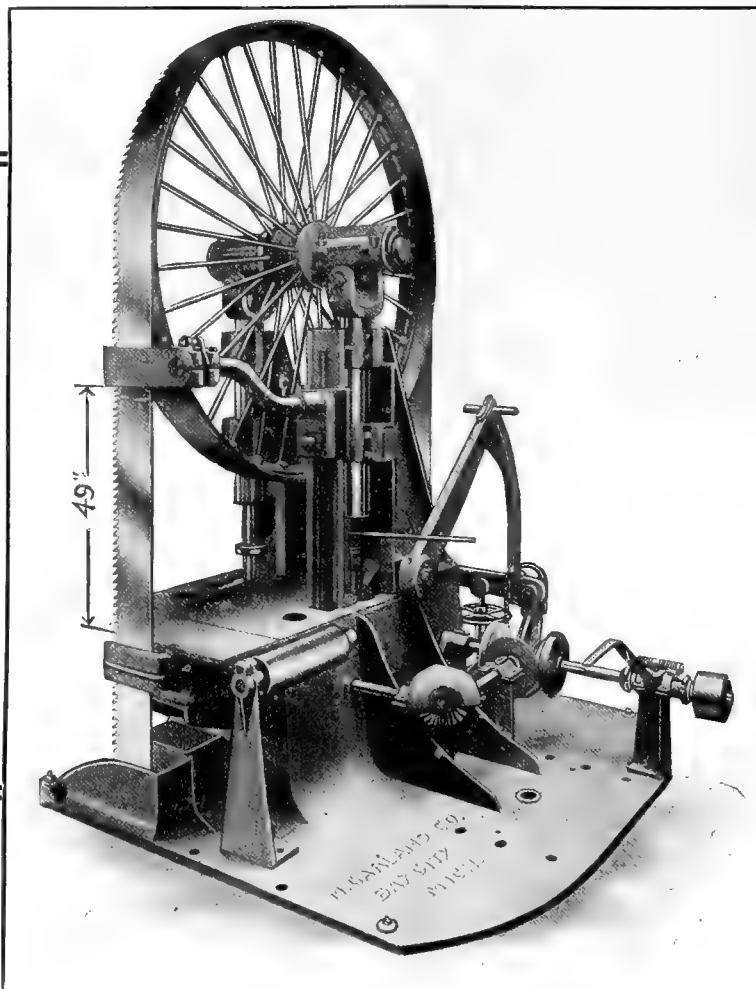
Write for quotations, with due provision for TRIAL BEFORE ACCEPTANCE. Give number of boilers, width of furnaces or ovens and length of grates.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
GREENVILLE, MICH.
The largest manufacturer of blast grates, edgers and trimmers in the world.

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	Harbor Springs Lumber Co.....	Harbor Springs, Mich.
Kneeland-Buell Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	W. H. White Co.....	Boyne City, Mich.
W. D. Young & Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	Mud Lake Lumber Co.....	Raber, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave.....	Bay City, Mich.	Engel Lumber Co.....	Englewood, La.
Bliss & Van Auken.....	Saginaw, Mich.	Hardgrove Lumber Co.....	Hardgrove, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.....	Grayling, Mich.	Churchill Lumber Co.....	Alpena, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co.....	Johannesburg, Mich.	Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Michelson & Hanson Co.....	Lewiston, Mich.	Embury-Martin Lumber Co.....	Cheboygan, Mich.

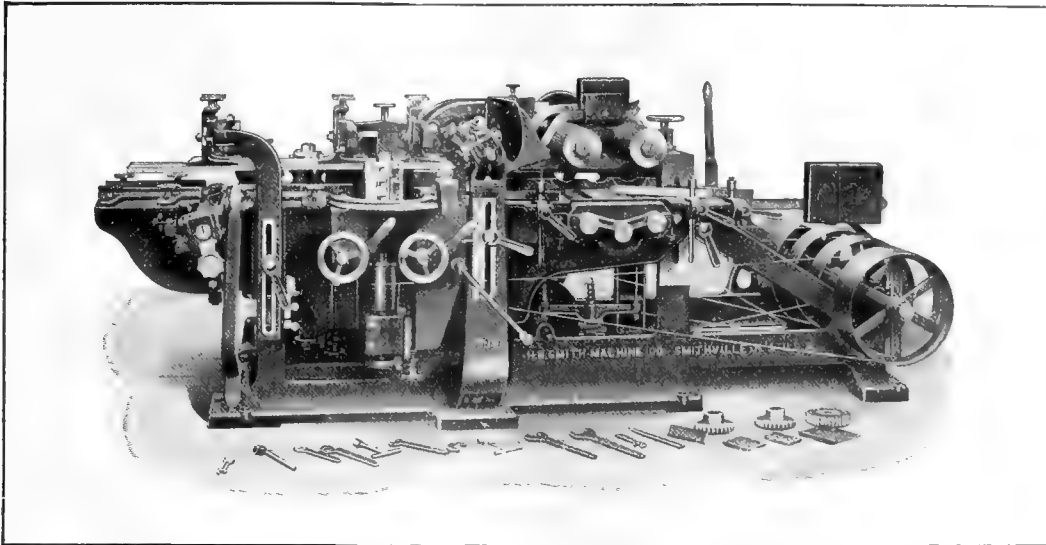
The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**

The Profit Builder

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**



NO. 105-A, EXTRA HEAVY 12-INCH MOULDER



IT HAS been our purpose during the last half century to develop a line of wood working machines containing the best workmanship and material that American skill and wisdom can afford. This fact we are proud to say is well established in the minds of our many patrons. We have, however, now exceeded ourselves by the development of a remarkable Moulder, the excellence of which is due to our obtaining written suggestions from more than a thousand operators throughout America. This machine stands alone as being the composite idea of the thinking operators of this country. One year's test of its work has convinced us that it is impossible for you to compete successfully against the Smith Moulder with any other machine. Can't we send you prices and literature?

Branches:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, Atlanta

H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

Branches:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, Atlanta



PICKING UP LOGS ALONG THE TRACK
IS RAPID WORK FOR THE
McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

- ☐ It can either move along the track with a car and pick up scattered logs, or it can stay in one spot and load a whole train, because it is self-propelling and independent under all conditions.
- ☐ It loads any kind of cars on any gauge track, and is a mighty good machine to pick up dollars for you, too.

ASK FOR BOOKLET CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.



ATKINS Silver Steel SAWS

cost more than other Saws, because they are BETTER. The First cost of a Saw does not count for much. What you want is your Money's Worth. Isn't it better to pay a fair price and get the best rather than a low price and get poor goods? Try an ATKINS SAW. They're better.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

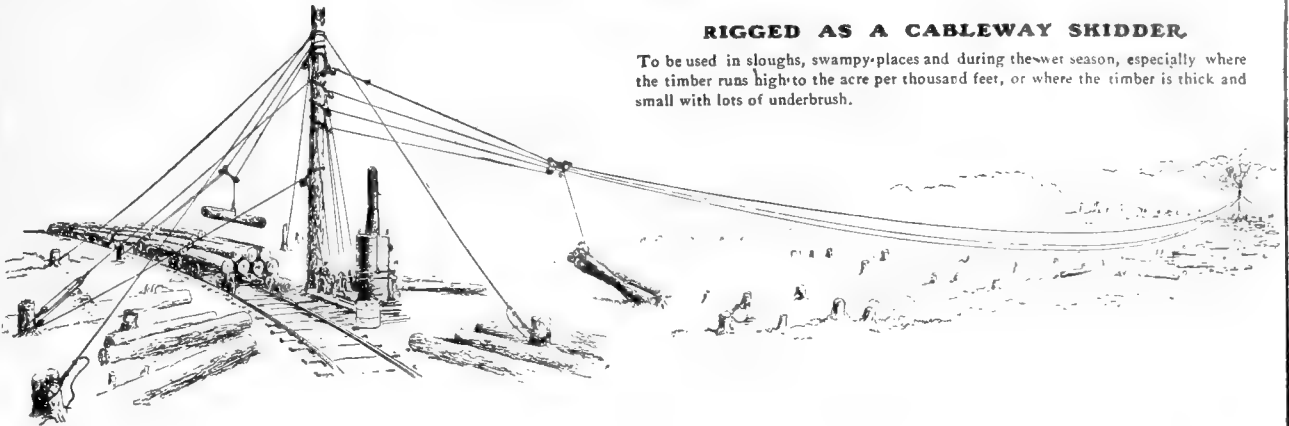
The Silver Steel Saw People.
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis.

Branches:	Atlanta,	Chicago,	Memphis,	Minneapolis,	New Orleans,
	New York City,	Portland,	San Francisco,	Seattle,	Toronto.

Lidgerwood Combination Hardwood Logger

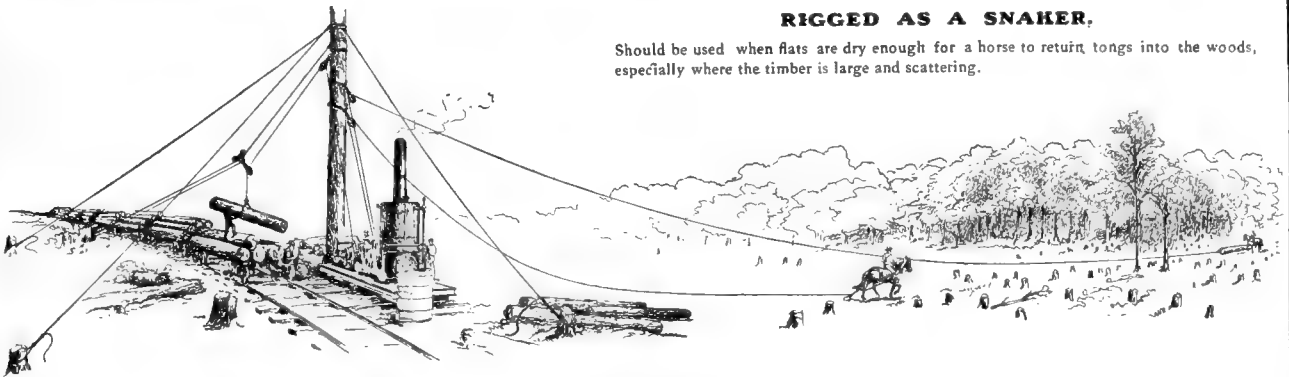
(Patented)

Especially Designed to Log the Hardwood Flats Bordering on the Mississippi River. A Machine that Can be Used Twelve Months in the year.



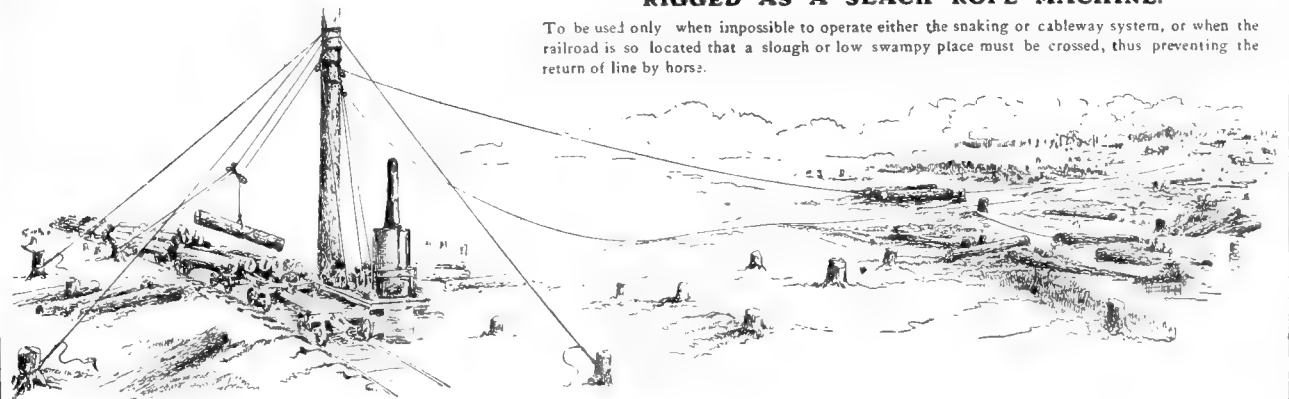
RIGGED AS A CABLEWAY SKIDDER.

To be used in sloughs, swampy places and during the wet season, especially where the timber runs high to the acre per thousand feet, or where the timber is thick and small with lots of underbrush.



RIGGED AS A SNAKER.

Should be used when flats are dry enough for a horse to return logs into the woods, especially where the timber is large and scattering.



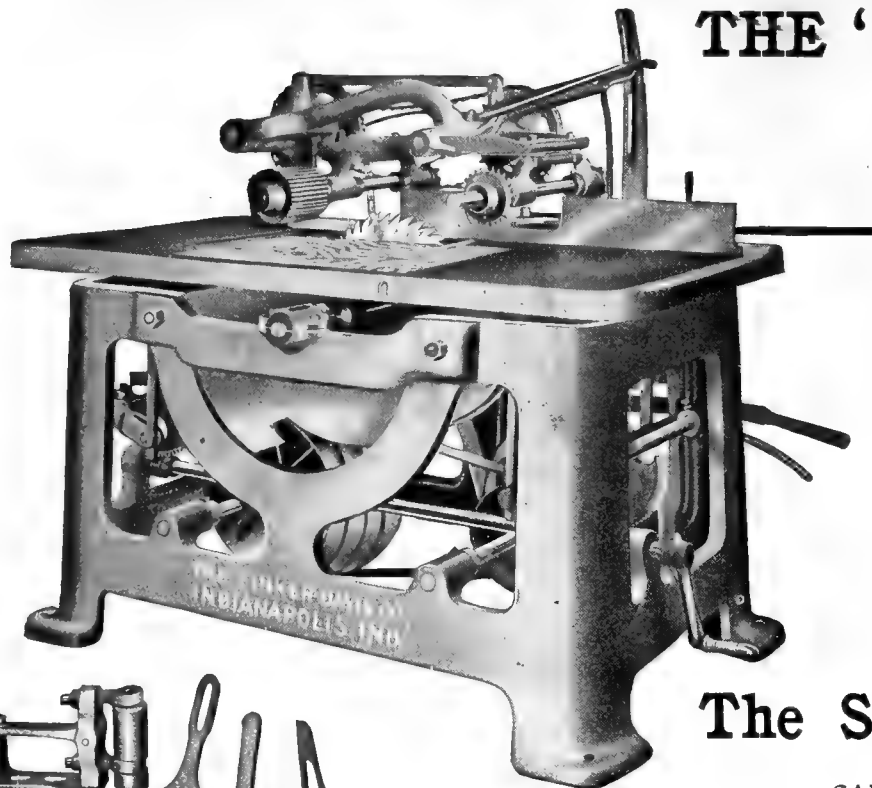
RIGGED AS A SLACK ROPE MACHINE.

To be used only when impossible to operate either the snaking or cableway system, or when the railroad is so located that a slough or low swampy place must be crossed, thus preventing the return of line by horse.

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

96 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: WOODWARD, WIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

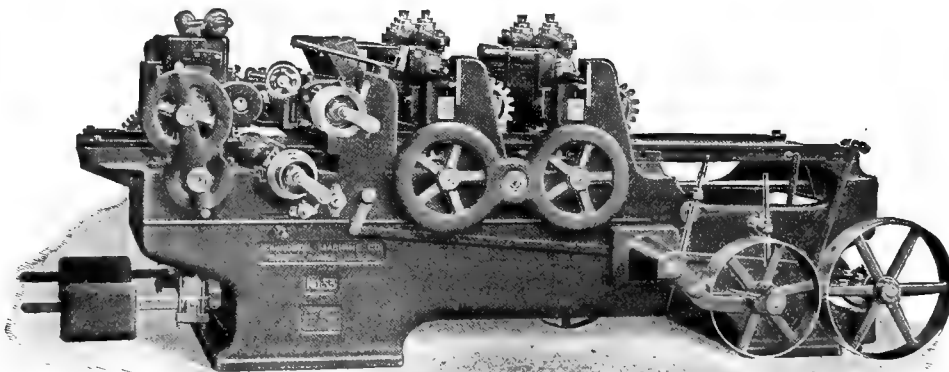
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



No. 53 Double Surfacers—Works 30" wide by 6" thick. Six Feed Rolls

A machine of large capacity, especially suited to dressing boards in quantity. Equipped with broken rolls or our patent sectional rolls for feeding a number of pieces of varying thickness simultaneously.

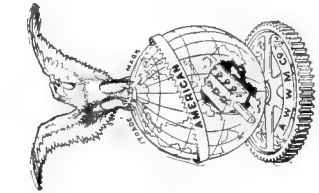
Relative positions of heads insures best planing. Patent adjustable wedge platen means a saving in stock. The belt release saves time and belts. Usual gear train eliminated.

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

CHICAGO

Specialists in
Planers and Moulders

SEATTLE

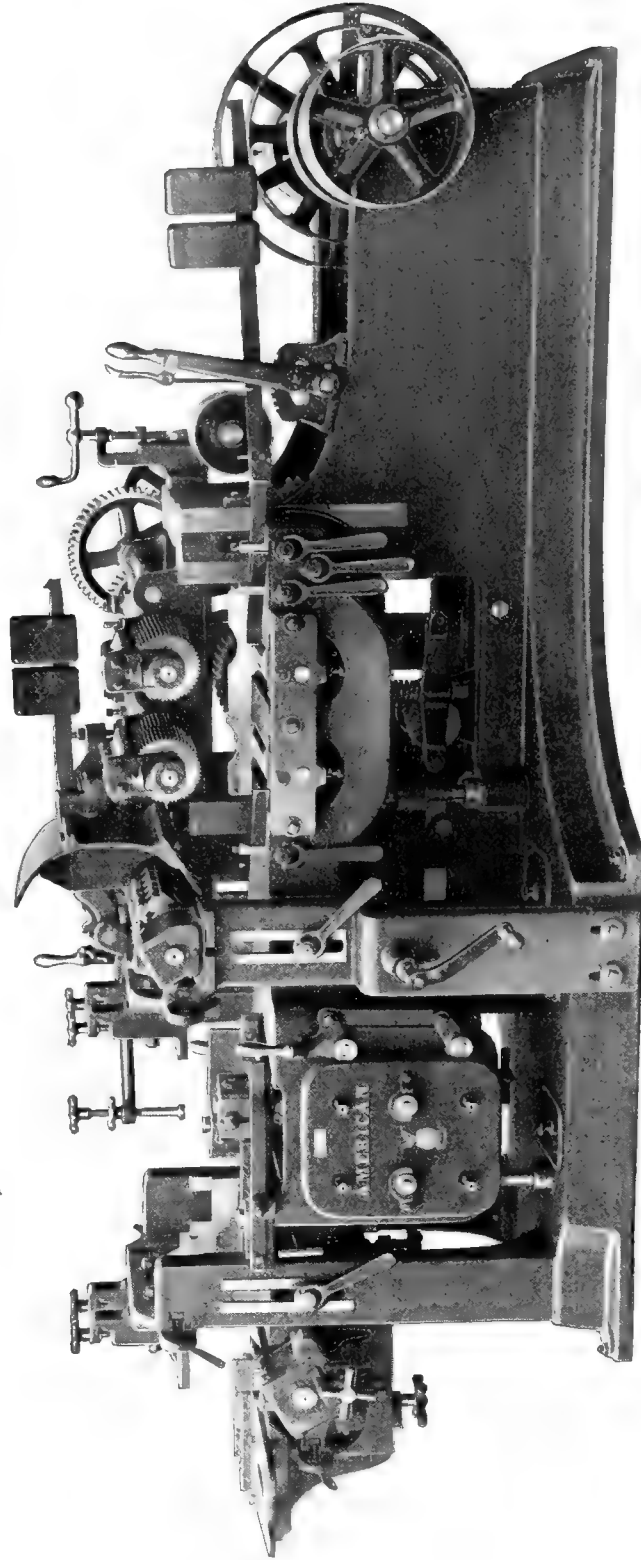


AMERICAN

12-in. and 14-in. Four Column Outside Moulder

Combining all the advantages of an Inside and Outside Moulder, together with several improvements not found on any other. Instantaneous locking and unlocking of side spindles and top arbor boxes, with micrometer adjustment of top arbor.

It has the most powerful feed ever placed on a moulder. Superior to any moulding machine yet produced.



Write for a pamphlet. Our nearest salesroom will gladly furnish you with any information desired.

American Wood Working Machinery Company

GENERAL OFFICES: ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALESROOMS:

NEW ORLEANS: Hennen Bldg.

CHICAGO: Fisher Bldg.

NEW YORK: Cedar and West Sts.

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

FOR MAKING

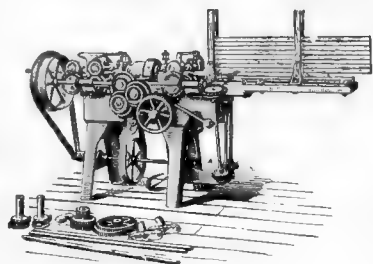
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
Wagons, Carriages,
Rims, Shafts, Poles,
Neck-Yokes,

Single Trees, Hoops,
Handles, Bobbins, Spools,
Insulator Pins and
Oval Wood Dishes.

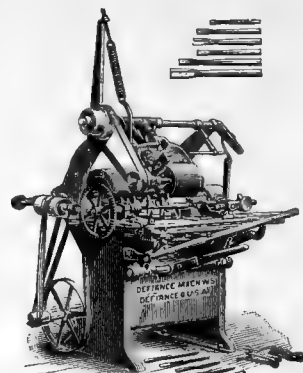
INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

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AUTOMATIC LONG HANDLE LATHE



HAMMER AND HATCHET HANDLE LATHE

ESPECIALLY

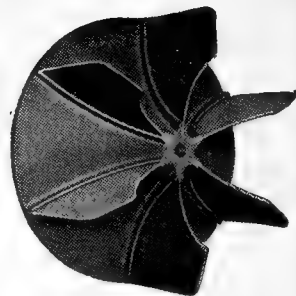
Adapted for Handling Shavings, Saw-
dust and Stringy Material of All Kinds

1-PIECE FAN WHEEL.

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NO OBSTRUCTIONS.

We Also Make Lumber Dryers.



NEW YORK BLOWER COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., Bucyrus, O.
Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis.

Hanchett's Saw Swages

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

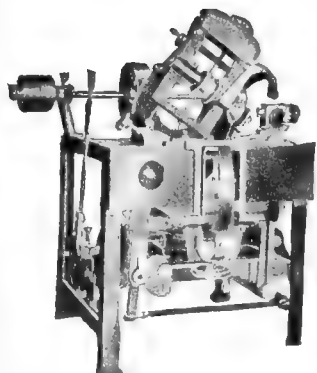
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Band Saw Swage



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment



IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners

ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.
It will pay you to get in touch with us.

MATTESON MFG. CO.

120-128 SO. CLINTON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

OFFER STOCK FOR SALE

PLAIN RED OAK

40,000' 4/4x12" & up coffin boards
 50,000' 4/4 1st & 2nds
 50,000' 4/4 No. 1 common
 75,000' 4/4 No. 2 common
 50,000' 4/4 No. 3 common
 100,000' 1/2 1sts and 2nds
 10,000' 3/8 1sts and 2nds

PLAIN WHITE OAK

50,000' 4/4 1sts and 2nds
 50,000' 4/4 No. 1 common
 45,000' 1/2 1sts and 2nds
 4,500' 3/8 1sts and 2nds

GUM

80,000' 4/4 1sts and 2nds red
 90,000' 4/4 No. 1 common red
 200,000' 4/4 1sts & 2nds saps 6 to 12"
 60,000' 4/4 " " 13 to 15"
 75,000' 4/4 " " 16 & up
 75,000' 4/4 13 to 17" box boards

COTTONWOOD

30,000' 4/4x6 & 7" 1sts & 2nds
 150,000' 4/4x8" and up 1sts & 2nds
 150,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2nds
 15,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2nds
 30,000' 5/4x12 & 13" 1sts & 2nds
 50,000' 6/4x8 to 12" 1sts & 2nds

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
 150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
 50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
 200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
 44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
 80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
 300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
 Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.**MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER****Annual Output:**

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
 20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
 4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
 9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
 Around.

Bay City, Mich.**W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.**

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

ASHLAND, KY.**Hardwoods Dried in a Week!**

☐ Our method can be attached to your old Kiln.
 ☐ If it does not do all we claim after being installed,
 we will take it out without expense to you.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Dept. D.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, Secy

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NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"**OAK AND BEECH FLOORING****"The Product de luxe"**

We especially invite in-
quiries for Flooring, Oak
and Poplar lumber and
other Hardwoods in
mixed cars.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE**NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

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Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

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Poplar, Oak, Chestnut and Gum Lumber**Mills and Yards at Kimmins, Tenn., Colesburg, Tenn., and Cude, Miss.**

J. B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT.

A. B. RANSOM, SECY. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country
mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we
are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if any-
one can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price
List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

LEADING

VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops

AND

Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS THIN LUMBER PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PILED ON OUR KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE YARD

1 car 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 6 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
 18 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
 2 cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Oak
 1 car 6/4 Common and Better White Oak
 1 car 5/4 Common and Better White Oak
 1/2 car 8/4 Common and Better White Oak
 2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
 1/2 car 4/4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
 1 car 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Quartered Red Oak

We also manufacture Sawed and Sliced Quartered Oak Veneers.
 Can make prompt shipments.

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS

PLAIN AND FANCY GLUED-UP STOCK

Cadillac

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ROTARY CUT

VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Panels	Trunk Tops	Fruit Packages
Veneer	Trunk Slats	Berry Boxes
Drawer Bottoms	Veneer Lumber	Tree Protectors
Can Jackets	Elm Wrapping	Packing Drums

ST. LOUIS

UNDERWOOD VENEER COMPANY

VENEERS

Wausau, Wisconsin

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

- 2 cars 1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
- 6 " 1" 1st and 2nds poplar
- 6 " 1" No. 1 common poplar
- 6 " 1" No. 2 common poplar
- 8 " 1" mill cull poplar
- 2 " 1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
- 5 " 5.4 No. 1 common cottonwood
- 15 " 1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
- 20 " 1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
- 19 " 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
- 21 " 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
- 20 " 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
- 15 " 1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
- 20 " 1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
- 15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
- 24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special
price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have
you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " " "	1 Car
6 4	" Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	" No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	" Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	" No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	" No. 1	1,500 Feet
12 4	" " 2	1,000 Feet
4 4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

WALNUT, POPLAR AND BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.

I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.

Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
② FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
 Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/4"x1 1/4" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO.

191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or

LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y

1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK YELLOW PINE

COLUMBUS, OHIO

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

BAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

BAGINAW, MICH.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
150,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
125,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
100,000 ft. 2 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

- 8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
- 35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
- 10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
- 4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
- 17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
- 22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
- 300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
- 400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
- 100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
- 100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
- 20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
- 26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
- 57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your orders and inquiries solicited

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty — Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
150M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch.
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

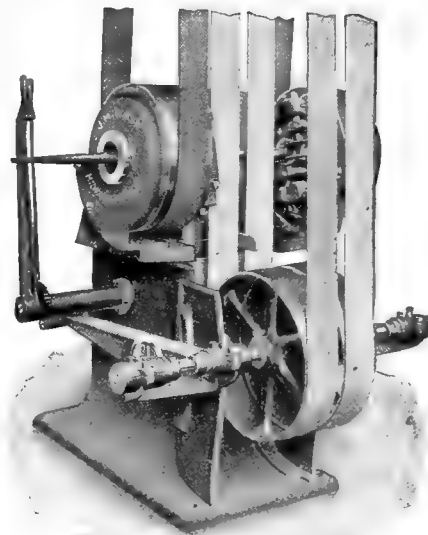
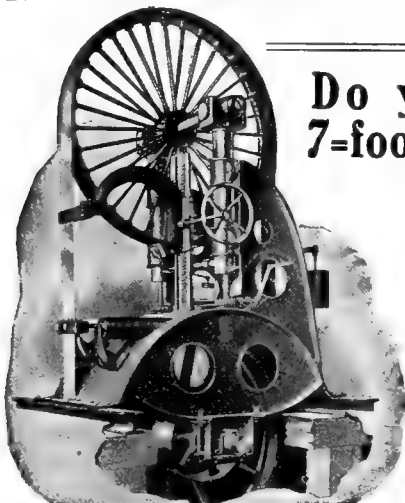
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.

Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
WhipStocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING
CHICAGO

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
Material

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 1/4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1/4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1/2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1/2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 3/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

Northern and Southern
Hardwoods

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE,

1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT

PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Estabrook-Skeelee Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone
Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. A. DAVIS

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

1612 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone
NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

Heath Witbeck Co.

CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK.

THEBES, ILL.

McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for delivered quotations.

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for comparison will convince you that our product is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and

BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.

Manufacturers



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.

Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL, OR CARGO

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. ¶ Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. ¶ Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. ¶ We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building
GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

180 M. ft. 8 4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
80 M. ft. 8 4 Common and Better Tamarack.
1 Car 6 4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car 5 4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 White Maple.
75 M. ft. 4 4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
75 M. ft. 5 4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.



Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning
and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE

MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for

BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI,

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OHIO

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agent s
for
Product of

ROY
LUMBER
CO.



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

WE BUY

**Oak, Poplar
and Walnut**



For Cash

Mercantile Library Building

Cincinnati, O.

A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4 4, 6, 4 and 8 4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4 4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4 4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4 4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40% 13" and up
30,000 feet 4 4 Poplar Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4 4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4 4 and 8 4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4 4 Log Run Elm
22,000 feet 4 4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4 4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4 4 to 8 4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com., 15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4 4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet

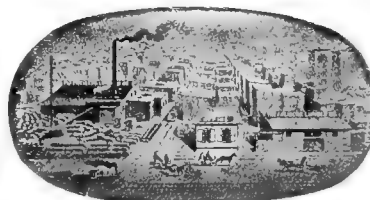
L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar,
Ash and Chestnut

Offer a few cars 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Oak to move quick

PEKIN, INDIANA

July Stock List

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

The Crosby & Beckley Company

HARDWOODS

We are
In the Market for Choice Stock.

WRITE US.

No. 1 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

New Haven,
Connecticut



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

500,000 feet 5-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

500,000 feet 6-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

DRY, PLAIN SAWED

For Shipment Now

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUILL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents. }

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS
MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Telephone)
Canal 930

Chicago

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every
use, in accordance with methods developed
by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshville, Missouri

"A GOOD THING"

The Policy Holders say so and they ought to know. Perhaps the CASH DIVIDEND of 35% they now receive has something to do with it.

Don't guess. Get in touch with—

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.

141 MILK STREET.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY
WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM
US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED
PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of
Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

PRESIDENT
G. A. MITCHELL

VICE-PRESIDENT
W. H. GRATWICK

TREASURER
GUY WHITE

SECRETARY
R. H. McKELVEY

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

84-88 William St. 

NEW YORK

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.

55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
40,600' 1½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1½" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

SOUTHERN STOCK

30 M. ft. 1 in. Cottonwood, 1st and 2nd
27 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, Log Run.
90 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
50 M. ft. 2 in. Elm, Log Run.
675 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, 1st and 2nd.
320 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, No. 1 Common.
20 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
50 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
59 M. ft. 1 in. Gum, Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in.
175 M. ft. 1 in. Red Gum, Common and Better.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, Common and Better.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, No. 1 Common.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Log Run.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
45 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
20 M. ft. 1 in. Sycamore, Log Run.

Also prepared to make quotations on all kinds
and grades of

NORTHERN STOCK

G.W. Jones Lbr. Co.
APPLETON, WIS.

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED

OAK AND RED GUM

POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE

ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA

W. H. Neal, Prest. & Treas. J. L. Strickland, Vice-Prest. W. A. Dolph, Secy. & Gen. Mgr.

NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

RANDOLPH BUILDING

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchells - Make

Rockhard, Maple and Beech FLOORING

The Northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan is noted for the finest Maple and Beech timber that grows.

We own enough of this timber to keep our flooring factory running ten to twelve years.

We do our own logging, sawing and handling, and are so organized that we control every step of the manufacturing from the stump to finished product.

All of our lumber is first air dried and then kiln dried.

All of our 13-16 inch Flooring is thoroly kiln dried, end matched, machine scraped and polished, bored and bundled.

Our grades are of a high standard, and under no condition do we mix them to enable us to meet competition and low prices.

Please keep in mind also that especially is it true of Hardwood Flooring that

Quality is Remembered after Price is Forgotten

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Mitchell Brothers Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—

**"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING**

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

5 to 10 cars 4/4 hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10 to 15% No 1 common in it.

2 cars 6/4 hard Maple, 10" and over wide, 10 to 15% No. 1 common in it.

7,000 feet 4/4 Bird's Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.

5 cars 5/4 hard Maple, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.

3 cars 4/4 Birch, strictly the full product of the log, No. 2 common and better.

2 cars Maple and Beach dimension, 2" and over wide by 12-18-24-30 and 36" long.

1 car 6/4 x 6/4 Maple dimension, 12-18-24-30 and 36" long.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4

GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4

BASSWOOD—4/4.

BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our **Soft Gray Elm** to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned light, bone dry.
This stock runs 10 in. and wider, and 50% or more 19 inches and wider.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
GADILLAC, MICHIGAN



E. Sondheimer Co.

Cable Address: "Sonderco" Memphis.

Codes Used: Lumberman's Telecode and A B C 5th Edition

MANUFACTURERS

HARDWOOD, GUM, COTTONWOOD AND CYPRESS

Main Office: Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Offers the following specials:

10 Cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 1/4 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
10 Cars 1 in. Shop Cypress.

10 Cars 1 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Dimension Cypress.
20 Cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
20 Cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Cottonwood.

Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours.

I. M. DARNELL, PRES.
E. E. TAENZER, VICE-PRES.

F. C. ZUPKE, 2ND VICE-PRES.
W. S. DARNELL, TREAS. - GEN. MGR.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAND SAWN THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

RED GUM
WHITE OAK
SAP GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
POPLAR



Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

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Tennessee

Goodlander Robertson Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

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WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M.Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER Co.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak

3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

BRANCH OFFICES:

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MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange

Quotations
cheerfully
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South Bend, Ind.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

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COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

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WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

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MAIN OFFICES:

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THOMAS FORMAN CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

JULY STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE

1 in. 1,000,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.
1¾ in. 100,000 ft.
3 in. 50,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.

BEECH

1 in. 100,000 ft.

BIRCH
1 in. 500,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.
2 in. 100,000 ft.
2½ in. 50,000 ft.

BASSWOOD

1 in. 300,000 ft.

GRAY ELM
1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 200,000 ft.
3 in. 200,000 ft.

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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THE EAST

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER

HARDWOODS
Oak a Specialty

COMPANY

Farmers Bank Bldg.
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JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKSInspection at point of
shipment. Spot cash.

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Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.312 Arcade Building,
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WHOLESALE LUMBER

Mills:

Honaker, Va., Okeeta, Va.

Specialties:

Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

MICHIGAN WHITE PINE
TENNESSEE WHITE PINEHEMLOCK HARDWOODS
ALABAMA PINE

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

7 East 42nd Street, New York City

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS
AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK

PITTSBURG

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JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak,
Quartered Oak and Cypress.33 BROAD STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

BALTIMORE MARYLAND E. E. PRICE BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured
lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.

MANUFACTURERS

HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.

Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

420 Walnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Bird in Hand is Worth Two in the Bush

We have the following stock on hand, and lots more in the bush:

500,000 ft. Tupelo Gum, all thickness.
225,000 ft. Red Gum (Hazelwood) all thickness.
10 cars 4/4, 6 4 and 8/4 Common and Better
Chestnut.
22 cars 4, 4, 6 4 and 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.

7 cars 4/4 1s and 2s No. 1 Common, White Oak.
12 cars 4/4 to 8/4 1s and 2s, No. 1 Common Red
Oak.
3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of all grades and thick-
ness, Soft Yellow Poplars.

We want your inquiries for North Carolina Pine.

Tough White Oak cut to order for shipbuilding and railroad work

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

Penna. Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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NATIVES HAULING A MAHOGANY LOG AT ONE OF MENGEL'S CAMPS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

We import the logs from our own camps and manufacture them into

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Dimension Stock a Specialty

BRANCHES: Belize, British Honduras. San Pedro Sula, Spanish Honduras. Axim, Gold Coast, Africa

MILLS:
NEW ALBANY, IND.
(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

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ANGUS McLEAN, Sec'y-Treas.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Choice Indiana White Oak

A GOOD STOCK, PROMPT SHIPMENTS,

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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MANUFACTURER OF

Car and
Railroad
Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak & Chestnut

Oak
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erage

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

Cherry River Boom and Lumber Co.

SCRANTON,

PENNSYLVANIA

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS AND SPRUCE

THE BEST LUMBER

3 Band Mills

Daily Capacity
500,000 Feet

R. M. SMITH

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R. M. SMITH & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

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WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY,
 MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, &C. OUR PLANING
 MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

EASTERN OFFICE:
 1425-6 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
 Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
 The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its
 excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the
 only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
 DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Seasonable Lumber Offerings

IN ANY QUANTITIES AND GRADES

Ash 100,600 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 fine condition, from No. 1 & 2 down
 to culls.
 Basswood 198,500 ft. 4/4 to 8/4 mostly Com. & Bet. & No. 1 & 2.
 Birch 109,500 ft. 4/4 to 8/4 Red and White, in Phila. yard. Can
 fill your orders promptly.
 Cherry 164,000 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 No. 1 & 2, rejects & culls.
 Chestnut 2,865,000 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 Can meet your demands for all grades.
 Cypress 175,000 ft. 4/4 to 8/4 From the Gulf, Selects to box.
 Oak 3,000,000 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 Plain Red & White and Red & White
 Quartered. All grades and sizes cut to order.

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J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

City Offices, 1420 Chestnut St.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISI-
 ANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished
banks and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certifi-
cates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports
 at **very little** expense and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

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LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
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 829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

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ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers of

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

LARGE CONTRACTS SOLICITED

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.**Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery**500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all gradesCash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI**MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS**

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODSIn the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand**W. R. CHIVVIS,** Lesperance Street and Iron
Mountain Railroad,
ST. LOUIS, MO.**WHOLESALE HARDWOODS****BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY.** Always in the market to buy
Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping
point when amounts justify.**STEELE & HIBBARD LUMBER CO.**

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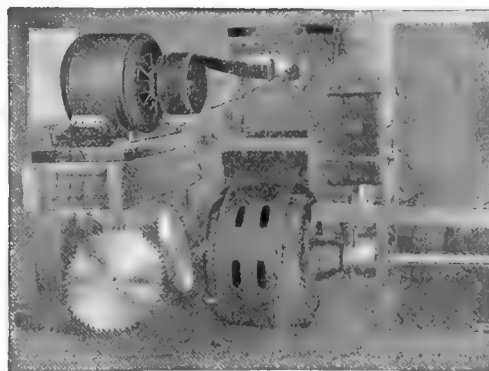
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ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &cMills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
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MAPLE FLOORING

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General Electric Company**Motor Drive
for
Saw Mills**

INDUCTION MOTOR CONNECTED TO TRIMMER

With the system of individual motor drive each piece of saw mill machinery is connected direct with an electric motor of just the right size to do the work.

The greatest value of motor drive is the saving of power, because it does away with shafting, belting and loss of energy in transmission. You pay only for the power actually used. It is not necessary to start the entire plant to run one machine.

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The story is better told in booklet No. 47 S—write for it.

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Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

WE ARE OFFERING

TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

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SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. BARROLL & CO., Bankers

First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

Just to Remind You

That we are manufacturers of the celebrated

**Wolverine Brand
Maple Flooring**

"There is none better."

Bored, polished, end and edge matched, lays with every joint even. Largest sales in the history of maple flooring. May we have your order?

BLISS & VAN AUKEN
SAGINAW W. S., MICH.

THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

W. D. YOUNG & CO.
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

Keys-Fannin Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Band
and Circular Sawn

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Plain and quartered red and white Oak, Hemlock
Bass and Chestnut. Give us a trial.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, Editor. EDGAR H. DEFEBAUGH, Manager.

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Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

The first annual meeting of this association will be held at Cadillac, Mich., on Wednesday, July 31. This is a very important meeting and a full attendance of the hardwood manufacturers of Michigan is solicited.

WM. H. WHITE, President.
BRUCE ODELL, Secretary.

General Market Conditions.

The general market conditions of the country are somewhat uncertain and hard to analyze. Buying is in very fair volume all over the country, and stocks are remarkably short. At the same time there is a feeling that trade is soon going to encounter a considerable falling off. There are no apparent grounds for this sentiment, but still it prevails.

The most notable feature of the last month is the slowness of collections. Practically everyone is complaining about slow payments. The banks have ample funds for all legitimate purposes, and are loaning them with reasonable freedom, at comparatively moderate rates. There is this in the situation that it would be well for the conservative man to think about: The monthly building reports issued by one or two trade journals would carry the conviction that building operations are progressing in practically the same volume that they did a year ago. One paper's report, covering the operations of June, indicates a falling off of only about one-half per cent in the total of a year ago. Several of the worthy contemporaries of the HARDWOOD RECORD insist that these figures are faulty and that business in building operations is in excess of a year ago. It is true that they are holding up very well, but when they are analyzed it will be found that the consumption of lumber in structural work is based on business placed from six months to a year ago. There certainly is not in sight nearly as much building as a year ago, and it is quite possible that the present number of new structures under contract will fall off more and more as the year progresses. It is undeniable that the high prices prevailing for not only lumber but all other building materials, and for labor, have put speculative building practically out of existence for some time to come. A conservative prophecy would be that the building

trade can bank on a fair volume of lumber consumption in structural work for some months, and then witness a material decline.

As an evidence of this fact there is scarcely a building and loan association in Chicago that is not loaded down with money which it is unable to loan for new structures. The one hundred and sixty-seven cooperative concerns of this kind in Cook county have assets of over \$13,000,000 on hand and no one seems to want to borrow it. As the RECORD goes to press there is a meeting of building and loan associations of the United States taking place, comprising more than six hundred delegates, and the chief object of the meeting is to devise means for loaning building association money with safety.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is not a pessimistic journal and at all times attempts to give a conservative reflection of conditions, leaning toward the optimistic. It is well-known that the yellow pine market is far from being in good shape and prices on other building woods have eased off materially. Hardwoods of all classes today and for some time to come will be in far better condition than any of the building woods, owing to the fact that stocks are so remarkably short, and that another period of car famine is close at hand. The hardwood trade will probably work through the season in fair volume at about current prices, owing to these conditions, but neither seller nor buyer should look for fancy prices or boom demand for some time to come.

The Never-Ending Inspection Question.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of the following pertinent, forceful and convincing letter from E. W. McCullough, secretary of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association of the United States of America:

As an interested reader of your popular journal, I have noted with more than passing interest the discussion that has gone on from time to time regarding grading and inspection rules, and have observed the conflict there seems to be between the rules of the several hardwood associations, and it occurred to me that this controversy might very largely be avoided if instead of the seller taking this whole matter into his own hands and laying down his own rules—some of them rather arbitrary—he would discuss the question with the consumer and agree with him on a basis that would be mutually satisfactory.

I find concerning our own line, the manufacture of which consumes a vast amount of hardwood lumber, that the rules published by the several associations are not any of them complete, nor are they satisfactory to the consumer, and while he may submit to them under present conditions, which are abnormal, you will find it to be the case, when the present demand ceases to be what it is now, and the new sawmill and other machinery go into operation so that the supply is at least equal to the demand, that the rules these various associations have been attempting to establish will amount to little where they conflict with what is right and proper in the requirements of the consumer, as competition will render them inoperative.

I am a firm believer in associations for the betterment of conditions, but believe their work must be done on the broadest possible basis, consulting and conferring with the consumer as to their mutual interests, and, by concessions where necessary, arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding. Then the seller, in disposing of his material under such rules, knows exactly what he must furnish, and the buyer, because of his agreeing to the rules, can expect no more than they give him; but if either of the parties in interest insist on exacting from the other more than they should have, or ignore the requirements of the other, the situation on this inspection question remains just as unsettled as it has ever been, notwithstanding these rules which the producers are attempting to put in force and which it may be possible for them to enforce under present conditions.

It should also be remembered that the greater portion of rough lumber and dimension stock is the raw material for some other manufacturer and that any attempt to enforce arbitrary conditions

will, in many cases, cause such manufacturers to produce their own raw materials.

We have found in our own experience that it has paid in most cases to confer with those who are marketing our product to the consumer, and in the instance of the "uniform warranty" on farm wagons this document, that is of great value to the manufacturer and selling interests as well, was the outcome of this co-operation.

It is not because our fraternity have had any difficulty with the grading and inspection rules that I write you this, as I know of no cases where we have been compelled to submit to them, and do not expect there will be any, but I believe it would be a source of satisfaction and profit if such rules might be made mutually agreeable to both buyer and seller, for I believe and know that such a thing is possible, for we have proven it.

Mr. McCullough is a student of lumber which eventually enters into wagon construction and is also an authority on association affairs, and his communication is well worth the consideration of lumber associations. There is no one organization, no one group of individuals, no one newspaper that can force all its opinions or all its methods of handling inspection matters upon the totality of the manufacturing, jobbing and wholesale consuming trade of the country. In striving to accomplish ultimate and sweeping success in securing universal inspection and the universal application of it, there are many other parties in interest than the one primarily promulgating the rules to be considered. The manufacturer must needs be satisfied with the grades of lumber, to the end that his logs can be reduced thereto without an excessive woods and sawmill loss; the jobber must buy lumber of such grades and at such a price that he can secure a generous margin to cover sales expenses and profit; the consumer must be satisfied with specific grades that will enable him to cut his various sizes of dimension with a moderate amount of waste. This applies to the furniture maker as well as to the wagon manufacturer.

Until such time, therefore, as the requirements of all parties in interest can be taken into consideration in the formation of inspection rules and until such time as all these parties, after agreeing on a specific set of rules, can be taken into consideration in the interpretation and practical application of them—must actual universal inspection remain a chimerical proposition.

Problems of Veneer Making.

A veteran veneer manufacturer once observed to the writer that if a man had any gambling instincts it was not necessary for him to have recourse to the stock market, the poker game or the ponies, because he could get all the "action" he wanted by engaging in the veneer industry. What the man meant was that there is an unvarying uncertainty as to the ultimate product of every veneer log that he handles. There is no way of determining the character of the interior of a log save by cutting it up. The log that gives every indication of developing into a lot of handsome veneers may turn out only plain wood or even worthless stock, while the most ordinary looking log will often surprise the owner by developing a quantity of remarkably fine stock.

Primarily, veneers take the best logs from the best trees of the choicest forests in the land. This means raw material at high cost as compared with the logs used in everyday lumber production. As a great commercial pursuit veneer making is in its infancy. People who have gone into the business have analyzed the proposition with as much care as was possible with the data at hand. Specious estimates of cost and resultant product have been made to amateurs in the trade by sundry persons interested in the sale of veneer manufacturing machinery, and, generally speaking, they have often been misled. It was easy to believe that a thousand foot log scale would produce 20,000 feet of one-twentieth inch veneers, but experience shows that this estimate is practically double the actual quantity that is delivered from the tail end of the factory. These prospective purchasers have been told that in rotary cutting quarter inch stock they could count on four times the inch measure of lumber as produced from the sawmill. Of course they found this estimate faulty also and have awakened to discover that rotary cut quarter inch stock shows on an average only about two and seven-twelfths times as much thin lumber as inch, under ordinary sawing.

Again, with the uncertainty of what the log will produce the veneer maker is up against an almost impossible problem in determining, in advance, cost. He constantly hopes against hope that his

logs will turn out good, and makes prices in accordance therewith, with the result that he just as often makes veneers at a loss as he does at a profit. It would seem logical, therefore, that the way to make prices on veneers would be to add a very liberal percentage for the waste incident to logs that do not turn out well, in addition to manufacturing waste, and make this a base of cost rather than a lower one based on the product of logs if all were good.

In short, when the character of veneers and veneer work is considered, the price of this material is very much below current lumber values. The sooner veneer makers—large and small—awake to the situation, the sooner will the business be put on a profitable basis. The veneer man need not fear that his customers will not pay a just price, for every man who has entered into the utilization of veneers knows he is making so much higher grade product by their aid that he can afford to pay more money for this class of stock.

The Dead-Head List.

Through business ethics, business courtesy, deficiency in good business principles, or perhaps through all of these causes, the average newspaper and especially the trade newspaper, has on its subscription list an unnecessarily large number of addresses following which is "D. H." This legend means that the paper is furnished without cost. The average publisher's deadhead roster is very long on what he pleases to term his "prospective advertising list." If he sees the advertisement of a concern in any of his contemporaries the name immediately goes on his list. The result of this prodigality is that the trade press is fast coming into disrepute with the postoffice authorities by reason of its failure to conform to official regulations. The department is entirely justified in its criticism and the sooner the stringent rules enforced by the superintendent of second-class mail matter at the Chicago postoffice become universal the better it will be for the trade press and for the revenues of the department.

The HARDWOOD RECORD recently had a letter in response to a circular soliciting subscriptions, from a small institution in Detroit which manufactures carriage and automobile bodies, saying "We receive nearly all the lumber papers free of charge, as their publishers seem to feel it very important that we should receive their papers." The RECORD has a very large list of contributors and news and market reporters; it has a fairly generous exchange list; it also sends free copies of the publication to advertisers whose sole interest in the paper is to check their advertisements, but including this number of free copies it has less than 450 papers going through the mails that are not paid for.

The publishers are thorough believers in the fact that there is no advertising value in dead-head circulation; that the man who has not interest enough to pay the moderate subscription price for a lumber paper has not interest enough to take it out of its wrapper and read it, and that no permanent good comes from the forced circulation brought about through "a hard-boiled egg with every drink" idea, dollar watches or any other scheme that induces a temporary circulation of people who by no possible chance can have any personal interest in the publication.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has had a steady and prosperous growth in circulation since January, 1905, when it was taken over by the present publishers. Its circulation has doubled and doubled again, and the percentage of cancellations of subscriptions is so small that it does not enter into the calculations of the business office. The paper can honestly lay claim to having the largest circulation among manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of hardwoods, dimension stock and veneers of not only any of its contemporaries but probably all of them combined.

Another source of satisfaction is the fact that the average advertiser frequently takes occasion to make enthusiastic reports over the results that he is receiving through his announcements. In advertising patronage the publication is constantly gaining new recruits and the percentage of cancellations is so small as not to be worth consideration. Without undue self-laudation the publishers are very proud of the fact that the RECORD's clientage approves and is willing to support a live, up-to-date, conservative, honestly and intelligently conducted, semi-technical and semi-news hardwood publication.

The Old Cross-Cut Saw.

BY LUELLA WILSON SMITH.



On a January morning when the air showed signs of thaw,
Dad would go out to the woodshed and take down the cross-cut saw;
Then we'd hear him filing, scraping, making an unearthly noise,
And we knew that meant employment for a couple of lively boys.
Quick we'd have alarming symptoms—on the lounge we both would crawl,—
Dick would have a jumping toothache—with the stomachache I'd bawl;



And we'd lay there moaning, groaning—sickest boys you ever saw—
Just because we heard Dad filing that old creaking cross-cut saw.
'Twas no use—our Dad had been a scheming lad himself, you know,
And those little subterfuges with our parent wouldn't go.
So with boots all freshly tallowed, "warmuses" all buttoned tight,
Pockets filled with spicy "rambos," just to coax our appetite,



Slow we trudged along behind him—saddest boys you ever saw—
Through the pasture to the wood-lot in the January thaw.
When we reached the scene of labor followed by our faithful dog,
There we saw stretched out before us our big "stunt"—a hick'ry log.
How we listened for the farm-bell, how we felt our stomachs gnaw;
As we stood there pushing, pulling that old creaking cross-cut saw!



When the task was half completed, Dick, the younger brother, cried:
"We could get along lots faster if you didn't have to ride."
"I ain't ridin'!" "Yes you are, too." "You're another, now—so there!"
"Jus' come on you little 'fraid-cat." "Guess I always take a dare!"
And we fought it out together—maddest boys you ever saw—
On that wet and snowy hillside in the January thaw.



How we scrapped! 'Twas one confusing mass of legs and fists and arms,
Dog beside us barking loudly—he was used to war's alarms—
Down the hill we rolled together, where the underbrush, grown thick,
Saved us from a bath, untimely, in the waters of Bean Creek;
Then from hill-top came the summons in a voice we understood,
"Now you boys just quit that fighting and get back to sawing wood!"



Years have passed; long separated, burdened with affairs of men,
We no longer push the cross-cut—now our tool's the faithful pen;
For my sturdy little brother—older grown and more sedate,
In a far-off western city wrestles with affairs of state;
And I sit here in the twilight by the grate-fire's cheery glow,
Musing o'er the days of boyhood in the dear old long ago;



As I watch the burning hick'ry, hear its quick, familiar snap,
I can hear the old saw's music, I can smell the fragrant sap;
Work that once seemed hard and dreary, looked at through the mists of years
Beside harder tasks that followed, recreation now appears;
We have found in life's hard struggle—he succeeds who can make good,
And whate'er our occupation—we must keep on "sawing wood."

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-SEVENTH PAPER.

Tupelo.

Nyssa aquatica—Linn.

The range of growth of this tree is from the coast region of southern Virginia into northern Florida; through the Gulf states to the Nueces river in Texas; northward through the states of Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, through southern Missouri and Illinois, along the Wabash river.

It is commonly known as large tupelo in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas; as tupelo gum in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; as sour gum in Arkansas and Missouri; as swamp tupelo in South Carolina and Louisiana; as cotton gum in North and South Carolina and Florida; as wild olivetree in Louisiana; as olivetree in Mississippi; as olivier à grandes feuilles in Louisiana; as tupelo in North and South Carolina and Missouri; in the European markets it is called bay-poplar; and the name Circassian walnut is often applied to it.

The leaves of tupelo are ovate-oblong, acute and long-pointed at the apex, usually entire, but sometimes remotely and irregularly toothed; young leaves are white and downy, but at maturity they are firm and bright green on top, pale on the lower surface; from five to seven inches long, and two to four wide; midrib broad and thick, veins prominent.

The flowers appear in March and April on long, pubescent peduncles; the staminate grow in dense clusters, the pistillate solitary. The purple fruit ripens in the early fall on a slender stalk three to four inches long; it is about an inch long, with thick skin and acid flesh; the stone is brown or nearly white.

Tupelo bark is about a quarter of an inch in thickness, dark brown and furrowed lengthwise, the surface rough. The tree is large and stately, with an unusually broad base, an abundance of roots, showing somewhat above the ground, and a fine pyramidal crown. The trunk is often three to four feet in diameter, and the tree from eighty to a hundred feet high. It reaches its maximum development in the cypress swamps of western Louisiana and eastern Texas. Tupelo is one of the characteristic trees of the southern marshes, where it grows intermingled with swamp white oak, red gum and cypress. It often thrives in regions covered with two to three feet of water the year round. The large straight trunks are usually free from defects, a fact which scientists attribute to the ancient race of plants from which it

springs; during certain geological eras the tree was scattered over the entire continent of North America, doubtless as far north as the Arctic Circle.

The wood of tupelo is nearly white, slightly tinged with yellow, however, and the heartwood and sapwood present practically the same appearance, although the latter is slightly more creamy; the percentage of sap-

vantage. Tupelo seldom grows in pure stands which are large enough to warrant its being logged as a separate proposition; since it is usually mingled with cypress, it ordinarily is logged with that wood. It is now considered practical to cut tupelo logs without previous girdling, piling them on the banks of streams until they are sufficiently dried out to float. Sap rot during the drying-out period can be very much retarded by coating the ends of fresh logs immediately after they are cut with hot coal tar creosote, and piling them in single layers.

Tupelo is a wood which requires extraordinary care in seasoning, since the large quantity of water in green wood and its peculiar structure render it extremely liable to warp and twist. The less delay there is in piling the better, and piles should be constructed with only even lengths in each, while the cross strips should be of some other wood, narrow as possible, and directly under each other in the pile. The piles should not be more than four and a half feet in width, and three or four feet apart; their pitch should be fully twenty inches to a sixteen-foot pile; all piles to be laid so that the prevailing wind will blow parallel to the cross-strips.

Although many have become discouraged by their experiments with tupelo, as manufacturers study it more closely they are finding that it can be air and kiln dried with the greatest satisfaction. It is destined to become popular and already the uses to which it is put are many and varied. For all sorts of manufactured articles in which certain grades of poplar are employed, tupelo may be used with equal satisfaction, and European markets are buying it largely for furniture. The wood is best suited for interior use, owing to the liability of sapwood to decay. For instance, flooring is now being made from it, which is claimed to be superior to cypress for this purpose, as the latter often "slivers," while tupelo becomes harder and smoother. Such flooring is well adapted for depots, factories or



TYPICAL GROWTH TUPELO SHOWING GIRDLING, GULF COAST.

wood is large. The wood is light and soft, and takes a fine, smooth finish; it is very close-grained and difficult to split. A cubic foot of seasoned wood weighs about thirty-two pounds; the green wood is too heavy to float. Sapwood is very susceptible to decay, especially when in contact with the ground, while heartwood shows considerable resistance to such conditions. The timber can be treated with preservatives to great ad-

warehouses.

Tupelo is becoming very popular with manufacturers of molding, because of the even quality of its grain, the ease with which it is worked, and the highly polished surface it presents when finished. Large quantities of the wood, particularly the low grades, are used in the manufacture of wagon and other box boards and it holds nails readily, without liability to split where they are driven.

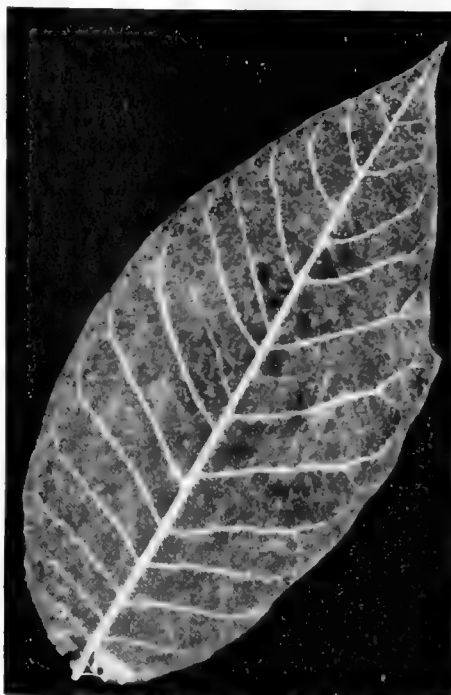


CHAS. A. BIGELOW
BAY CITY, MICH.

It is being used extensively for furniture interior finish, laths and pump stock, in addition to the purposes named, and certain southern railroads have experimented with cross-ties of tupelo, which up to date are giving satisfaction.

Dr. Herman von Schrenck of St. Louis, probably the best authority on tupelo in this country, kindly furnished the **HARDWOOD RECORD** with the accompanying illustrations as well as much valuable information concerning the wood. In writing of its great possibilities he says:

"In summing up one will find that tupelo is a wood well worthy of consideration, although it has only been manufactured for a brief number of years. Its value, due to its inherent qualities, has already become well established. While it partakes in general of the characteristics of poplar, it nevertheless has qualities distinctly different from this wood. Most users are still unfamiliar with its nature, but they are rapidly coming to realize that in tupelo a distinct addition to the classes of lumber available for flooring and finish work in particular has been found. The introduction of a new wood is always attended with more or less difficulty, and that tupelo has found favor in the eyes of consumers as rapidly as it has would indicate that future development in the manufacture of this lumber will probably be



PRINT OF TUPELO LEAF.

very extensive; new uses will be found for it as it becomes better known, and it is safe to predict that ere long it will be one of the staple products of the southern lumber markets."

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLIX.

Charles Albert Bigelow.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

Notwithstanding the fact that there are only ninety per cent of the sawmills which were once running full blast along the Saginaw river in operation today and that owners have been continually dismantling them for some time, saying there is no more money in lumbering in that country, ten were successfully operated last year manufacturing hardwood lumber entirely or in part. The year was a satisfactory one all around, both in point of production and in trade conditions. Moreover the hardwood output was more than 6,000,000 feet in excess of what it was in 1905.

To enter a business which older and more experienced men have branded as "played out" and the future of which is at least conjectural to the most optimistic requires some courage and more than ordinary foresight. Embued with the idea that there were still great possibilities in lumbering along the Saginaw, and disregarding arguments and even apparent evidence to the contrary, Charles A. Bigelow commenced operations at Bay City, Mich., only a few years ago, with the result that today he is at the head of two of the largest and most prosperous lumber institutions in the entire state.

Mr. Bigelow was born in Redford, Wayne county, Mich., on July 18, 1866. His father also was a native of that state, while his

mother came of good old Vermont families. After receiving an excellent education in the schools of Detroit, he entered the employ of his father, who conducted a retail lumber business there between the years 1868 and 1895. He remained in the service of the elder Bigelow for eleven years, or until 1894, when he became traveling salesman for the Michelson-Hanson Lumber Company of Lewiston, continuing in this capacity until June, 1901. At that time The Kneeland-Bigelow Company was organized by Mr. Bigelow and David M. Kneeland, manager of Michelson-Hanson Lumber Company. Mr. Kneeland was made president of the new concern, which office he holds at the present time; Mr. Bigelow became secretary-treasurer and general manager, and still continues in that capacity; Herman Lundene is vice president and has charge of the company's woods operations. The mill is of the single band type and is kept running continuously day and night.

Two years ago The Kneeland-Bigelow Company purchased a controlling interest in what is now the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company by taking over the entire Bay City property of the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company—sawmill, lumber on hand, etc., and organizing the new concern. Mr. Kneeland is president, Mr. Bigelow secretary-treasurer and manager, and Frank Buell vice president. Mr. Buell owned 80,000,000 feet of timber which went into the new enterprise to be

lumbered and cut at the mill; the latter is of the double band type, with a capacity of 100,000 feet every ten hours. The two corporations are entirely distinct; each has from ten to twelve years' timber supply ahead of it and each is manufacturing slightly in excess of 20,000,000 feet of hemlock and hardwoods annually; their output for 1906 was perhaps larger than that of any other concern in the state of Michigan. The company expects to manufacture about 15,000,000 feet of maple and 3,000,000 feet of basswood this year, all of which is contracted for.

Thirty years ago very little value was attached to anything but oak, and the entire state was literally skinned of the wood; after it pine lands were devastated, while hundreds of millions of feet of excellent hardwood timber were burned up in clearing off the land and because it then had no commercial value. Today, however, hardwood stumpage in the territory between the Saginaw river and the Straits of Mackinac is in comparatively few hands, and there has been a marvelous appreciation in values during even the last few years.

Mr. Bigelow was married in October, 1887, to Minnie A. Durkee, of Birmingham, Mich. In politics he is a Republican, although he takes no very prominent part in campaign work. He is active in association affairs, and was one of the charter members of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of which organization he is now a director.

Not only is Mr. Bigelow an excellent salesman, popular with his immediate trade and with the lumber manufacturing element of the entire state, but he is regarded as a close student of timber and lumber values, and one of the best scientific operators in the hardwood field. Personally he is a man of exemplary habits, clean thought and high ideas, which, combined with great energy and capacity for hard work and above all penetration and logical foresight, have made him one of the very successful business men of the north country.

Probable Settlement of Ross Lumber Company's Embarrassment.

The creditors' committee of the Ross Lumber Company of Jamestown and New York, N. Y., which recently got into financial difficulties, has recommended a settlement with the creditors on the basis of 65 cents on the dollar. The committee, which consists of Arthur C. Wade, A. T. Peel, Harry S. Dewey, F. J. Johnston, J. D. Moir and T. A. Updegraff, has gone over the affairs of the company very carefully and found good assets of \$114,000 and assets, more or less doubtful, of upwards of \$50,000, while the liabilities are a little in excess of \$126,000. The committee recommends that a committee of five be elected by the creditors to become directors of the company and take over the management of the business, realizing the most it can from the assets and paying dividends to creditors as often as possible, until they have been paid 65 cents on the dollar. This deal entails the turning over of the stock of the company to the committee with the understanding that it is to be retransferred to the original stockholders after the above named sum is paid. It is said that the majority of the large stockholders have agreed to this arrangement.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

A Sensible Letter.

The following interesting communication was received from Prof. E. E. Bogue, in charge of the forestry department at Michigan Agricultural College—a man who is not only accomplishing much in training young men for future usefulness in the lumber world, but for the cause of practical forestry in all its branches:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., June 6. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I wish to thank you for your willingness to receive a suggestion from me. The thought comes to me now that you could perhaps demonstrate to your readers who have large lumber interests that, for their continued prosperity and the prosperity of those who are to succeed them, attention must be given to a future crop of timber. A few lumber companies have seen this and have taken steps toward a continuous supply, but most of them are skinning the land of its virgin crop and then selling it for what they can get or letting it go for taxes. They say they are in business for themselves and not for future generations. They seem to expect that all the next generation will have to do is to spend the money they are making out of the virgin stand and will not need to run saw mills and build freight cars.

Is this not true and is it not at the same time a very shortsighted policy? With the present dearth of freight cars and steadily advancing price of timber of all kinds for all purposes it seems to me that the American lumberman is a mighty stupid fellow that he does not invest some of the shekels he gathers in a future supply of timber. A small fraction of the value of a virgin crop will set another and better growing, and a small annuity will protect it and keep it growing. There is no need for experimental planting in the great majority of cases. Nature through unnumbered thousands of years has demonstrated the kinds of trees best suited to different soils and locations. The species that are likely to prove profitable for lumber are comparatively few, but where they grow naturally will develop with surprising rapidity.

My suggestion has now lengthened far beyond the limits I expected, so will stop by thanking you again for the opportunity of saying a word.

E. E. BOGUE.

What He Wants to Know.

The following humorous communication was recently received in response to a circular letter soliciting suggestions in regard to improving and broadening the scope of the HARDWOOD RECORD:

BLUE MOUNTAIN, MISS., May 30. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In reply to yours of the 27th asking for suggestions in regard to broadening the scope of your publication, will say what we of Mississippi need most is a few pages devoted to forecasts of the future. Tell us if the market is really going to the bad. Will it ever quit raining? While the reports from the North and East would lead one to think that the demand was easing off on one side, then listen to the millman as he has just come on from the bottom, saying that he

is losing money every day. We as a middleman are wanting advice as to whether it will be best to go on piling up what lumber we can get, to stick rot, flood, black and let the bugs feed upon, while we are waiting and begging for a market that will bring us out with a little profit; or would it be best to invest our accumulated wealth in cotton futures? This is all we want to know.

The past we want to forget; for the present, it is raining; the future—that is what we want to know about; something more than the weather man can tell; something more than the lady with the dark hair and painted cheeks can tell us when she reads our hand. She can tell us how many wives and babies we are going to have, some of which is true, and some we could not dispute, as we have spent twenty years of our life through the tangled wildwoods from Cobacok, Ont., to Vardiman, Miss., in pursuit of the ever alluring hardwood.

If you can open up a department in your paper devoted strictly to truths on this matter I am sure it will be appreciated by one, if not by millions.

Thanking you in advance for same. —

Wants Wood for Butter Packages.

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND, July 5. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We beg herewith to inform you that we are doing business as timber agents with different ports of your country and that we are at present investigating whether we can find sawn chestnut of prime quality, of a white color, and without any smell, for making margarine and butter packages. We should like to know whether you can mention other woods which might be suitable for the purpose mentioned. You will no doubt answer that cottonwood very likely will meet our requirements, and we can say that this wood is regularly imported here, but that on account of some technical difficulties our buyers should like to have a new kind which will meet the requirements and which should not be as high in price as cottonwood at present. We are also looking for absolutely white maple.

We should like to know whether you issue any statistics and reports concerning the quantity of timber, the difference in quality between the different districts, the different kinds of wood, that grow in the different states, etc., and if such statistics and reports are issued by you, you would very much oblige us if you would forward us a copy of same. Kindly mention in your answer what the disbursements were and we will be very much pleased to remit you the amount in question. Yours respectfully,

R. & G.

Anyone wishing the address of this importer, or able to give pointers on material for butter packages, should address this office. We have replied that clear chestnut is obtainable in this country in considerable quantity; it is not white in color and it has some odor. From the fact that it contains quite a large percentage of tannic acid, it is not suitable for the manufacture of butter and oleo-margarine packages. I know of no material other than white ash that is employed for this purpose in this country. Dairymen have been searching for years for some substitute but have not been able to find it. The price of white ash has gone very high, but I can suggest no other wood to take its place for this use.

I can supply you with a very comprehensive list of the manufacturers of any kind of

wood produced in this country if you will specify what you care to have covered. In making up this list I can specify the sections which produce the highest quality of timber of a given kind.

Absolutely white maple, you must know, is the clear sap of maple growth, and manufacturers succeed in drying it absolutely white only by sawing it in the winter season and end-sticking it under sheds. The section that produces the highest type of white maple in this country is the northern portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan.—EDITOR.

Differs With Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, July 4.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: As readers of your paper we have been intending for some time to write you with reference to your Liverpool reports because we cannot understand same. In the paper of June 25 part of your market letter reads: "Hickory is stronger than it has been for some time"; also "Poplar boards are somewhat weaker, the heavy import on consignment having had its usual effect." We have been in the business for many, many years and the following is our opinion of same: There has been a very large import of hickory and the market is very weak for this wood, weaker than it has been for a long time; the market for poplar is very strong, stronger than it has been for years, shippers' prices being almost exorbitant, and the market for this at present is very bare. We merely mention this because we have seen some of your reports which are so absolutely at variance with our own ideas that we think it only right to call your attention to same. We could point several other times when the reports have just been similar to above, and we have been wondering whether they have been put in as a joke or what.

Not having a representative on the ground, the HARDWOOD RECORD relies upon the work of a correspondent in Liverpool and upon Challoner's Wood Circular for market reports. The former is in touch with one of the high-class concerns of that city, and we know faithfully reflects the situation as he finds it. However, criticisms or opinions of the nature above quoted are welcome at any time and will be given due consideration.

—EDITOR.

Good Advice.

HUNTINGBERG, IND., May 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: As far as suggestions or criticisms of the RECORD are concerned, I do not know of anything I could suggest to you either one way or the other; the fact is, I hardly know what you expect me to cover in a letter of this sort. The facts are that I don't suppose any of us read the lumber journals with much patience or care. The most of us are taking from six to eight lumber newspapers, some of them very large, and in fact many of them contain more material than we have time or are inclined to read during the week. We perhaps miss much that we should read in some of the journals that come into our house or office, and when we do this sort of acknowledgment of the papers one is scarcely able to make any criticisms. There was a time when we were only taking on the average about two lumber newspapers a week, and we read them thoroughly and read them so that we got something out of them.

Now, I believe that this is one of the most serious faults that exist today, and if we would take one or two good lumber journals and read them carefully we would get much more out of

them than we would from a whole bunch of papers, yet we do the latter thing all the time.
J. V. STIMSON.

Interested in Eucalyptus.

WEST CHESTER, PA., July 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are much interested in the article in your journal of July 10 about *Eucalyptus globulus*. We have some land in Florida that we think perhaps adapted to its growth; would like to try the experiment, and if you could advise us where we could secure seed and information about propagation, we would be very much obliged. HOOPES, BRO. & DARLINGTON, INC.

The Fancher Creek Nurseries at Fresno, Cal., and the Armstrong Nurseries at Ontario,

Cal., deal in the young trees and probably in seeds also, while Theodore Payne, 345 South Main street, Los Angeles, sells the seeds of all the standard varieties. As regards the fitness of your land for the planting of this tree you might write John P. Brown, editor Arboriculture, Connersville, Ind., who has made a study of it and has traveled all over the United States making experiments in growing various trees comparatively unknown as timber. He can tell you whether or not it would be practicable if anyone can.

—EDITOR.

Hardwood Articles from Sunken Timbers.

Formerly when heavy timber became water-logged and sank it was left at the bottom of the river to decay; but it has been discovered that logs are unharmed by long submersion in water. Sound timber of certain species does not deteriorate, even though it may have been under water for many years. The log-raising industry is extensive, and is particularly concerned with pine, owing to the fact that large rafts of these logs have been moved on the rivers in years past, many of which were lost and sank; however, there are many kinds of hardwoods represented in the "deadheads" which have been brought to the surface. These hardwood logs, although soggy and weighty, are put through certain drying and treating operations, which make them serviceable once more in woodworking lines.

Records indicate that millions of feet of water-soaked logs lie in various rivers, a large proportion of which are suitable for use if redeemed. In recent years lumbermen have undertaken to get some of the submerged timber, and have succeeded very well. They have chosen for their operations those rivers on which large rafts of logs have been floated for the past half century. It has been stated that the bottom of the Mississippi river is well sprinkled with good logs at lumbering points. Hoisting engines have been fitted up on floating rafts and with grappling devices the river bottoms have been dragged and the logs hauled to the surface by means of hooks. They are bolstered up with floating contrivances, and the accumulated moss, weeds, shells and mud are scraped off to lighten them as much as possible, after which they are transported to the point of drying. Upon arrival at the place where the logs are to be treated they are piled in order for seasoning in the sun, as in Fig. 1, the air being allowed to circulate around them freely. After about three weeks of exposure to air and sun the fiber gets comparatively dry. The heart of the timber may not be completely dried out until the timber is subjected to more strenuous treatment. In some cases, drying ovens or kilns are used.

After the timber is thus prepared it is

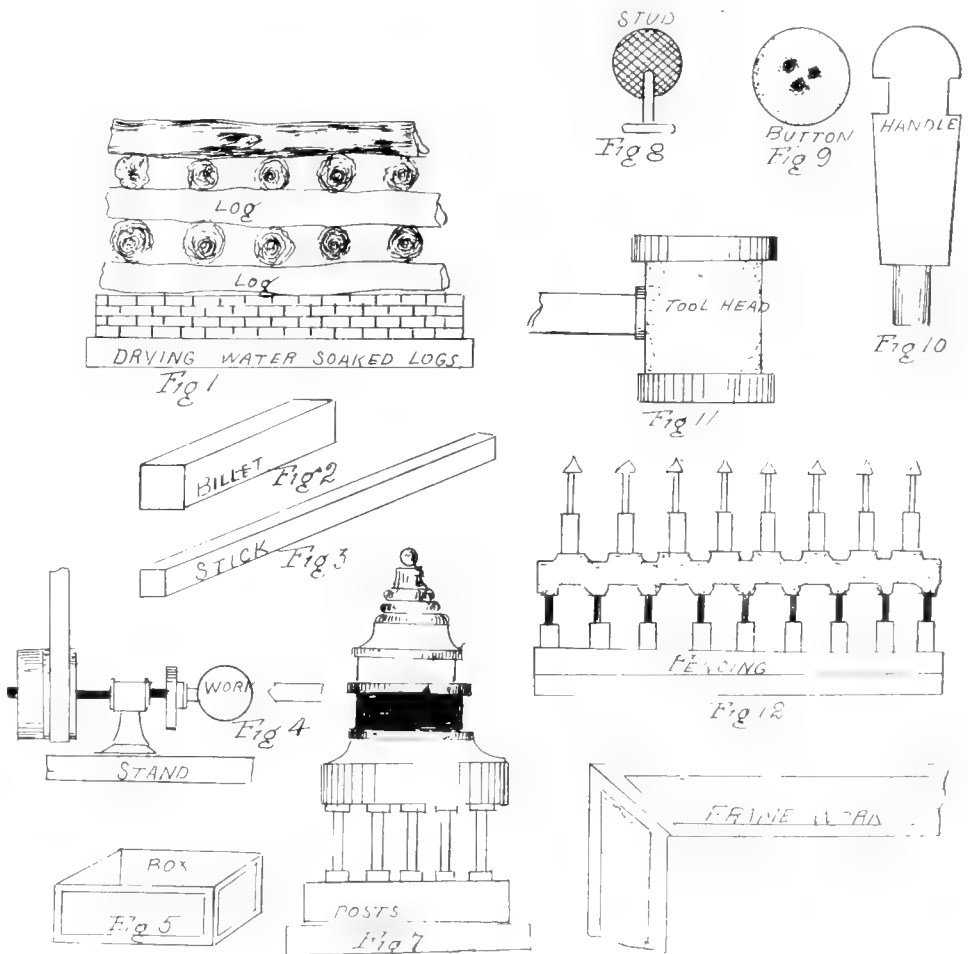
worked up into a variety of commercial articles. The long saturation to which the fiber of the wood has been exposed often serves to make the log firmer. Hence much of the water-logged stock is close-grained and suitable for use in the manufacture of special articles. Ordinarily the logs are reduced to convenient billets, as in Fig. 2, averaging about a foot square and 4 feet in length, or the sticks are made as in Fig. 3, about 5 inches square and 8 feet long.

House trimmings are often made from the

be produced from the lumber. The usual operation of turning down the lumber is followed. Fig. 4 is a drawing of one of the lathes arranged for special work. In this case balls are made. Fig. 5 is a type of box made from the once submerged material. This is an age of canned and boxed stuffs. Makers of tin cans and small boxes are constantly increasing the capacity of their plants in order to manufacture these receptacles in larger number. The fancy wood box will often sell the soap, the candy, the gum, or the article of merchandise which it contains. In fact, many of the wooden boxes are now made with a view to future use. Some are fitted with sewing outfits, so that when the candy is gone the work-box can be used. The log raisers manufacture many of these handy boxes from stock which was once hidden in the muddy bottom of a river or lake.

There are forms turned out, as in Fig. 7, for use in ornamental work in buildings. Likewise studs are made from this kind of lumber. Fig. 8 shows the plan of construction. The stud is turned to the form of a ball and then the flanged section is inserted and pinned or cemented as shown.

Fig. 9 shows one of the forms of buttons



redeemed lumber; also picture frames. Balls are manufactured with good results, as are tops, clothespins, small boxes, buttons, cabinets, etc. Woodenware of all kinds can

made from submerged wood. Of course these articles have to be thoroughly polished in order to fit them for sale. The polishing is done on emery wheels, followed with buffing

on cloth and velvet wheels. Hair wheels also come into play for this work. Then follows varnishing, shellacing, etc.

Parts of tools are also made from the wood. Fig. 10 shows a hardwood handle, and Fig. 11 a hammer head, capped with

rawhide. The firmness of much of the water-logged wood makes it suitable for this service. It can also be employed in fencing, and Fig. 12 illustrates a design made accordingly. Finally is shown the hardwood picture frame.

The Cross-Tie Problem.

Swelling the general cry of distress over the failing timber supply of the United States comes the plaint of the railroads that they are uncertain where to turn for a future supply of cross-ties. The opinion is expressed by experts who have studied this question particularly, that were there no other great consumers of forest products, at the present rate of demand for material of this kind, it would be a question of only a few years before the timber of the country would disappear before its growing insistence.

In 1905 the steam railroads of the United States purchased a total of 77,981,227 ties, of which a very large percentage was oak. In 1906 the steam and street railroads purchased a total of 102,834,042 ties. Of this great number 45,363,426, or nearly fifty per cent, were of oak; the southern pines furnished the next largest quantity, or 18,834,514; of cedar ties there were purchased 8,085,302; of Douglas fir, 7,248,562; of chestnut, 6,588,966; of cypress, 4,103,296. The remainder consisted of western, lodgepole and white pine, hemlock, tamarack, redwood and a few other kinds, small in comparison with the above figures. Of the total purchased in 1906, 77,493,994 were hewn, while 25,340,048 were sawn. It is estimated that one-fourth the total quantity of oak timber cut last year went into railroad ties.

The seriousness of the situation has resulted in prolonged experimenting with various wood-preserving methods, as it is fully realized that the life of each individual tie must be prolonged as far as possible. The chemical treatment of wood has been found advantageous in other lines of consumption, so that it is becoming increasingly popular with railroads, and nearly ten per cent of the total number of ties purchased in 1905 were given some sort of preservative treatment.

On account of the increasing difficulty in obtaining a supply of cross-ties and other timbers, and the rapidly advancing prices, the American Railway Association has assigned to its Tie Committee the work of studying existing conditions and presenting a report of their investigations and recommendations at its next meeting. The committee will hold a series of conferences and take up methods of preserving ties, the best materials for making a lasting product, and the value of metal and concrete for this purpose.

One of the large industries of Evansville, Ind., is its tie-preserving plant. From all parts of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys they are shipped and chemically treated at the rate of 3,000 a day. It is claimed that

this number of ties will lay a mile of track and that they will last for fifteen years. With the preservative process in use there timber heretofore unavailable is made highly desirable. For example, there is considerable red oak sapling growth in Indiana which has not been used owing to the fact that the timber was not thought fit for any of the uses which would cause it to be exposed to any considerable degree. It is hard and strong, but soon decays in the ground. Treated with chemicals, however, red oak ties will remain solid for fifteen years or more. The process employed is to place them in a retort and then draw out all the sap and tannic acid by a vacuum pressure. At the end of five hours the ties are filled with the preservative inside and out, and so permeated that when laid open with an axe they show black through and through. This particular plant has been in operation only a few months, and already has more standing orders than it can turn out in a year, so that it will be necessary to increase its capacity several times over. It is estimated that 10,000 lumber jacks are at work along Green river and its Kentucky tributaries cutting up timber for railroad ties. In the forest they bring from 25 cents to 50 cents each, but when treated will sell for two or three times this amount.

It is not generally known that trees killed by forest fires can be used for important purposes, the common opinion being that dead timber is synonymous with decayed wood. In the West, however, there are a number of large tracts of fire-killed trees which are just as sound as ever, thirty years after they were burned. It has been found that the strength of this timber is not impaired by fire, and that its durability is often increased; hence it is now being used to considerable extent for ties. As compared with green ties, the fire-killed ones have been found to show remarkably good results, in some cases lasting even longer; that their value is appreciated is shown by the fact that their selling price is often the same as for green stock, and that where they are well known there is a strong demand for them. The Forest Service is effecting desirable economy by disposing of this dead material for ties before it becomes useless from other reasons, thus conserving that much green timber for future supply.

The Southern Pacific railroad has imported 1,500,000 oak ties from Japan of late, to be used mainly on its California lines. Not only the fact that the supply of timber for this purpose is so limited has caused the road to seek ties from the Orient, but the shortage

of cars is so great that none are available for transporting them from the East, and furthermore the company's big steamships plying between San Francisco and Japan can carry the timber at very little expense. It is claimed the oak ties so far imported have cost the Southern Pacific, including duty, less than soft redwood ties of smaller dimensions. California electric lines have purchased 50,000 oak ties from Japan up to this time, and intend to order many more.

The Union Pacific has a tie preserving plant at Laramie, Wyo., and its tie drive from the Platte river, which arrived at Ft. Steele this spring, will amount to more than 1,200,000 railroad ties and bridge timbers, all of which will be treated in the Laramie plant.

Among the railways which have begun tree planting on a large scale, the Louisville & Nashville is foremost. Beginning in 1904 with ten medium-sized groves, it has increased its holdings until in 1905-6, 400,000 trees were planted. Along its right of way between Carmi, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., the company is making a forestry test to determine the advisability of growing catalpa for ties. An extensive plantation has been made, and the development of the catalpa trees will be carefully watched. They are set about eighteen feet apart and will be given careful attention all along the line. This company has great faith in the advantages of catalpa for ties, since the wood is extremely lasting, holds spikes well, and is not decayed by corrosion where metal comes in contact with it. A catalpa tie will last twenty years, and it requires only that length of time to mature a tree for commercial use. The L. & N. also has a plantation near Pensacola, Fla., one at Newport, Ky., and several in southern Illinois. The Illinois Central, Big Four and Southern Pacific roads also have several of the kind.

The Santa Fe is entering upon the culture of eucalyptus for its own use on a large scale. It has bought a ranch containing 8,650 acres, of which 300 have already been planted with eucalyptus. It is the intention to plant 700 acres a year for ten years, with varieties suitable for railroad use. The company estimates that allowing ten per cent for failures, 500 trees will be obtained per acre, and that after fifteen to eighteen years, six to eight ties may be obtained from each tree. The Southern Pacific is said to be considering the matter of establishing a similar eucalyptus plantation.

The Canadian Pacific has commenced tree planting extensively along its western lines. Near the town of Wolsley, Assiniboia, it is the intention to conduct experiments in growing tamarack for ties, and at Medicine Hat, jack pine and tamarack will be planted.

The Pennsylvania system last year used 5,125,000 cross-ties. This year it is planting 550,000 trees in its prospective forests, bringing the total up to 2,250,000 now being grown on 1,000 acres. It has selected catalpa, locust and oak as most desirable. The

planting is done with great attention to scientific detail, under the direction of For-ester A. E. Sterling, formerly of the United States Forest Service. This road was the first to appoint such an officer. At Altoona, Pa., red oak trees are being set out; work is also carried on near Mt. Union and Hollidaysburg. The Pennsylvania road expends about \$4,000,000 annually for cross-ties, and by its forestry and wood-preservative operations, expects to materially reduce this big item.

The Mexican Central uses about 1,500,000 ties every year, and always has standing orders for them in various parts of the country. The company purchased a shipment of 40,000 hardwood cross-ties brought to Vera Cruz from Tasmania recently, and will make a thorough test of them. It has just placed a requisition for 3,000,000 hardwood ties to be used in repair work throughout the republic. They will be procured at the head of the Panuco river, in the Huasteca country, and it will be a difficult task to transport them. Eight large barges will be built to take them from the head of the river to Tampico, and a tug purchased to pull them down stream, it being impossible to raft the variety of wood ordered.

Mahogany is often used by Cuban railroads, as well as in other tropical countries, but Sir William Van Horne has forbidden it on his line. He considers it almost criminal to cut small mahogany trees, and there is an abundance of other timber in Cuban forests suitable for construction purposes. A bridge on the Van Horne railroad near Santiago is built entirely of mahogany, in violation of instructions. The contractor claimed not to know that the caoba tree, as it is called in Spanish, was the mahogany which the owner had tabooed, and the latter did not learn that he had a mahogany bridge on the line until it had been in use for several months. Jique, acana, jucaro, negro and other hardwoods which do not attain large size and cannot be utilized for cabinet work are as good as mahogany for ties, and will outlast steel rails in tropical climates. On the old railroad between Nuevitas and Camaguey, built in 1838, there are jique ties which have been in use for fifty years. Some of them were removed and utilized for fence posts after thirty years of service for the railroad. There is also a tramway at Camaguey with rails of jique over which cars have been running for more than twenty-five years, and they do not show any great amount of wear. Much of the tropical hardwood is so heavy that it will sink in water.

Several experiments have been made with steel ties in this country, but as yet no definite decisions and results have been obtained. In Europe some roads employ them, but conditions are entirely different from those surrounding traffic in this country. However, it has not been decided there that metal ties are profitable, nor how durable they are in comparison with wood.

While it is scarcely probable that railroad

companies will engage in forest planting upon a scale sufficiently large to meet all their requirements, it is important that they plant trees in as large quantities as possible

upon their holdings, thus aiding greatly the conservation of the standing timber of the country, and affording a notable object lesson to other large property owners.

Cutting Dimension Stock.

The HARDWOOD RECORD, from time to time, receives numerous inquiries from manufacturers of dimension stock and others who would like to enter upon this pursuit, as to the most approved method of making and seasoning this material. Of course, various manufacturers have their own particular systems of doing this work, which give more or less satisfaction, but in a general way it may be said that for chair and furniture dimensions running four feet and under, in squares, the best kind of saw to make them on is the ordinary ax-handle or slab saw, with a table that the operator pushes himself. This has been the experience of many expert manufacturers. The same saw is used for making quartered chair backs, because it is much faster and just as accurate as the short log saw.

When the logs have been cut up into flitches of whatever thickness is being made, the flitches are turned down singly and put through the slab saw in the same manner. For pieces longer than four feet, the short log mill with friction-feed is used, although it is a decidedly slower process than the hand-feed slab saw. Also in cases of emergency in making quartered backs, this short log mill can be used. A skillful operator of the slab saw can far excel the man on the short log saw in the amount of stuff he will turn out in a day in squares or quartered backs.

After cutting up three-quarter-inch lumber into backs, pass it over to a hand-feed edger, in order to get all the widths in the backs without waste. Also cut off the squares on a hand-feed cut-off saw to get the clear stuff out of them. In cutting up inch dimension stock out of boards, the best method is the

use of a swing cut-off saw and a power-feed rip saw.

To season green oak squares and backs, pile the backs in a circle, lapping ends on ends, and the squares crossing each other, leaving a space of one-half to one inch between the squares. If they are so piled, and dried in the sun, there should be no trouble with checking, and by employing a careful operator on the rip and cut-off saws, there should be no difficulty in getting thickness right—with the result that the product which is sent out to customers is absolutely right in every respect. Loaders will have to cull out very little stock in making up a shipment, the most of it having been done right at the saw, when the lumber was green.

Many manufacturers of dimension stock brand this phase of the lumber business as decidedly "unsatisfactory," and they cannot understand the reason for a great variety of the "kicks" regarding shipments that are forthcoming. The great trouble, perhaps, is that their method of making and grading is a careless one. Dimension stock manufacture is something that is worth while experimenting with carefully if undertaken at all, or at least it is worth while to follow methods recommended by those who have triumphantly passed the experimental stage. When it is put upon the market in a poorly-made, ill-seasoned condition, it is no wonder that consumers reject it in large quantities, or at least refuse to pay what the manufacturer considers a reasonable price; while if it is true to sizes and free from defects, buyers contend that they are only too willing to pay a top price, knowing that they are getting goods which will exactly fulfill their requirements, at less than straight lumber cost.

The Manufacture of Veneers.

Veneer making is by no means a new art, but not so very many years ago it was done entirely by hand, making the process an exceedingly tedious and expensive one. Today machines, so perfect in adjustment that the veneer does not vary a hair's breadth throughout its entire length, are employed, and they have not only revolutionized the process but have in many ways altered the status of the entire lumber and furniture trades. A fine hardwood log can now be employed to far greater advantage than formerly, because it will furnish many layers of good material; while the resultant product instead of being an inferior or "sham" article, is really in many ways superior to the old-fashioned solid hardwood furniture or doors, in that it is easier to handle, will not warp or crack so readily, and shows a finer figure, both as regards grain and finish. Again, were it

not for modern processes people in moderate circumstances would be obliged to do without fine cabinet articles of every description. As it is now ornamental furniture and handsome woodwork appear in nearly every modern home.

How veneer is made is a matter of conjecture and mystery to the average person, if he troubles himself about it at all, and it is indeed an interesting process. For fine work only the very best of mahogany, oak, walnut or birch logs are selected. A large, handsomely-grained tree is worth a good deal of money, since it can be made into many thousand feet of fine veneer.

The stages through which trees pass from the day they are felled in the forest until placed upon the market as part of the output of some great factory are indeed many and varied. After being trimmed and cut into

lengths of from ten to twenty feet they are shipped to the veneer mill, where they are rolled into the log pond. When lifted from the pond they encounter the drag-saw, which cuts them into various lengths. They are then placed into a vat of hot water, where they are left for twelve hours or so, or until they become soft and pliable.

Then comes the peeling process, which is easy of accomplishment when the timber is soft and hot. After this it is ready to enter the mill proper, and is hoisted upon a crane to the veneer cutting machines. When it emerges it is in the form of long, thin sheets 1/100 of an inch in thickness, or thicker, as desired.

Veneers are made by three processes—sawing, slicing and rotary cutting. Sawn veneers are taken from the prepared flitches by thin segment saws, and are usually of an average thickness of 1/20 of an inch, although often much thinner. Sliced veneers are produced by the aid of a machine carrying a heavy sliding knife, which by each downward stroke takes off a small piece of lumber from the face of the flitch, which is automatically advanced until nothing remains of it. The rotary cut method is the one by which the great bulk of veneers is produced, owing to its economical advantages, the veneer leaving the log in a continuous sheet, thus avoiding a large amount of waste. As it leaves the machine it slides along a table to a clipper, where it is clipped into various widths, with due allowance for drying. It is then ready to encounter this latter process.

The original and primitive method of drying veneers consisted in suspending the thin sheets with clothes-pins on lines, very much as the washerwoman dries clothes indoors. This drying room was sometimes artificially ventilated, and sometimes natural circulation of air was depended upon. During the last few years several veneer dryers of various types have been invented, and these machines are now in general use. One type is a machine which compresses the veneers between steam-heated platens; then there are roller dryers, while the latest development in veneer drying machinery is the automatic girt conveyor type. This modern process will dry thin lumber up to one-fourth of an inch in thickness in from ten minutes to one hour.

* After a thorough seasoning, the veneer is often sorted and crated for shipment to the various manufacturers to whom it is to be consigned, although many veneer factories have a glue room, and cabinet-makers also give great attention to this branch of the work. They lay the veneers on so that no joints are visible, and they are always placed so that the grain on each piece runs opposite to that next to it, thus forming a body that cannot shrink or warp. Panels are usually made up either three or five ply.

After the glue or cement which is intended to fasten the various layers of veneers together is applied they are packed in sections two or three feet high, within a hydraulic or other power press, and immense pressure is applied, which forces out the sur-

plus glue and fixes the joints so firmly that they rarely if ever come apart. The sections of panels thus formed are left in the press until the glue becomes thoroughly hardened, when they are taken out and trimmed, sanded or scraped for the use of the consumer.

Lumber Lore from "Near the Soil."

The following "side-lights" on the lumber business furnish amusing reading to say the least, as is usually the case when the laity attempt to discuss, learnedly, matters which they know not of:

A PIECE OF ADVICE.

Prospective builders are doing the right thing in resting on their oars and waiting for the price of lumber to make a still further decline. The present lull, if it continues a little longer, will force the grafters who control the lumber output to give more slack, and the man who contemplates building can make good money by holding his plans in abeyance for a while. The highway-men have had their way long enough and the most effective method to stamp out their system of wholesale plundering is to diminish the demand for their stock in trade. Supply and demand regulate the markets of the world and whenever the demand is lessened the supply increases and prices are forced down. The lumber barons have had their day and the plain people are beginning to free themselves from the most diabolical aggregation of thieves that ever existed on the Pacific coast. SEBASTOPOL, CAL., TIMES.

LUMBERMEN, BEWARE!

It is reported from Washington that Senator Clapp of Minnesota opposes further sales of timber on Indian reservations in this state by present methods, and favors some arrangement under which the Indians may manufacture their own lumber.

His idea is interesting, when you come to think of it.

According to popular belief, at least, there is a lumber trust. Members of it say there is no such thing, but their denials do not convince the people, who find more than coincidence in the fact that lumber prices are the same everywhere at the same time, and are constantly increasing.

Now if the Indians, who possess a good deal of pine, should go into the lumber manufacturing business, they would hardly become members of the trust. They might be simple enough to sell lumber for what it is worth, and to be content with fair profits.

In that event, what would the lumber trust—assuming that there is a lumber trust—think of the situation?

At any rate, Senator Clapp's idea sounds good. If there is money to be made out of Indian pine, why not let the Indians make it? And perhaps—who knows?—the Indians might be gentle enough with the public to sell their product at fairly reasonable prices.

Nearly everything in the hardwood line that we see about us today is veneered—from the piano to the interior of railroad cars. Manufacturers of cars and furniture are among the heaviest consumers of veneers and panels.

If they did it might add a little more doubt to the repeated denials that there is a lumber trust that controls the output and price of the forest products.

TEDDY, GET YOUR GUN!

It's about time President Teddy were getting after the big lumber trust with the Big Stick.

Friends of the members of the local lumber trust who were recently indicted by the Lucas county grand jury—and who entered pleas of guilty and are awaiting sentence—claim that the big lumber trust is responsible for the little ones; and that the small dealers are forced to organize in self-defense.

If it be true that the national lumber trust dictates to lumber dealers, forces them to fix prices contrary to law and then walks off with the big rake-off, Uncle Sam had better get after the big criminal and put it out of business.—TOLEDO TIMES.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

In the face of a prospective fuel famine and thousands of cords of slab-wood being burned up by the Hinze Lumber Company at Council, and in view of the fact that the company will give it to any one who will take it away from the saw, and we are informed that the wood can be laid down in Weiser at \$3.50 in car loads, it looks like some business man could take the matter up and not only ease the fuel situation but at the same time make a profit on his investment.—WEISER, IDA., SIGNAL.

THE GIST OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

Lumber is high, very high. Some people think it would be much cheaper if the duty were removed. In all probability it would make no difference whatever in the price; certainly not much. The duty is only \$2 a thousand. Compare that with the price list. Besides, logs are on the free list. The real reasons for the great advance in the price of lumber is the scarcity of both trees and labor.—BURLINGTON HAWKEYE.

NOT NECESSARILY.

The New Wabasha Lumber Company is adding another story to one of their large sheds which will be used for a storeroom for finished work. This company is steadily growing and these improvements go to show that the work they turn out is first-class and is in great demand.

NEWS FROM EAU CLAIRE.

Ole Oye, located on Water, has placed a new hardwood floor in his barber shop.

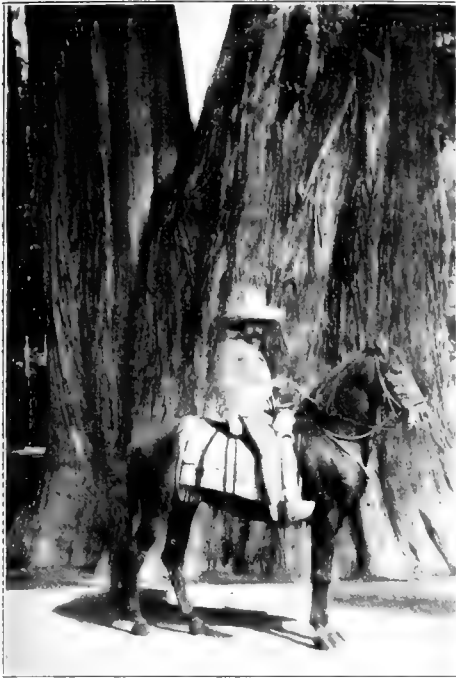
News Miscellany.

Getting Action.

It is an oft-expressed opinion that a slow running, dragging factory begets languid movements among the employees, while a high speed plant with plenty of power inspires quick action, better work and more of it. If this be true, and no observant person can doubt that it is, it forms an excellent reason why the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., is such a profitable appliance, as it insures the high speed plant, with plenty of power that, according to the sentiments quoted, "inspires quick action, better work and more of it."

Michigan Central Buys Ward Railroad.

The New York Central railway system, through the Michigan Central, has acquired the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad, popularly known as the Ward road. The line is forty-three and a half miles long and extends from Frederic on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central in a northwestern direction to East Jordan, where it has a harbor on Pine lake, thus having access to Lake Michigan via Charlevoix. The road was built by the late David Ward and traverses one of the finest hardwood sections in Michigan, and the only remaining white pine district of the state.



CYPRESS TREE AT CHAPULTEPEC

Unique Timber Pictures.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to John H. Talge of the Talge Mahogany Company, Indianapolis, for the unique timber pictures appearing on this page. The first picture is that of a cypress tree at Chapultepec, Mexico. It is thought that this tree is of different botany than the American species; there is, however, a cypress tree at Chapultepec of the same variety as that growing along the Gulf coast of the United States, which at the time of the Spanish invasion of 1520 was known as the "Cypress of Montezuma," being then forty feet in diameter and 120 feet in height.

The second picture is that of the giant vine-like tree known as amati. While this tree begins as a creeper, as it grows the various stems graft themselves into each other until it becomes a great open work tree.

The small picture in the center of the page illustrates the primitive method of sawing timber pursued by the natives in Tabasco, Mex., the province which produces such fine mahogany.

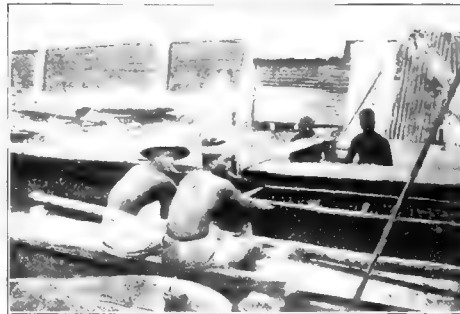
The fourth picture is that of an immense cypress tree near Oaxaca, Mex., which, while not of great height, has a circumference of 146 feet. It is doubtless one of the largest and oldest known trees in the world.

The last picture of the group is from a photo-

graph Mr. Talge obtained in Liverpool, showing the largest African mahogany crotch that has ever been cut and imported. The log was fourteen feet in length and nine feet actual depth at crotch end. It measured 2,719 feet board measure, and its weight was seven and a half tons.

Lumber for Holland.

Official reports from Amsterdam, Holland indicate that the year 1906 was not a good one with regard to the timber trade there, importers having large stocks on hand and contracts for further delivery, which tended to greatly dull the market. The building trade was practically at a standstill because of financial difficulties of a large house with mortgaged buildings and land, and the high rate of money, which restricted building. The first of the year contracting was lively, but with the end of the spring season consumption was dull and large holdings in first hands led to a great falling off in imports. Balks from northern Europe were offered later on in large quantities, and prices sank even lower. Still, northern European exporters could not place



PRIMITIVE SAWING METHODS PRACTICED AT LAGUNA.

their unsold goods. Prices continued to fall and balks are now to be had at figures below any known for a long time. Later in the year prices advanced for lumber to be delivered f. o. w. 1907, as Germany and other neighboring countries bought large stocks, but importers in Amsterdam held back, having large left-overs from f. o. w. 1906 and summer stocks. Low prices for balks make it possible to produce lumber at a lower figure here than that at which ready sawn lumber from Sweden can be bought.

Pitch pine from the United States has been imported in greatly reduced quantities, as the exceedingly high prices asked by exporters cannot be obtained. Very often the wood is replaced by prime north Russia redwood. Prices for American hardwoods increased dur-



AMATI TREE OF MEXICO.

ing the last year, which has had the effect of stocking the market with more east European hardwoods than formerly. Prime plain white oak from the States rose in price about \$8 per thousand feet. So-called oak car-bottom stock is in good demand, and offers are wanted for good material to be delivered promptly, and later on. The quality of American ash and hickory imported into Holland last year was so poor that only low prices were forthcoming; at present there is some call for good stock. Poplar and black walnut logs are in request and should bring good prices. Cypress has given good satisfaction, so that further business in this lumber is looked for.

Large Plant Burned.

The excelsior mill of the Michigan Veneer Company at Alpena, Mich., was destroyed by fire July 13, entailing a loss of about \$20,000, with \$4,000 insurance, mostly on the mill, very little on the wood. The mill proper, engine room, warehouse, dry kiln, many wood piles and large quantities of baled excelsior were all burned up in a remarkably short space of time. Only the boiler room and two or three piles of wood remain. The fire started about 6 p. m., when all the workmen had gone, and spread rapidly, getting a good start in the interior of the mill.



IMMENSE CYPRESS TREE, OAXACA, MEXICO



MONSTER MAHOGANY CROUCH FROM AFRICA

before firemen arrived. When hose was attached to hydrants in the yard no water was to be had. By the time two engines arrived there was little hope for the plant, and one of them soon refused to work. Several houses and other buildings in the neighborhood were set ablaze, but all but one were saved by a bucket brigade. With the wind in any other direction, an extensive disaster would have been inevitable.

The loss of the excelsior wood is particularly unfortunate just now. The company is constructing a modern fireproof, stone, cement and steel building at its veneer plant on Eleventh street and intended to move the old excelsior plant therein this fall. The capacity of the plant was to have been doubled. The machinery in the old plant was to have been remodeled and used in the new plant. It is impossible to replace the wood. Of course, excelsior wood can be purchased, but it will be green, will have to be peeled and stand for many months before being fit to use. Some of the burned wood had been in the yard two and three years. Kiln dried wood is used considerably, but is not so good as the air dried.

The members of the company are R. H. Rayburn, W. H. Campbell and Frank A. Richardson.

New Wood Preservative.

Recent experiments in Belgium made with a new coal tar extract, known as "injectol," have given satisfactory results. Concerning them Vice Consul J. A. Van Hee of Ghent writes that they were principally devoted to the treatment of wooden poles and blocks used in street paving. The product is a liquid, of a dark brown color, very thin and of regular density. Its degree of viscosity changes very little with atmospheric variations. One of the principal advantages is its penetration into certain woods without any pressure. For the antiseptic treatment of compact woods, using the apparatus similar to the "Breant" system, the time necessary for the pressure and soaking into of a given quantity of injectol is considerably less than for any other antiseptic liquid, including creosote. As regards its antiseptic qualities, the following experiments and results obtained therefrom speak for themselves:

It has been found that where creosoted poles in the ground have only resisted decay for a few months, those treated with injectol remained unattacked after three years. Similar experiments were also made with railway sleepers; the latter were treated with different antiseptics. Some were soaked in a mixture of coal creosote, creosote and chloride of zinc, and two were treated with injectol. After having been left for a period of two years in a steeping vat composed of liquid manure and other miscellaneous decomposing substances it was found that the two treated with injectol were still in good condition while the others were almost completely destroyed. Similar results were obtained with wooden blocks for street paving. Other experiments are now being carried on and the results obtained will soon be made public.

Building Operations for June.

Official building reports from some fifty of the leading cities of the country, received by the American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated, show in the aggregate value of building permits granted in June, 1907, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, very nearly equal, the losses slightly predominating. Some cities show astonishing gains and others equally remarkable losses. This is largely due to the issuance of large single permits during June, 1906. For the most part the construction business of the country is moving forward in a satisfactory manner, the total reported loss being a very small fraction of 1 per cent. When the immense amount of building done last year is taken into account, this must be regarded as

indicating that our present large operations are quite normal and may well be expected to continue, since the freely predicted reaction has not materialized.

City—	June, 1907, cost.	June, 1906, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 419,147	\$ 675,217	37	
Birmingham	236,690	134,395	68	
Bridgeport	436,572	247,376	76	
Ruffalo	676,000	1,032,615	34	
Chicago	7,043,850	6,401,500	9	
Cleveland	1,231,598	1,476,703	16	
Chattanooga	225,750	71,890	214	
Davenport	112,247	84,009	33	
*Dallas	420,795	631,777	33	
Denver	1,333,570	1,246,997	7	
Detroit	1,524,800	963,800	58	
**Duluth	247,737	400,955	39	
Evansville	152,457	97,080	57	
Grand Rapids	153,997	244,063	36	
Harrisburg	281,260	199,105	41	
Hartford	271,505	299,025	9	
Indianapolis	1,054,051	469,017	124	
†Kansas City	771,820	1,453,140	46	
Louisville	428,008	367,000	17	
Los Angeles	1,516,516	2,371,620	36	
Milwaukee	764,937	1,445,325	47	
Minneapolis	1,002,025	688,915	45	
Memphis	605,741	596,044	2	
††Mobile	69,950	268,605	73	
Nashville	329,520	239,647	37	
New Haven	213,619	355,150	39	
Newark	1,062,126	1,185,950	10	
New Orleans	612,438	616,159		
Manhattan	11,932,380	15,676,050	23	
Brooklyn	9,744,530	7,439,110	31	
Bronx	1,912,380	2,908,733	34	
New York	23,589,290	26,023,893	9	
Omaha	436,350	369,625	18	
Philadelphia	3,186,410	3,484,960	11	
Pittsburg	1,781,094	1,693,299	11	
Pueblo	21,010	22,781	7	
St. Joseph	238,080	152,565	56	
St. Louis	2,015,510	3,070,688	33	
St. Paul	569,792	800,661	29	
Scranton	202,970	297,375	35	
Spokane	1,090,245	201,025	442	
South Bend	120,480	148,250	15	
Syracuse	304,705	451,245	34	
Salt Lake City	1,137,950	148,200	667	
Tonoka	236,490	88,334	167	
Toledo	408,470	450,985	9	
Terre Haute	141,428	80,840	75	
Tacoma	544,520	266,310	104	
Washington	1,297,052	1,138,647	13	
Worcester	153,323	283,995	11	
Wilkesbarre	127,445	263,553	51	
Winnepeg	1,063,665	1,436,450	25	

Total .. \$64,058,010 \$65,083,510 1.5

*Dallas issued one permit June, 1906, for \$350,000.

**Duluth, \$275,000.

†Kansas City, \$500,000.

††Mobile, \$236,810.

Slack Cooperage Stock.

The director of the census announces the following preliminary report on the manufacture of slack cooperage stock in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1906. Statistics concerning the production and consumption of lumber and timber products have heretofore been collected in connection with the decennial and quinquennial censuses of manufactures. To satisfy the urgent demand for more frequent information relating to these important products, the Forest Service collected statistics pertaining to them for 1905, and for purposes of comparison the totals for slack cooperage stock are presented below. In order to avoid duplication of work, however, and insure uniformity of results, the preparation of the annual statistics has been committed to the Bureau of the Census, which has worked in cooperation with the Forest Service. The figures cover the production of 712 mills in 1906 and 350 in 1905:

Kind of Wood—	—Staves— 1906	Thousands— 1905
Flm	248,118	217,698
Pine	187,584	58,401
Red gum	142,932	81,181
Maple	91,642	36,391
Peech	80,052	22,281
Oak	70,869	32,272
Chestnut	69,674	(1)
Birch	62,754	(1)
Ash	47,603	37,457
Spruce	31,605	(1)
Cottonwood	21,912	(1)
Hemlock	12,453	(1)
All other	21,845	212,012
Total	1,097,063	697,633

(1) Included in all other.

A Convincing Sermonette.

The Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company has issued a little printed card on which it outlines its business policy. The company does not claim that the sermonette is a new one, but it is pertinent and convincing for all that:

DON'T BE A KNOCKER.

If there is any chance to boom business, boom it. Don't pull a long face and look as though you had a sour stomach. Hold up your head, smile and look for better things. Hide your little hammer and try to speak well of others, no matter how small you may really know yourself to be. When a stranger drops in, jolly him. Tell him this is the greatest town on earth—and it is. Don't discourage him by speaking ill of your neighbors. Lead him to believe he has at last struck a place where white people live. Don't knock.

Help yourself along by becoming popular, and push your friends with you. It's dead easy. Be a good fellow and soon you'll have a procession of followers. No man ever helped himself by knocking other people down in character and business. No man ever got rich by trying to make others believe he was the only man in town, or the only man in town who knew anything. You can't climb the ladder of success by treading on others' corns. Keep off the corns and don't knock.

You're not the only. There are others, and they have brains and know something as well as you. There's no end of fun minding your own business. It makes other people like you. Nobody gets stuck on a knocker. Don't be one, or two.

Wooden Houses in the Levant.

Reports from Smyrna state that several inquiries have been made through Asiatic Turkey of late in regard to the possibilities of importing wooden houses. The United States consul at that city writes that over thirty years ago a wooden chapel was imported from the United States. It was erected on an elevation by the sea, and in spite of the severe exposure it was subjected to was in such good condition five years ago that it was taken apart and carried into the interior and erected once more as a chapel on a site near Ephesus. If the transportation charges from America to this port could be reduced to a minimum a good business could be gradually started in wooden houses for the suburbs, for the reason that stone houses, as now built in the suburban villages, are somewhat costly, owing to the fact that, with the exception of the stone and the tiles, every other material has to be imported. On the other hand, there is such a uniformity in the style of country residences here that the pleasant varied characteristic of American homes would appeal to the people's taste and facilitate the introduction of wooden houses. The only objection to them would be perhaps the greater risk of fire as compared with stone houses. But this could be obviated by impregnating or painting the wood with some incombustible substance. The consul wishes to call the attention of American manufacturers of such houses to this market and get them interested in its possibilities, and would therefore recommend that manufacturers in that line address their catalogues and prices to the consulate, as well as any other information which would enable him to furnish correct data to interested parties.

Heading	Thousands sets— 1906	—Hoops—Thousands— 1905
1906	30,421	302,628
1905	38,485	740
	16,518	17,660
	9,297	2,000
	14,072	2,320
	52,660	403
	2,92	6,670
	2,948	2,600
	2,831	2,466
	1,026	12,515
	9,112	(2)
	617	50
	21,800	1,808
		49,757
		900
Total	203,088	330,892
		183,479

(2) Included in maple.

New Hardwood House at Cairo.

The Ryan-Lusk Lumber Company is the name of a new hardwood jobbing house, with office and assembling yards at Cairo, Ill. The company is made up of W. P. Ryan and Frank H. Lusk. Mr. Ryan has long been associated with the E. Sondheimer Company of Memphis as buyer, and Mr. Lusk is the son of George H. Lusk of the Nye, Lusk & Hudson Company of Thorp, Wis. The members of the company have excellent reputations and ample capital for their requirements, and while they will handle a general line of southern hardwoods their specialty will be red gum.

Lumber for Manchuria.

During 1906 1,800,000 feet of American lumber was imported into Newchwang, the value being \$38,736 gold. The total lumber imported amounted to 17,497,857 feet, value \$302,696 gold. The bulk of the trade during the year was captured by the Japanese, who, by their great activity and nearness of supply, had things practically their own way. The major part of the Japanese lumber imported came from Korea and cannot be classed with Oregon pine, being a cheaper wood in every way. In constructing buildings American lumber is always used in the heavier work and the Japanese lumber, being somewhat cheaper in price, is used in the lighter framework. In the construction of foreign buildings all window frames, sills, doors, mouldings, etc., are generally ordered from Shanghai.

In view of the fact that a large trade in imports in that locality is bound to ensue from now on, it is considered advisable that representatives of the more important goods of American import be personally on the field to look after the interests of their American employers.

The Old Plane Tree of Cos.

On the island of Cos, in the Egean sea, there stands, jealously guarded, a huge plane tree measuring nearly eighteen yards in circumference. It is surrounded by a podium, or raised platform, breast high, doubtless built to support the trunk of the tree after it had become hollow and weak from age. The lower branches are still well preserved and have been shored up by pieces of antique columns, over the upper ends of which the branches have grown like caps in consequence of the pressure of their own weight.

Close by the tree is a solid marble seat, which is said to be the chair of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and it is supposed that he taught the art of healing from that seat. He was born at Cos 460 B. C. This gives a clew to the age of the celebrated plane tree, which must be considerably more than 2,000 years old.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Over 1,000 acres of oak, spruce and hemlock in West Virginia have been purchased by the Schaeffer Lumber Company of Irwin, Pa. Mills will be built in the near future.

The Thompson & Ford Lumber Company, which is building a new factory at Sour Lake, La., has decided to put in a hardwood mill at once. The company owns timber lands capable of producing 100,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber.

The Beach City Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Beach City, O., has removed its factory and business to Piedmont, O., and will hereafter be known as the Piedmont Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

Scientists claim to have discovered that the wood of the linden tree, which is very soft, gives more heat in burning than any other variety, fir standing next, after which comes pine. It has been the common belief that hardwoods afforded more heat, but hard oak possesses 8 per cent less heating capacity than linden, and red beech 10 per cent less.

J. S. Emigh, a prominent mill man who

operates a large hardwood plant at McArthur, Ark., is preparing to establish headquarters at Pine Bluff and locate a big mill near Altheimer. He will employ a large number of men.

The Veneered Door and Finish Company has been incorporated to enter business at Athens, O.; it is capitalized at \$50,000. W. M. G. A. and F. B. Kurtz and D. W. Peoples and F. O. Shelan are the incorporators.

The plant of the Charleston (W. Va.) Lumber Company, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt. The loss was \$20,000, covered by insurance.

The location of a big hardwood sawmill at Bunkie, La., hinges upon securing satisfactory rates to competitive points, and the matter has been put up to the Texas & Pacific road. The sum of \$50,000 will be spent on the mill if satisfactory rates are secured.

The Arkansas Oak Company, capitalized at \$50,000, has filed its papers with the secretary of state at Little Rock. Charles R. Hartung is president.

The latest in railroad ties is a combination of wood and metal, which of course it is claimed, solves the present difficulties surrounding the tie proposition. The amount of wood used is quite small and yet is sufficient to impart the needed elasticity which the steel ties lack. The steel tie is the same length as the wooden one, and consists of steel channels five inches deep. The wood used is in the shape of bearings, which are two feet long, eight feet wide and six deep, forming a solid foundation for the rails. The tracks are spiked in the usual manner. The wooden bearings becoming damaged by use may be replaced by the removal of one bolt without disturbing the tie. This combination is such that the life of the tie is greatly prolonged, as the wood does not come in contact with the ground.

Consul General J. P. Bray reports that a few months ago the first cargo of Japanese lumber ever shipped to Australia was landed in Melbourne and met with such a ready market that a further shipment has just arrived and there seems every probability of a permanent business being established. The cargoes consist of pine, oak, ash and basswood, in logs of various sizes squared by the ax only, and, it is said, can be landed in Australia at a lower figure than other imported lumber.

The Pioneer Hardwood Company, Wagoner, I. T., has succeeded the Field-Reynolds Lumber and Coopersage Company of that place.

A 217-acre cypress brake near Buckner, La., nine miles from the main line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, recently passed into the hands of James W. Quinn and James L. Hale of Memphis, Tenn., for a consideration of \$35,000. It is estimated that more than 30,000,000 feet of choice cypress will be cut from this brake.

The mill being erected by the Baldwin Cypress Company at Bayou Sale, La., on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, is nearly completed. It will be operated in connection with the company's other mill at Baldwin, La.

The Hartzell Handle Company, with an authorized capital of \$10,000, has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn.

The Wisconsin Hardwood Square Company of Glen Flora, Wis., has been succeeded by the Noble Brothers Lumber Company and will operate hereafter at Park Falls, Wis.

The Hardwood Novelty Company, with headquarters at Durham, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators are W. A. Erwin, R. J. Fragen, A. Crumpacker, R. L. Lindsey, J. E. McDowell, W. J. Driswald, A. E. Lloyd and K. P. Lewis.

The National Lumber and Woodenware Company, recently incorporated at Cairo, Ill., to succeed the Carey-Halliday Lumber Com-

pany, has increased its capital stock to \$250,000 and moved to Cairo, Ill.

Pine Bluff, Ark., may be the location of the Dexter Handle Manufacturing Company's operations in the future. The company is contemplating combining its three mills, located at Dexter and Campbell, Mo., into one large operation to be located at Pine Bluff.

The officials of the Canada Woodenware Company of Hampton, N. B., are thinking seriously of locating at Fairville, N. B. W. J. Brown, manager of the company, states that it would cost \$5,000 to build in Fairville. The company employs a large force of workmen and would be a desirable addition to any city.

C. Winders, C. E. Woods and others are the incorporators of the American Churn Manufacturing Company, recently organized at Meridian, Miss. The concern is capitalized at \$16,000.

The Washing Machine and Wringer factory of R. M. Balls at Muncie, Ind., was recently transferred to Nathan Leisure, president of the First National Bank of Elwood, Ind. Mr. Leisure expects to operate the factory just as it has been in the past. Walter M. Clark, formerly office manager, will continue in that capacity, as will also the former superintendent of the factory, D. L. Wood. One of Mr. Leisure's sons will have general charge of the plant.

C. M. Barnes, G. E. Rieff, Robert M. Burgess, Peter P. Kiel, Frank L. Weaver and Alphonse J. Kennedy are the incorporators of the Kiel Manufacturing Company, recently incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. The company will manufacture washing machines, washboards, wringers and other wood specialties.

The New Rochelle Woodworking Company has been incorporated at New Rochelle, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$15,000.

The W. E. Dillard Manufacturing Company has been incorporated to manufacture handles and spokes at Petersburg, Va.; capital stock \$25,000.

The entire interests of the Cypress Lumber Company at Gest and Dalton streets, Cincinnati, O., was recently purchased by E. L. Edwards of Dayton. Mr. Edwards has been contemplating the establishment of a hardwood branch at Cincinnati for some time and is to be congratulated on taking advantage of so excellent an opportunity to enlarge his business as was offered in the sale of the Cypress Lumber Company's property there. Mr. Edwards' main office will still be at Dayton and he will be in position in the future to take care of orders for anything in the way of plain or quarter sawed oak, walnut, poplar, ash, chestnut and cypress.

A new concern has been organized by residents of Banks, Ark., to be known as the Southern Hardwood Manufacturing Company; capital stock \$10,000.

The H. A. Green Woodworking Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to do a general business in woodworking. The company's headquarters will be at San Francisco, Cal.

The Screen and Cabinet Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock; headquarters will be at Atlanta, Ga.

The Carrollton Novelty Company is a new concern recently organized at Carrollton, Ga., with \$10,000 capital stock.

Des Moines, Ia., is to be the home of the Uncle Sam Washer Company, recently incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock, to manufacture washing machines.

The Michigan Door Company has been organized with \$50,000 capital to engage in business at Lansing, Mich.

The National Table and Manufacturing Com-

pany has been organized at Niles, Mich., with a capital stock of \$40,000, to manufacture a line of high-class furniture.

The Ritter Folding Door Company has been organized by business men of Columbus, O.; capital stock \$50,000.

Elizabeth, W. Va., is the home of the re-

cently organized Mountain State Casket Company, which has engaged in the manufacture of caskets on an extensive scale; capital stock \$50,000.

The Wisconsin Art Cabinet Company has been incorporated with \$35,000 capital stock, to be located at Fond du Lac.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Burdie Anderson of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich., was a Chicago visitor July 16. Mr. Anderson was en route to a meeting of the Rotary Cut Club, held at Indianapolis on July 17. From there he went to Cincinnati and Grand Rapids before returning home.

Franklin Greenwood, general manager of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company of New Orleans, was in the city July 12. Mr. Greenwood was making a tour of the company's various offices, coming here from Cincinnati and going home via St. Louis and Kansas City.

J. S. Garetson and daughter, Mrs. W. W. Dings, of St. Louis, were Chicago visitors for a few days last week.

Robert Fair of the Edwards-Fair Lumber Company of Lansing, Ark., spent a week in Chicago recently. His company has just established a spoke factory and bolting mill with five turning lathes in Lansing and will make wagon spokes from hickory, of which it has large holdings. Mr. Fair is well known in Wisconsin and Chicago, having formerly been in business here. He has been in the South about eight years.

J. H. P. Smith of R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., was in Chicago July 11-12.

John W. Dickson of the J. W. Dickson Lumber Company, Memphis, was a welcome caller on the trade last week.

Tickle, Bell & Co., 5 St. Albans Road, Liverpool, general brokers and dealers in mahogany and American lumber, announce that they will in future conduct their business from 36 State Insurance building, 14 Dale street, Liverpool, the cable and telegraphic address to continue as at present—"Corolla, Liverpool."

E. P. Alberts has removed from Allenville to Rockview, Mo., where he has entered the sawmill and lumber business, and built a handsome new home.

The Vehicle Woodstock Company of this city held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel, July 17-18. The deliberations were executive in character.

Edward E. Skeele of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, Fisher building, this city, is in the North on a fishing trip.

Ryan & McParland, local manufacturers and dealers in hardwood lumber and wagon stock, have removed their office and yards to 573-81 Laflin street.

THE HARDWOOD RECORD office was illumined July 17 by the presence of George H. Lusk, the veteran hardwood operator of Thorp, Wis., of Nye, Lusk & Hudson Company, and his son, Frank H. Lusk, of the recently organized Ryan-Lusk Lumber Company of Cairo, Ill.

In a letter received from the Grand Rapids Veneer Works they state that they have installed between sixty and seventy of their new dryers within the past year and as they are only infants in the dry kiln business they naturally feel highly gratified at the results. Incidentally, they compliment THE HARDWOOD RECORD on its value as an advertising medium in assisting them to exploit their new drying apparatus.

George B. Maegly, dealer in wholesale yel-

low pine and hardwood lumber, located at 417 Long building, Kansas City, Mo., was a welcome caller at the RECORD office July 16.

N. A. Gladding, vice president and manager of sales for E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis, left on July 15 for his regular tour of inspection of the company's western branches. Mr. Gladding intends to stop in Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha before proceeding to San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. He will be away about a month.

THE RECORD is indebted to the Indiana Quartermaster Oak Company, lumber wholesalers, at 5 East Forty-second street, New York, for a handsome little letter opener.

The office of the secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was removed on July 19 from 1535 First National Bank building, Chicago, where it has been located for the past eighteen months, and is now established at 1020 Stahlman building, Nashville, Tenn. The telephone number is Main 710.

So-long, Lewie!

How we hate to see you go!

So-long, Lewie!

Lewie, we will miss you so.

And we'll all be longing for you, Lewie,

While you roam!

So-long, Lewie!

Don't forget to come back home.

Dreyfus & Mayer-Dinkel of Mannheim, Germany, announce that Herr Leopold Mayer-Dinkel, son of a partner in the firm, has also become identified with the house in that capacity.

Boston.

C. S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co. has been on a trip to New Brunswick.

Henry McDowell of the Davenport, Peters Company sailed for Europe last week.

William E. Litchfield left Boston last Saturday for a ten days' trip in the West.

A. A. Titcomb, for several years salesman for Waldo H. Bigelow, is now associated with the Jones Hardwood Company.

The Export Lumber Company, recently organized in Maine with a capital stock of \$500,000, retains the old office at 53 State street, Boston, which has been occupied for some time by the old Export Lumber Company and the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company. W. A. Taft is president of the new organization; Charles Weston, vice president, and W. W. Weaver, treasurer. W. Allen Taft, Jr., is secretary of the company and H. K. Weaver, assistant treasurer. The old Export Lumber Company went into the hands of a receiver about five years ago and has been in this condition until recently. The president of the new company was a receiver of the old company.

The Johnson Lumber Company, Quincy, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The promoters are Benjamin Johnson, Robert T. Johnson and Morris I. Gatcomb.

C. W. Leatherbee of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, Boston, is spending the summer at Marion, Mass.

Frank J. Orcutt is now general manager of the wholesale department of Nellis, Amos & Swift of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Orcutt has been closely associated with the lumber business for the past nineteen years, having been formerly

with Weston & Bigelow and for the past seven years with W. H. Bigelow. He has secured an office at 902 Penn Mutual building, 24 Milk street, Boston. The retail and wholesale business of this company has in the past been conducted through Utica, N. Y., but the concern has now separated the two branches and in the future the wholesale business will be operated from Boston. Dorr D. Nellis, senior member of the concern, will be located in the South, where he will buy and ship hardwood lumber. Charles H. Swift will represent the firm on the road, and Mr. Amos, it is reported, will continue in charge of the firm's retail business in Utica. In addition to the lumber business, they operate a large furniture and box plant in Utica. This company has never dealt in a large way in southern and western hardwoods, but these lines are to be added. The firm will handle all kinds of hardwoods, including maple flooring, etc.

The Frost Veneer Seating Company of Newport, Vt., plans to erect a new warehouse 150x60 feet, two stories high.

George W. Hartzell of Dayton, O., who has large hardwood interests, was among the recent visitors in Boston.

Horatio Sprague McDowell, son of Henry M. McDowell of the Davenport, Peters Company, was recently graduated from Harvard College, and received the degree of S. B. in mechanical engineering. *Magna Cum Laude.*

New York.

F. A. Kirby, sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, headquarters Scranton, Pa., was in town visiting W. W. Welch, representative of the company in the metropolitan district and throughout this section.

H. Shumway Lee of Mixer & Co., Buffalo, arrived in New York recently after a motoring trip through New England, on which he combined business with pleasure. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lee.

Lewis Dill of Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. Dill and George F. Craig of Philadelphia, sailed from Europe July 13 after an extended trip abroad.

Walter Sharp of Churchill & Sim, London, England, was in New York during the last fortnight. He sailed for home on the Lucania of the Cunard Line.

George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., who is exclusive selling agent of the Mt. Mitchell Lumber Company, Swannanoa, N. C., manufacturers of hardwoods, hemlock and white pine, paid a visit to this city, accompanied by John F. Tyler, who was recently associated with H. D. Wiggins of Boston. Mr. Tyler will represent Mr. Mell's interests in the East.

W. H. Ames, manager of the oak flooring department of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O., is in the city to remain several days, looking after the company's local interests.

J. C. Turner of the J. C. Turner Lumber Company and Mrs. Turner, accompanied by W. A. Burnham and wife, are on tour to California and the Pacific Coast. Mr. Turner will look over lumber and timber matters in which he is interested and expects to return in about six weeks.

F. R. Whiting of the Janney-Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, was in New York on his way to the summer home of Clayton W. Nichols at Brewsters, N. Y., where he will make quite a vacation visit.

Adler, Siegel & Co. have started in the sash, door and blind business at 340 Junius street, Brooklyn.

Transatlantic tourists have been much in evidence recently. F. B. Williams of the F. B. Williams Cypress Company, Patterson, La., sailed some time ago. Joseph Rathborns of the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, Harvey, La., recently sailed for Liverpool and will be in England and on the continent until about the first of September.

Philadelphia.

The great order of Elks has been holding its convention here this week, in consequence of which, together with the enormous influx of visitors, the city has been filled with an excitement absorbing almost every other interest. A spectacular parade of thousands of Elks with their floats, representing some distinguishing feature from almost every state in the union, and which was witnessed, it is estimated, by 750,000 people, was the climax of this gigantic organization, which will close its business here by the week's end. The Lumbermen's Exchange rooms are handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion. All the lumbermen closed on Thursday, the 18th, to view the parade.

After a few years' lapse, the Lumbermen's Exchange will resume its autumnal excursion on September 24, 25 and 26. It will consist of a three days' trip to the Gettysburg battlefield, Pennsylvania, and Blue Mountain House, Maryland. The charge, including all expenses from start to finish, will be \$21. A large turnout of members and their wives is expected, as a very enjoyable time is promised by the committee.

Joseph P. Dunwoody, of Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co., has been spending several weeks at the mill of the Norva Land and Lumber Company, of Wallaceton, Va., in which his firm is interested. Mr. Dunwoody recently met with an accident, through coming in contact with machinery, which might have cost him his life. He was fortunate enough to escape with only a badly lacerated finger, which first report stated would have to be amputated. The amputation will not be necessary, however. Mr. Dunwoody is thankful to escape thus easily.

Wilson H. Lear reports business excellent and the outlook for fall trading very satisfactory. Mr. Lear is one of the most prosperous and extensive wholesale and retail lumber dealers in this section. His large yard on North Front street, where he carried an average stock of 8,000,000 feet of lumber at all times, has now become inadequate for the stock required to supply his increased business, and he has purchased the old stove works and ground at East Girard avenue and Fletcher street, which is being dismantled and prepared, to be used as an additional yard. Mr. Lear states with the extra store room he will carry in Philadelphia from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of hardwoods and cypress at all times. He has just received thirty-three cars of excellent oak, ash, chestnut and poplar.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company reports business a little quiet, but not more so than might be expected at this time. They are getting in some good orders, and do not complain of conditions. Charles K. Parry has been considerably indisposed, the result of unremitting hard work, and is taking a much needed rest. Frederick C. Righter will take a few weeks' vacation in the White mountains, going on July 25.

Watson Malone & Sons are satisfied with present trade conditions. Though certain lines have fallen off a little, others have picked up, and they report sufficient orders coming in to keep them busy. Edwin B. Malone regards the present status of things as only normal and the outlook good.

The S. B. Vrooman Company reports business moving along smoothly, though a trifle more quiet at this time than usual. Their plant keeps busy right along. Samuel B. Vrooman is enjoying a tour of Europe and will return September 15.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. find no fault with present business outlook and report business moving along in good style. F. S. Underhill is camping out at Greater Forge, Pa., where

he is entertaining a bevy of youngsters. J. W. Anderson recently had a satisfactory trip through New Jersey and is now taking a rest in the Pocono mountains. T. N. Nixon, also of this concern, brought home a good bunch of orders from his tour of Pennsylvania.

George Craig & Sons report trading very satisfactory for this time of the year. Their mills have been manufacturing mostly spruce and hemlock, but are now pushing the hardwood department. George F. Craig has been spending some little time abroad.

Among the many recent visitors to the trade were: T. H. Carrier, of the Adventure Lumber Company, Butler, Tenn.; John M. Broach, secretary and treasurer of the Meridian Lumber Company, Meridian, Miss., who was here with the Elks; Hugh McLean, of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. McLean, vice president and general manager of the Wood-Mosaic Flooring and Lumber Company, New Albany, Ind.; D. S. Cunningham, of the Hendricks Lumber Company, Hendricks, W. Va.; I. D. Miller, of I. D. Miller & Co., Baker Mines, Va., and J. G. Rouse, of Swartmore Lumber Company, Baltimore, Md.

C. J. Kirschner, the well known Hoo-Hoo and lumberman of Hazelton, Pa., recently underwent a surgical operation at the German hospital in this city. His many friends will be pleased to hear that he is getting along nicely.

The Rumbarger Lumber Company testifies to an improvement in business since the weather has become settled, and looks for good fall trading. They have just engaged R. A. Caven to represent them in their office at 1 Madison avenue, New York. The ability and pleasing personality of Mr. Caven have made him one of the most popular salesmen in the New York lumber trade.

The Boice Lumber Company, Inc., reports trading satisfactory. J. W. Floyd, of this concern, has recently returned from a trip to New York, where he reports business picking up and where he gathered a fair number of orders. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., vice president and general manager of the company, is spending a two weeks' vacation in North Lovell, Me.

B. C. Currie, Jr., of R. M. Smith & Co., regards present trade conditions as only what might be looked for at this time of the year. He reports good orders coming in right along and hears of no cancelling of back orders, which fact indicates that values are holding steady.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. report business holding up well and state that June was the best month this firm ever had. Eli B. Hallowell is still at Wernersville, Pa., and Ralph Souder is making his summer home at Bay Head, N. J.

The Brawley & Smith Company does not believe in forcing the market and recognizes the present trade status as a return to old normal conditions. Their mills are active, preparing for fall trade. Mr. Smith reports good orders coming in and sees no decided weakening anywhere in values.

The firm of Magargal & Harper, formed on January 1, succeeding John W. Harper, dissolved partnership on June 12, and Samuel H. Magargal will continue alone.

W. H. Fritz & Co. report the status of business satisfactory. Mr. Fritz, with his son, is taking a short trip to Niagara Falls, and may also visit North Tonawanda, N. Y. E. B. Hayman of this concern is on a selling trip through the Pennsylvania district, whence he reports trading satisfactory.

The Lincoln Furniture Company, this city, obtained a charter under Delaware state laws on July 5; authorized capital, \$200,000.

The Gottwals Manufacturing Company, Wil-

mington, Del., was chartered under Delaware state laws on July 2. Capitalization, \$100,000. The object of the company is to manufacture cabinets, filing cases, desks, etc. The incorporators are J. S. Gray, S. S. Adams, Jr., and M. B. F. Hawkins, all of Wilmington.

The E. T. Lippert Saw Company, Millvale, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania state laws on July 2; capitalization, \$100,000.

Catherine Porteger, trading as the Riverside Planing Mill, of Reading, Pa., was adjudged a voluntary bankrupt on July 12; liabilities, \$26,237.95; assets, \$10,100; referee, Samuel E. Bertolet.

Baltimore.

The bulletin on the lumbering industry of the United States, published by the Census Bureau, contains some interesting statistics about the saw and planing mills in Maryland, and gives a comprehensive exhibit of the lumber industry in the state. According to the bulletin there were in the state in 1905 a total of 203 sawmills, with a combined capital of \$1,132,862, and 1,039 employees, aside from salaried officials, receiving \$398,324 in wages, while the product of the mills was valued at \$2,341,242. In 1905 Maryland had 112 planing mills, capitalized at \$2,947,060, employing 1,505 workmen, outside of salaried officials and clerks, who received \$622,306 in wages, and turning out a product valued at \$3,817,933. There were ninety-nine logging camps in the state, having a capital of \$338,434, employing 835 men, who earned in wages \$421,726, and turning out products of a total value of \$1,268,797. The total value of the lumber and timber products turned out in Maryland rose from \$2,495,169 in 1900 to \$2,914,078 in 1905, and the value of the stumpage rose from \$2.92 per 1,000 feet in 1900 to \$4.17 in 1905. The increase in the value of the saw logs was from \$6.75 in 1900 to \$10.79 in 1905.

Under the direction of Vicegerent Snark Maurice W. Wiley, a concatenation of Baltimore Hoo Hoo was held on the grounds of the Baltimore Yacht Club July 8, a large number of members turning out to attend the initiation of half a dozen kittens. After the initiation an excellent dinner was served.

General regret has been expressed here over the death on July 11 of James Russell Bate of the Baltimore Mahogany Company, who passed away at his home, 1109 North Carey street, after a prolonged illness of a complication of diseases. Mr. Bate's body was taken to Cincinnati for interment. Mr. Bate was born in England and was lumber and log inspector for the British government for years. In this capacity he was sent to the United States. Later he connected himself with the old firm of George Shaddbolt & Son, the pioneer in the oak plank export trade, and remained with it until the concern was overtaken by financial reverses. About six or eight years ago Mr. Bate came to Baltimore, and established himself here as the Baltimore Mahogany Company. He also invented a machine for the manufacture of excelsior and organized the American Excelsior Company, with offices in the Maryland Trust building, the company operating a mill at Canton. The venture did not prove successful and Mr. Bate was forced to part with his holdings in the company. He was one of the best judges of figured mahogany and other fancy veneer woods in the United States, and a man of excellent repute.

The Ashby Lumber Company has been organized by a number of residents of Garrett county, Maryland, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company has purchased a timber tract containing approximately 5,000,000 feet of timber, mostly hardwoods, two miles from Belington, W. Va., and will erect a mill on the tract, the plant having a capacity of about 50,000 feet per day. The principal

office will be in Oakland. The incorporators of the company are Charles A. Ashby, Albert Ashby, George M. Brown, Milton Rodamer and Dr. John E. Legge.

The Marshall Morton Lumber Company, composed of business men of Midland, Allegany county, Maryland, has applied for a charter. The company is to have a capital stock of \$50,000, and will conduct lumbering operations near Moorefield, W. Va., having purchased a large timber tract near that place.

The planing mill of George Sigel, near the iron bridge at Everett, Allegany county, Maryland, was destroyed by fire on July 14, the loss being \$6,000, with insurance of only \$1,200. A popular subscription fund has been started to rebuild the plant, which was started up by Mr. Sigel only a few months ago.

Among the visiting lumbermen here last week was John Hawkes of the Burton Veneer Company of Cincinnati. He stated that the veneer trade is rather dull at the present time.

C. E. Lloyd, vice-president of the Abingdon Lumber Company, of Abingdon, Va., was in town this week, and called on a number of firms here. Several days after him came O. E. Dunn of the same company, who looked after some legal business in connection with the company.

R. E. Wood, president of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, is making a round of the North Carolina and Tennessee operations of the company. L. H. Bowman of the same company has been on the sick list for several weeks, but is again regularly at his desk.

The Valley River Lumber Company, a corporation organized at Piedmont, W. Va., July 23, will build a railroad from Mill Creek via Brady's Gate, Blue Springs, Sulphur Springs and along Elk river to Clover Lick, on the Chesapeake & Ohio. John Alden is engineer.

Pittsburg.

The big planing and sawmill of F. D. Beyer & Co. at Tyrone, Pa., with several adjoining buildings, were burned July 16.

The Broad Top Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has been chartered by Isaac Stage, John McAllister, William P. Mahaffey, Richard Sheehy, George N. Ellenberger, Louis Shapiro and E. O. Hartshorne, all of Clearfield. Its capital is \$50,000.

The Palmyra Wood Working Company, which was chartered recently in Ohio with a capital of \$10,000, has organized as follows: President, G. H. Moyer; vice president, H. K. Kreider; secretary and general manager, W. H. Turby; treasurer, S. F. Engle; directors, C. S. Bachman, Jacob Gible and A. S. Stauffer.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. are not bothered about getting orders for oak. Their business in railroad and river stock this summer has been up to the average and they have had more difficulty in getting good West Virginia lumber to fill the orders than to get the business.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is busy at its operation in western Pennsylvania and is wholesaling as fine a lot of oak as has gone through Pittsburg hands for a long time. Much of this is cut in ship timber sizes.

The Lawrence County Lumber Company has so far overstepped its credits that a receiver has been asked. It is located at New Castle, Pa., and has always been regarded as a sound concern financially.

The firm of M. C. Allen & Son of Delaware, Va., one of the best known hardwood concerns in that part of the state, has failed for about \$40,000. Its assets will meet nearly one-third of that amount. Judge Mont has been named receiver in bankruptcy.

The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company has disposed of a considerable amount of hardwood lately at very good prices. B. W. Cross is spend-

ing the week in Cleveland looking over stocks.

Since July 1 agents have ransacked Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and have bought or optioned practically every acre of hardwood timber left. A few large operators there, among whom are some who have heavy connections with Pittsburg wholesalers, have enough timber now to keep their mills busy for two years.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, which was charged a few weeks ago with peonage and conspiracy to avoid the alien labor law, was convicted last week on 10 of 22 counts in the courts of Charleston, W. Va. The company will have to pay the minimum fine of \$1,000 in each case.

The Nicola Lumber Company is doing a fine trade in crating lumber this month, red gum and cottonwood being favorites with its buyers.

By August 20 the L. L. Sattler Lumber Company expects to have its box shuck factory at Blackstone, W. Va., in full operation. The machinery is being put in now and when the plant is ready it will be the largest and most perfect in its equipment in the United States. Electricity will furnish light and power, and the plant will be taxed to its utmost capacity at the start.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just compiled figures of interest to lumbermen. During the year 1906 the Pennsylvania system used nearly 8,000,000 ties and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company used about half of these on lines east of Pittsburg.

The Cheat River Lumber Company finds low-grade hardwood in good demand. According to its reports chestnut can be bought a little cheaper than June 1. The company has taken some nice orders for hickory lately, most of it log run stock.

W. M. Gillespie of the W. M. Gillespie Lumber Company is spending a few days in Buffalo. He views the hardwood situation with a hopeful eye.

J. Schoppe has severed his connection with the Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company, although the firm name will not be changed at present. The company is now getting out a big order for 35 and 40-foot piling to be delivered in the Pittsburg district and in Chicago. This month it has also booked orders for 600,000 feet of hardwood bill stuff and seventeen cars of sound wormy chestnut and other hardwoods for delivery in the Pittsburg district.

F. G. Lillo of the W. E. Terhune Lumber Company is spending his two weeks' vacation among his old haunts in Michigan. The company notes a slightly better call locally for hardwood. It has booked two orders for 300,000 feet each this month to date.

The Kendall Lumber Company is feeling good over an order for 8,000 ties to be delivered in the Pittsburg district from its Maryland plants. J. L. Kendall is spending much of his time at the mills.

The Pittsburgh Hardwood Floor Company reports that up to date this year it has done more than double the business of the first six months of 1906.

"Hardwood is O. K." This terse comment from the Curll & Lytle Lumber Company tells considerable about the state of affairs in Pittsburg and West Virginia. The company's mills are busy and it has been able to keep the price of poplar fully abreast of quotations all summer.

The Willson Brothers Lumber Company finds the poplar market steady to strong. There is no diminution in the demand for oak and it is bringing as good prices as ever. Most of the stock of this firm is sold on grade and they have a line of customers who take its product close up to the saw.

The Ralston-Wilson Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., has received the contract for furnishing 200,000 cross ties for the South & Western railroad, which runs from Kingsport, Tenn., to Dante, Va. The company operates

three mills on the Chinch river and is getting out 700 ties a day, the timber being white oak, chestnut, oak, locust and walnut. It has opened offices in the Phipps building in Bristol, Va.

The Curry & Bittner Lumber Company of Mable, W. Va., is building a railroad up the south branch of the Roaring Creek to the summit of the watershed between Cascade and Roaring Creek, about six miles. Heavy rains have interfered with its work seriously, but it will soon have the road ready to open up a large addition to its timber holdings.

The Ashby Lumber Company of Garrett county, Maryland, has been chartered under West Virginia laws with a capital of \$50,000. Its incorporators are: Charles A. and Albert Ashby, George M. Brown, Milton Rodamer and Dr. John E. Legge. The company has 5,000,000 feet of timber near Bellington, W. Va., and will build a mill to have a capacity of 30,000 feet a day. Its main offices will be at Oakland, Md.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is putting in a busy summer at its hardwood plant at Jacksonville, W. Va. Its chief output there is oak and it finds a steady market at top-notch prices for all the dry stock it can load. J. M. Hastings, president of the company, is spending a few days in Nova Scotia, Can., at the immense plants of the Davison Lumber Company in which he is heavily interested.

The H. R. Walter Lumber Company is carrying at its yards at Fayette and Manhattan streets, Allegheny, Pa., the largest stock of high grade hardwoods to be found in western Pennsylvania. It has been hard pushed all summer to supply its needs in some lines, notably ash and maple. Its trade in hickory and oak has also been excellent. Just now it is moving a large lot of inch oak in firsts and seconds, some of the choicest stock coming from Arkansas.

J. J. Mead, president of the Mead & Speer Company, has much encouraging news to relate from the company's operation at Strange Creek, W. Va. Its mills there are cutting 40,000 feet a day each, poplar leading in the output as well as in the sales. The price of poplar, Mr. Mead says, has not only held its own all summer but has actually advanced a few points for the best stocks, as is cited by several companies recently which have made good sales. Basswood is one of the woods that is getting a good share of the company's attention just now owing to an influx of orders from the planing mill men of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In his opinion the hardwood market is in good shape in spite of the current summer dullness and he looks for a brisk trade in the leading woods in the fall, judging by present inquiries and the disposition of the large buyers.

Buffalo.

Some of the yards find that it is hard to get men whenever they want them. All sorts of work is so easy to find that a workman is not a permanent fixture any more.

The oak mills of Scatterd & Son are running strong in Memphis, with a good lot of logs ahead of them, so that the complaint of shortage in that direction ought not to last very long.

G. Elias & Bro. are not forgetting to keep an eye out for the Buffalo river improvement, though the people seem to favor it now quite as much as the authorities. The east-side lumbermen need the work as much as the residents.

Manager Janes of the Empire Lumber Company has put the lumber affairs of the company in such good shape in the southwest and south that he will not need to do much patrolling of the territory for some time. Stock moves well.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company will stock up its new hardwood yard in Cincinnati as soon as possible, some of the mills in that direction having been run night and day to some extent of late.

J. F. Knox of Beyer, Knox & Co., from his mills in Pascola, Mo., is able to report that the water is out of the way and the business of turning trees into lumber is going on at a good rate. The new headquarters turns out oak mostly.

A good lot of oak is coming north for the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, although the yard is pretty full of it, as usual. The mills of the company in the south are turning out a good supply of poplar, much of it five-quarter.

The yard of O. E. Yeager is furnishing quite an amount of good poplar cut to about a quarter inch for veneer backs. There was an inquiry for 250,000 feet of it in one lot, which was rather more than most dealers wanted to furnish.

A. Miller finds that basswood lumber is high these days, but he always has it, having stuck to it when others gave it up on account of the price, and he is laying in a good stock of it for the fall trade, which is sure to be good.

The dock yard of T. Sullivan & Co. is preparing to make a showing of the leading lake hardwoods, especially elm, birch and black ash, that will meet all demands for the fall and winter trade, which is sure to be good.

There is a long line of cars in the yard of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, unloading oak from the recent shipments up the Ohio, and this, with a good outward demand, keeps everybody very busy.

I. N. Stewart has been on a trip to his old home in Canada by automobile this month, but business in yard has gone on as usual, the report of sales of cherry being especially satisfactory.

F. W. Vetter finds that the demand for most hardwoods has improved lately and has a new lot of cypress in assorted widths coming in to help meet his trade.

Saginaw Valley.

A large quantity of hardwood timber is handled in the Saginaw Valley. Not only is the 60,000,000 feet manufactured here marketed, but interior mills and those along the line of the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central and Detroit & Mackinac roads contribute as much more to the stock handled here. Local dealers buy lots of manufactured lumber at the mills and some of it comes to the valley and is handled by local dealers, while some of the mill firms handle and market their own stock. A good deal of the maple goes into flooring and a number of million feet this season and last has been converted into timber for structural work, bridges and harbor improvement work.

White Bros. of Boyne City have placed on the market about 30,000 acres of mixed timber, largely hardwoods, lying east of the Mackinaw division, and a number of Bay City firms are negotiating for it. White Bros. have recently closed a million dollar deal for Oregon timber and they intend transferring their attention largely to the Pacific coast. Their railroad will be extended no farther east than Gaylord, its present terminal, and they will not lumber the timber east of that point. The timber can be easily reached by rail and brought to the Saginaw river.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company will shut down the mill a few days for overhauling and minor repairs and it will then resume operations day and night for another year. Mr. Bigelow says that general business is good. The stock cut by this mill was sold at the beginning of the year. The mill cuts maple, beech, birch and some elm and ash. The company is negotiating for a large block of timber north, although it has fifteen years' stock yet in sight, running day and night.

Valley parties are negotiating for a large block of the Ward timber on the 78,000 acres owned by the estate along the line of the Ward road, recently purchased by the Vanderbilts and is now operated by the Michigan Central. It is calculated that the greater portion of this will come to this river to be manufactured. An effort has been made to induce manufacturers to come to the Saginaw river and establish a charcoal iron furnace. Not in all the Northwest is such another vast supply of raw material accessible in the form of hard timber, while the facilities for moving the stock are unrivalled. Half a dozen wood alcohol and by-product plants could easily be taken care of in this district.

The Alpena excelsior plant burned Saturday, involving a loss of \$20,000, with only \$4,000 insurance.

The stave mill of the U. S. Cooperage Company at Hessel was also burned. The plant was totally destroyed as well as the building, an inexpensive structure, the machinery and what stock was in the mill.

The M. Garland Company has shipped the machinery outfit for the Keys & Warboys hardwood mill, being built at Tower. The mill will cut about 50,000 feet a day.

The Richardson Lumber Company's new mill plant at Bay City is progressing finely and the company expects to be ready to begin sawing in October.

S. G. M. Gates, fifty years engaged in lumbering at Bay City, and still operating a saw mill and cutting several million feet of hardwood annually, was stricken with paralysis a week ago and for a time his condition was critical, but he is now slightly improved.

The experiment of manufacturing maple lath undertaken by the Kneeland, Buell & Egelow Company a year ago, proved a success, and the company is putting out a large number of them. They are utilized largely for crating purposes and they make fine crates. The company has sold a number of million pieces this season.

W. D. Young & Co. are turning out a lot of hardwood lumber and flooring, and have kept their plant humming day and night. This firm has also been negotiating for another large body of timber up the line of the Mackinaw division.

Last week a large quantity of fine oak timber was shipped from Bay City to Kingston. The vessel took out 19,500 cubic feet, but picked up some of it at West Michigan points. That shipped from this river was mostly rock elm.

Grand Rapids.

The Manufacturers' Building Company, owners of the new furniture exhibition building, has increased its capital stock from \$70,000 to \$125,000. The new issue of stock will be used in the construction of an addition to the building, which will be carried through to Division street, practically doubling the floor space.

Grand Rapids was never in more prosperous condition as a furniture market than now. The owner of the Auditorium building, corner of Ionia and Fountain streets, will let the contract in a few days for remodeling and enlarging this structure, making it six stories, and fitting it up for furniture exhibition purposes. The Leonard buildings, Ottawa and Market streets, are also to be fitted up for furniture this fall, or as soon as the refrigerator plant can be removed to the new factory that is being built on Clyde Park avenue.

Furniture manufacturers have obtained very fair results during the sales this month. It has not been a big season because of late crops and rather full stocks in dealers' hands. The east has bought conservatively of the

high grade stuff, and the coast states, California, Oregon and Washington, have not sent many buyers to the market for the reason that the freight blockade has resulted in late arrivals of stock ordered many months ago, and they are now in shape to take on more goods. Liberal buying has been done by the south and the central states.

John W. McDonald, vice president of the Evans & Retting Lumber Company, was quietly married to Miss Elizabeth Hanniffin at Cincinnati July 5. The bride was formerly a telegraph operator at Duluth, Minn., and there seems to be a tinge of romance connected with the affair, since the news was a surprise at the offices of the company here. After the ceremony Mr. McDonald continued on his business trip south.

A recent report of the state factory inspector shows that about 2,000 people are employed in the thirty-two mills and factories at Cadillac, very few of whom are boys or women. In addition there are four large lumber camps within a few miles of the city, where three to four hundred men are employed the year round. Cadillac is also headquarters for a number of other firms whose mills are adjacent to the city, for which Cadillac is the outfitting point.

The Stow & Davis Furniture Company of this city has increased its capital stock from \$60,000 to \$150,000. The question of new buildings is to be decided at the next annual meeting.

The Federal Veneer Company, capital \$30,000, of this city and Cedar, Miss., has been incorporated, the chief stockholders being John F. Conant of Milwaukee and Walter Clark of the Michigan Trust building, Grand Rapids. Mr. Clark has merged his veneer and panel business in the new concern.

Thomas Friant of White & Friant, the well known lumber firm, has returned after a six months' tour of Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Friant.

The Ludington Woodenware Company of Ludington has secured a new supply of material for its pin mill, 130,000 feet of logs from near Bass lake, and the plant is again in operation.

A cement railroad tie has been invented at Jackson, Mich., that is attracting attention in railroad circles. It is an 8-foot tie, and by the use of cable loops in the center is made practically unbreakable. It will be shown next month in Chicago, at the convention of roadmasters.

Indianapolis.

With the organization of the Hickory Handle Company of Attica, it is announced that the concern will take over the plant and business of the handle factory in Attica, which has been operated by the South Bend Wood Turning Company. Articles of incorporation, showing \$15,000 capital stock, have been filed and the directors are William Calvert, Clement B. Isley, R. Ray Allen and Robert R. Lave.

H. H. Phillips, for many years in business at Hardinsburg, has been succeeded by the Brown, Martin & Phillips Lumber Company, which was recently organized. It is understood that there will be no change in the general management of the company.

Plans are being made by the Rockwell-Wabash Furniture Company to build and equip a large furniture factory at Michigan City. J. H. Orr is the resident agent of the company in Michigan City and has the plan for building and equipping the plant in charge.

Fire of unknown origin partially destroyed the yard and mill of the Wyatt-Smith Lumber Company at Camden on July 14. J. P. Smith, a wholesale lumber dealer with offices in this city, is interested in the company.

The loss was about \$800 and necessary repairs will be made immediately.

The Bosse Furniture Company at Evansville will build a two-story brick addition, 34x100 feet, at its plant. A fireproof vault will also be built in the new building. The company expects to largely increase the capacity of its plant.

Business of the Capital Lumber Company has grown so much in the last two years that the company is now operating four large yards in this city. The company does a large business in hardwood in addition to handling general lines.

Due to the similarity in names of the two corporations, Oran M. Pruitt, president of the Indiana Veneer and Lumber Company of this city, has discovered that he paid the taxes for the Indiana Lumber and Veneer Company, of which he is also an officer. As a result the county records show that the former company is delinquent and a penalty of \$125 has been added to its presumably unpaid taxes. The Indiana Lumber and Veneer Company is really little more than a name as the Indiana Veneer and Lumber Company bought its plant and other property at 1101 East Twenty-third street a few months ago.

The Evansville Coffin Company of Evansville has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$35,000, and it is understood that extensive improvements are to be made at the plant.

The Indianapolis coliseum project is now a thing of the past, the courts having decided that it could not be built on the ground dedicated to the city for market house purposes. With the settlement of a bill of \$11,338 to the W. P. Jungclauss Company and a few other minor details, amounting in all to about \$30,000, the scheme has been closed.

According to the officers of the Interior Hardwood Company, that concern will undoubtedly do the largest business in its history this year. Orders have been large and the company has been able to make very satisfactory deliveries due to the excellent car service conditions that have prevailed. Little difficulty has been experienced in getting stock this season.

Herr Bros.' spoke factory at Tell City was seriously damaged by fire on July 18, the fire originating in the furnace room. The main building was gutted at a loss of about \$5,000, on which there was insurance amounting to \$1,500. Repairs will be made at once and the business will suffer little from the fire.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

W. L. Fletcher of Columbus, O., who is associated with H. A. McCowan & Co. of Salem, Ind., was buying lumber in this market last week. He reports business with his company brisk.

L. H. Goodwin of the Goodwin Lumber Company of Butler, Johnson county, Tennessee, was in the city on business this week and left Saturday for a business trip to the East.

T. H. Carrier, head of the Adventure Lumber Company of Johnson county, Tennessee, is in Philadelphia on important business.

The Patterson Lumber Company is installing a big band mill in Greene county, Tennessee. This company has about 40,000,000 feet of timber to cut and already has circular mills in operation. "We expect to be in shape to turn out probably 60,000 feet of stock a day regularly," said President Patterson of the company last week. "We will soon have our band mill complete and ready for operation."

The completion of the new branch of the Southern along the Little Tennessee river in Blount and Monroe counties, Tennessee, will witness the inception of extensive development of the timber resources in that section. The timber along the line of the new road is

now about all in the hands of concerns that propose to develop it as soon as the road is completed. The new line will probably be in operation late this fall.

Byrd M. Robinson of New York, who recently resigned the presidency of the Chicago & Gulf and Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City railways, will, it is said, head a syndicate that will carry on immense timber and mineral developments in middle Tennessee. Mr. Robinson and Chicago associates already own a large amount of timber and mineral lands in that section and have constructed the Tennessee railway, Harriman & Northeastern, and other lines traversing the boundary. Mr. Robinson formerly resided at Bristol and is a frequent visitor in this section.

The Babcock Lumber Company, of Ash-tola, Pa., which some time ago purchased a large boundary of timber in Monroe county, Tennessee, is taking steps looking to the manufacture of same on a large scale.

W. S. Whiting of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Abingdon, Tenn., was in the city on business last week. Mr. Whiting reports business with his company brisk. The Whiting Manufacturing Company is one of the largest timber holders and lumber manufacturing concerns in this section.

George E. Davis, head of George E. Davis & Co., reports business unusually good with his company. Mr. Davis' concern is manufacturing hardwood stock for the eastern trade on a large scale.

The lumbermen of this section are gratified with their special exhibit at Jamestown. This exhibit is in the building of the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibits Association, and is in addition to the regular Virginia timber exhibit. M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company and H. M. Hoskins of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company have charge of it.

The Ralston-Wilson Lumber Company of Bristol has five mills running on the Clinch river. The company has a big cross tie contract with the South & Western railway. E. E. Wilson, manager of the Bristol office, has just returned from a trip in Tennessee in the interests of his company.

The Hoo-Hoo annual at Atlantic City in September will be largely attended by the black cats from this section. T. W. Fugate, vicegerent of southwest Virginia at Richlands, already has the names of many of those who will attend.

H. M. Hill of Bristol has gone to Tamrosch, Giles county, Virginia, to accept a position with the East River Lumber Company.

Cincinnati.

After being idle for some weeks on account of the recent fire the sawmills of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, at Eighth and Evans streets, have resumed cutting. Temporary sheds have been constructed over the saws and the other machinery. The mill has been running the past week sawing some fine walnut logs received from Lexington, Ky. Considerable quartered oak was also cut. There are enough logs at the plant to keep the mill running full time for some months, and by the time the new structure is finished the present stack of logs will be fairly well diminished. Another raft of logs was floated up the mill creek to within a short distance of the mill and this has saved the firm considerable money. The new structure is rapidly being completed, and if favorable weather continues will be finished within the next forty days. Thomas J. Moffett, president of the company, was slightly indisposed last week and was away from the office for three days. These are the first days Mr. Moffett has missed for some time and he was greatly missed.

Chester F. Korn, of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has gone on a week's trip to Louisville and points in Indiana. He expects to close up several business deals.

Ferd Bosken of the Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company, reports that his firm has been cutting and selling considerable chestnut during the past two weeks; prices on this wood, although it is in better request, have not been augmented.

C. W. Bill of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Appleton, Wis., was in town recently in quest of maple and birch. His wants were well supplied by various dealers. He said that in coming through the state of Indiana he found that the markets there were in fairly good shape, considering the time of year.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has gone on a business trip to Williamsburg, Ky., where he will look after the company's mill. He will return within a week.

About 1,500 walnut logs from the farm of D. F. Grazeo at Lexington, Ky., were recently shipped by the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company direct to European markets. There still remain about 1,000 logs, the majority of which have been shipped to Cincinnati and put into market condition. These are fancy walnut logs and high prices were received for them from European buyers.

The records of the Chamber of Commerce for the year ending December, 1906, show a handsome increase in the receipts of lumber. Furniture also scored a big increase, while vehicles were produced to about the same extent.

M. B. Farrin of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company and the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, has purchased a tract of land in Winton Place for \$10,000. The tract is used for storing lumber, but, if the present tenement house laws are revised, it may be used as the site of the proposed flats to be erected by Mr. Farrin for his employees.

Sam L. Moyer of the Lumkenheimer Company left last week to visit the headquarters of the company in the East. During his stay he will visit all the important cities along the Atlantic coast.

John W. McDonald, vice president of the Evans and Betting Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Agnes Hannifin, of Duluth, Minn., were married here last week by Rev. Michael Mulvihill. The couple left the next day, but left no word as to where they were going.

E. E. Williamson, commissioner of the Receivers' & Shippers' Association and Thomas J. Moffett, president of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, went to Indianapolis last week and held a conference with the railroad officials in regard to a new classification of lumber freight rates. No information as to what transpired has been given out.

The annual banquet of the Cincinnati Lumberman's Club, held recently at the Altamont hotel, was a very enjoyable occasion. A heavy storm during the afternoon in some way caused a congestion in the electric wires and the management of the hotel was forced to supply candles to illuminate the banquet table, about which were seated about 123 persons. The soft light of the candles gave a peculiarly beautiful effect to the scene, and the guests were sorry when the electric lights were restored. Professor Shields spoke on "Continuation Schools," advocating manual training instead of an academic course in the public schools. A. A. Andridge, in a brief talk, also approved of the continuation schools. The women present each received as a souvenir a beautiful silver flower holder. The club suspended meetings for the summer with the annual banquet. Meetings will be resumed the first Monday in September.

Chattanooga.

The Ramhurst Lumber Company, with a planing mill and two sawmill plants at Ramhurst, Ga., has been in operation about ten days. The concern is operated by S. H. Loomis and F. W. Blair, who was formerly in the lumber business in this city.

W. M. Fowler of the Case-Fowler Lumber Company of Birmingham, Ala., whose plant has been sold to the McLean Lumber Company, has gone to his home in Indiana and is spending his vacation automobiling. It is reported that he will return to this city and engage in the lumber business again in the fall.

The McLean Lumber Company, which has a plant in this city, has purchased several thousand acres of timber lands in Alabama, south of Birmingham, at a cost of about \$50,000. The Williams & Voris Lumber Company of this city sold the McLean people 2,500 acres of oak timber land in that section recently.

The Southern Car Manufacturing and Supply Company of Beaumont, Tex., is to remove its plant for the manufacture of engine pumps and other supplies to this city. James A. Wiggs, proprietor of the company, has already purchased a site in South Chattanooga at a cost of \$20,000 and will begin the erection of a new plant there at once. A machine shop 100x170 feet will be built and the whole plant will cost about \$100,000.

It is announced that a railroad bridge is to be erected across the Tennessee river, north of Chattanooga, and that a railroad will be built through the coal and timber belt of the Chattanooga Company, Ltd., and along the base of Walden's ridge to Daisy, Soddy, Retro and probably as far north as Rockwood in order to develop these timber and mineral centers. If the deal goes through—and Col. W. I. Young, the promoter, has announced that it is a certainty—the Grand View Coal and Timber Company, recently chartered with \$100,000 capital stock, will develop about 7,500 acres of land which that concern has purchased on Walden's ridge.

Capt. A. J. Gahagan, treasurer of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, is planning a very enjoyable vacation this year—he is to be married in September. The bride, Miss E. C. Telford was, until recently superintendent of Erlanger hospital, a public institution of this city. They will spend their honeymoon in the East. There is not a busier man in Chattanooga than Capt. Gahagan nor a more loyal citizen. He is chairman of the finance committee of the county court and takes a leading part in the deliberations of that body, representing the interests of the people of Chattanooga; he is an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association and an officer in the Chattanooga Furniture Manufacturers' Association. He is also a director of the armory.

St. Louis.

George W. Stoneman of the Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company, Devall Bluff, Ark., was a St. Louis visitor last week. Mr. Stoneman was en route home from a business trip and reported that hardwood trade conditions with him were very satisfactory.

George E. Watson of New Orleans, secretary of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, was recently in the city on business, which he cut as short as possible, telling his many friends that he found the climate of New Orleans far preferable at this time of year.

Lloyd G. Harris has gone to Pine Lake, Wis., to stay until September. Mr. Harris was accompanied by his wife and daughters.

N. W. McLeod of the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company is in Minnesota for a vacation. Fish-

ing is the occupation to which he expects to devote his time until he fully recovers from the strain of a strenuous season.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, was calling upon the St. Louis trade the first of the month.

The new Lloyd G. Harris Hardwood Lumber Company has bought land in the block between Kosciusko, De Kalb, Lafayette and Lesperance streets, where it will establish a hardwood yard and office quarters, after sufficiently improving the property.

Thomas W. Fry of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company recently made a trip to the leading hardwood markets of the South.

Tom Moore of the Moore Company has been taking a much-needed vacation in Michigan.

H. H. Lamping, who has been associated with various lumber companies in this city, has been made manager of the North St. Louis yard of the Moore Company.

The Plummer Lumber Company recently got in 150,000 feet of ash—that much sought-after commodity—from southwestern Georgia.

The Charles E. Thomas Land & Timber Company has been incorporated in Missouri, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The stockholders are the same as those of the Belzoni Hardwood Lumber Company of Mississippi. Since incorporating the company has acquired 9,000 acres of timber land opposite the Belzoni mill, which it is thought will cut about 6,000 feet of oak, gum, cypress and ash to the acre. The Belzoni company will manufacture the timber. Charles E. Thomas is president and treasurer and Edward W. Wiese is vice president and secretary.

Five or six hundred cabinet makers, millmen and woodworkers employed in St. Louis shops have struck because of employers' refusal to grant them an eight-hour day at 35 cents an hour in place of a nine-hour day at 30 cents. There is a chance that several thousand strikers and sympathizers may go out before the trouble is over.

The board of directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange held its monthly meeting at the rooms July 12, with the following in attendance: Franz Waldstein, president; W. W. Dings, vice president; E. H. Warner, R. F. Krebs, A. J. Lang, W. A. Bonsack, Paul J. Davidson, secretary.

The total appropriations for building for the six months ending with June were \$14,946,793 for 1906, and \$12,823,792 for the current year, a decrease of \$2,123,001.

The Little Lumber Company recently bought a tract of hardwood timber containing 3,000,000 feet in Mississippi county, Arkansas, near the company's Blytheville plant. Cutting will be commenced at once.

Theodore M. Plummer of the Plummer Lumber Company has gone to southern Texas to complete arrangements for taking up his residence on his new plantation there the first of the year. Mr. Plummer is very enthusiastic over changing his vocation from that of lumberman to ranchman. T. W. Powe, vice president of the Plummer Lumber Company is absent from St. Louis on a two weeks' vacation trip to the mountains of Virginia and the Jamestown Exposition.

E. A. Stilks, manager of the American Hardwood Lumber Company's Meridian, Miss., plant, was in the city last week. The company has filed a claim with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rebate on shipments east of the Mississippi covering a period of four years.

E. W. Blumer, sales manager for the Lothman Cypress Company, is away on a selling trip.

E. W. Wiese of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company is taking a vacation in the East, visiting Buffalo, Washington and the exposition.

R. F. Krebs Lumber Company will soon remove its headquarters from 1318 Chemical building to North St. Louis, where it has leased a piece of land and will put in a new switch and office building, thus establishing another St. Louis grouping and distributing yard.

Nashville.

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, formally opened up his headquarters in Nashville on last Saturday. He has located on the tenth floor of the Stahlman building, one of the handsomest sky scrapers in the country, having rooms 1019, 1020 and 1021, and is rapidly getting his affairs in shape to begin business. Secretary Doster has assisting him N. L. Heaton, chief clerk; C. B. Watts, accountant; W. L. Jones, in charge of the Bureau of Grades, and other clerical help. From this office he will superintend the work of grading and routing his traveling inspectors. Secretary Doster has been cordially received in Nashville and is delighted with the hospitable welcome accorded him by the Nashville members of the association as well as lumbermen in general.

A serious fire was narrowly averted the other afternoon at the big plant of John B. Ransom & Co. on the tracks of the N. C. & St. L. railway in northwest Nashville. Some English sparrows had built a nest in the rafters supporting the big water-tank above the planing mill and a spark from a passing engine ignited the straw of the nest, setting fire to the tank. A general alarm was turned in and a great conflagration was anticipated at first, but the water from the big tank of several thousand gallons capacity, aided by the city hose, put out the flames. The loss was not serious.

The hardwood flooring business in Nashville is in a most satisfactory condition at present. The Prewitt Spurr Manufacturing Company has just put in one of the most complete plants of the kind in the country and has been very busy supplying the local market. The Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company is running full blast, supplying both the local and outside market. Inquiries are reported as plentiful and prices as very satisfactory.

T. M. Robinson of Shelbyville, president of the Robinson-McGill Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, etc., has sold out the bulk of his holdings and will move to Nashville in the near future to engage in business.

A bad fire was narrowly averted last week at the plant of the Standard Lumber & Box Company by the timely arrival of the Woodland street engine company. A lighted cigar ignited a pile of shavings. The blaze was easily extinguished, however, and slight damage resulted.

The Rialto Lumber Company of Tipton county has been granted a charter by Secretary of State John W. Morton. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the incorporators are W. S. Mayes, W. E. Hall, W. H. Lindsey, J. S. Malone and W. M. Simonton.

H. C. Horn, a guest at Hartman's hotel in this city, tells a good one on a crowd of sawmill hands near Rockport, Ky. "When they quit work to go to dinner," says Mr. Horn, "they were a badly surprised lot. A big brown bear was found busily engaged in ripping open the baskets and getting out what he liked. After a hard fight bruin was driven off and the hungry men devoured what few crumbs he had left."

The loss occasioned by the recent fire at the plant of the White Trunk Company has been adjusted. The full amount of the policies carried was paid—\$40,000.

A special from Decatur, Ala., states that the Nebraska Cedar Company has located a mill in that city and is putting in tracks and an elevator on the river front for handling timber brought in rafts. Most of the timber will be cut into blocks and piling and exported. A large timber contract has been secured for the Panama Canal. Cedar is selling now at \$2 per hundred pounds and some of it is being hauled from the mountain distances from seventy-five to 100 miles.

A number of prominent railroad officials and lumbermen met in Nashville recently and held a conference on the celebrated yellow pine case and the Georgia and Alabama lumber cases. These cases have annoyed the railroads interested for the past two years, as they have been called upon to refund 2 cents a hundred to the shippers and don't know to whom to pay the money. The conference was held at the office of Judge Ed. Baxter, counsel for the Associated Southern Railways. It was stated that the railroads intended raising the rates on the few grades of lumber that now move at a minimum charge but it is said this was advised against. Matters pending before the railroad commissions of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia were discussed also. It is said the railroads are ready to pay the money necessary to be refunded, but that until the lumbermen decide among themselves who is to get the money they will be unable to pay any one. Each bill of lading and expense bill issued by the railroads for the past two years will have to be audited separately and this means that it will take a small army of men to do the work.

A special from McEwen, Tenn., announces that the Heath-Witbeck Company of Chicago will move its yards from that place to Clarksville, Tenn.

The Lesh Land & Timber Company of Madison county, capitalized at \$25,000, has been granted a charter. The incorporators are: J. C. Edenton, L. Taylor, P. H. Russell, H. H. Lesh, H. P. Tomlin, W. A. Caldwell and B. C. Edenton.

A special from Montgomery, Ala., announces a movement of lumbermen in that section to start little exchanges in the timber states to facilitate the handling of the output. It is said the smaller mills cannot keep up with the price fluctuations and lose much by taking less than their product is worth, and it is said their action in keeping prices down, through ignorance, results in some of the larger dealers taking advantage of the situation and making unusual cuts. Those promoting the organization of such exchanges insist that it would result in getting cars to the little fellows, among other benefits.

V. R. Harris has lost his stave and heading plant at Erin, Tenn., by fire. It was valued at \$4,000.

The Standard Furniture Company has about completed its big warehouse.

The N. C. & St. L. railway was recently compelled to cut down a large oak planted at Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1836 by President James K. Polk and Henry M. Watterson.

In a lawsuit at Hopkinsville, Ky., over timber rights to a 200-acre tract there are more than two dozen complainants. They seek to restrain certain defendants from passing over the property, claiming that damage results. The timber rights are alleged to be worth \$1,000.

Memphis.

No topic in hardwood lumber circles of late has created more active interest than the principle involved in the discussion regarding National inspection brought about by the experience of R. J. Darnell, to which reference was made in the last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. Local lumbermen are on both sides of the controversy, some holding that Mr. Darnell is right in refusing to allow a National inspector to take up lumber without having his own representative on the pile, while others maintain that President Russe is correct in his view that the inspector was right in refusing to allow any one to work on the pile with him. Two letters, one written by J. W. Thompson, who was for years chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee of the National Association, and the other by J. W. McClure, have been furnished

the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, the former holding that the seller is entitled to representation on the pile when selling lumber, and the other taking the view that, if either the buyer, or seller is to have representation on the pile, there is no necessity for National inspection. These two letters, as giving the two views held here, are presented herewith:

"Referring to your circular letter of the 2d, I can only give my own opinion and practice as to the rights of a National inspector going on any firm's yard and helping himself. I would not, under any condition, allow an inspector, unless I knew him personally, to go on my yard and take up lumber unless I had a personal representative on the lumber with him.

"The inspection of lumber is largely a matter of judgment. I find the best inspectors that can be employed by the National Association, or any other organization, differ widely as to the application of the rules, and are governed very largely by their local environments.

"It is true, we have allowed a great deal of lumber to be shopped from our yard by both Mr. Gibson and Mr. Swift without our man going on the pile with them, but we know these two gentlemen personally and know them to be honest and fearless in their inspection; also we are acquainted with their ideas of lumber and their application of the rules of inspection. But, if a stranger were to come in, whom we did not know, and attempt to receive lumber as a National inspector, we would certainly put a man on the pile with him. We would do this, not to argue or influence him in his application of the rules of inspection, but in doing so we would reserve the right to call the deal off if we did not think he was applying the rules properly.

"I think the National Association is lame in not having uniform application of the rules in different sections of the country, but this is a very difficult thing to bring about.

"Now that hardwood lumber has become so valuable, I do not think it an unpardonable thing for any seller of lumber to insist on having a personal representative present in the inspection of his lumber. Yours very truly,
J. W. THOMPSON."

"We duly received a copy of your circular letter of the 1st inst., which in itself did not call for a reply, and we now have your letter of the 9th inst., asking for our views on the matter treated of in your letter.

"We cannot say that we agree with you on the stand that you have taken. The whole theory of National inspection rests on the foundation that the National inspector is a disinterested party acting for both buyer and seller under bond to give full justice to both and entirely free from the influence of either. We think that his theory is somewhat defective for the reason that inspection is largely a matter of judgment and an inspector's judgment is susceptible to variance caused by outside influence acting either consciously or unconsciously on the mind of the inspector.

"We believe, however, that the only way in which National inspection can be made at all satisfactory and serviceable to the members of the association is to have the inspectors as free as possible from any influences. Manifestly, this would not be possible if either the buyer or seller were permitted to put a representative on the lumber pile to keep check on the National inspector. The seller, if he chooses, has the same privilege as the buyer in checking up the National inspector's work; that is, the seller has the privilege of measuring and inspecting the lumber before the National inspector goes on it, just as the buyer has the privilege of measuring and inspecting it after the National inspector, but in our judgment it would not be fair to either to allow a representative of the other on the pile with the National inspector, and, if both buyer and seller were represented, naturally there would be no necessity for the services of a National inspector.

"We are, therefore, of the opinion, as already expressed, that the only method by which National inspection can be made practical and useful to the members of the Association is for the inspector to be kept free from all outside influence, which his bond indirectly requires him to do. Yours truly,

BELGRADE LUMBER COMPANY.

"By J. W. McClure."

President W. H. Russe states that this question of allowing any one to work on the pile with the National inspector, either representing the buyer or the seller, was thoroughly discussed by the directors of the association before being adopted in its present form. He asserts that opportunity was given to every one who had any complaint to register to do

so and that, having failed to take advantage of this opportunity, it comes with rather bad grace to register a kick against the rule. He further declares that the inspection rules must stand as adopted and that the association cannot afford to be dictated to by any individual or set of individuals in this matter.

Weather conditions throughout this section during the past fortnight have been well-nigh perfect and rapid progress has been made in putting lumber on sticks. No surplus of lumber has been accumulated but, with continued favorable conditions, the indications are that there will be plenty of lumber put on sticks to meet the requirements of the fall trade without difficulty. Some manufacturers are becoming so positive on this point that they are paying more attention to the manufacture of specialties than to the cutting of ordinary kinds of hardwood lumber.

The Bellgrade Lumber Company has completed its 50,000-foot hardwood mill at Belzona, Miss., and this is now in operation. The resaw has not yet been installed but this will be done without delay. The company has issued a circular setting forth that it has absorbed the old firm of Thompson & McClure. Under the new regime Mr. McClure is manager of the office and sales department, while Mr. Thompson is in charge of the lumber and shipping department. W. L. Crenshaw looks after the manufacturing end of the business, while F. P. Gearhart looks directly after milling operations. The company has offices in the Randolph building. Its yards are located in North Memphis, where a specialty will continue to be made of ash. The company has recently added considerably to its timber holdings near Belzona and will soon begin work on its railroad, which is to be built for the development of this property. The officers of the company are: W. L. Crenshaw, president; A. N. Thompson, vice president; T. M. Cathey, general manager; F. P. Gearhart, assistant manager, and J. W. McClure, secretary and treasurer.

The Neal-Dolph Lumber Company, which was recently formed here, has acquired the mill of the old Planters' Lumber Company at Greenville, Miss., and this will be put into operation in a short time. The company is making some necessary repairs and improvements in the plant. The company has offices and yards in Memphis. W. A. Dolph is secretary and general manager.

C. L. Willey, who has established a veneer plant in North Memphis, has struck oil in digging a well on his holdings. This was struck at a depth of 315 feet and it is believed that, if the well is sunk deep enough, there will be a sufficient flow of oil and gas to make it profitable to develop them.

The Western Tie & Timber Company, of St. Louis, has sold 27,000 acres of hardwood timber land near Harrisburg, Ark., to E. L. Real of Chicago, for a consideration of \$800,000. Mr. Real will erect a large plant at Harrisburg for the manufacture of this timber, as he has some very large engagements to fill in the near future. This is one of the largest timber land sales recorded in this section for some time.

The G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company has sold its entire plant in new South Memphis to Dugger & Goshorn for \$28,700. The company came here from Warsaw, Ind., several years ago and established a plant for the manufacture of dimension stock to be shipped to its central plant at Warsaw to be manufactured into plow handles and other woodwork to be used in the making of agricultural implements.

J. S. Warren, S. M. Neely, Mayor James H. Malone and L. T. Kavanaugh have gone to St. Louis to co-operate with the officers of

the Deep Waterways Association in making preliminary arrangements for the big convention to be held in Memphis, October 4 and 5. It is expected that the convention will be the most important waterways meeting ever held. Much interest will be lent by the presence of President Roosevelt, who is a strong advocate of internal waterways improvements, because it will further his scheme of regulating the railroads. Committees have been appointed already by the Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange and Business Men's Club to provide ways and means for holding the convention here, and committees will also be appointed by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis and the Builders' Exchange.

The Lucas Land and Timber Company of Humphries county, has been incorporated under the laws of Tennessee. The capital stock is \$125,000. A. N. Lucas, W. B. Hillman and others are incorporators.

The Lone Mountain Coal and Timber Company has been incorporated in Roane county, Tennessee, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are T. A. Wright, A. T. Daniels and others.

The Rialto Lumber Company has been incorporated in Tipton county, with a capital stock of \$10,000. W. S. Mayes, W. E. Hale, J. S. Malone and others are incorporators.

W. H. Greble of the Three States Lumber Company has gone to Chicago, where he will attend the convention of the yellow pine people.

W. B. Morgan, secretary and treasurer of the Anderson-Tully Company, has returned from a trip to Virginia and other eastern points.

There will be a concatenation of Hoo-Hoo at Brinkley, Ark., Saturday night, July 27. This call has been issued by James M. Gibson, vicegerent. W. R. Anderson, vicegerent for the district of west Tennessee, is making arrangements to get up a good crowd of Memphis Hoo-Hoo to participate in the festivities of the Brinkley concatenation.

New Orleans.

Sawmill men and timber holders in the state are beginning to sit up and take notice of matters pertaining to taxation of their lands, and a large number of representatives of all kinds of lumber and timber companies are flocking into Baton Rouge to get a line on the work now being undertaken by the State Board of Equalization of Texas. The board on examining the abstracts sent in by the various assessors has found the difference existing in the assessment of timber lands to be the most marked of any items coming under its consideration and it is going into the timber land question. There are few parishes in Louisiana where there is not some timber, and the result is that the taxes on these are in a measure a considerable part of the state's revenues. The increased value of the timber land nearly everywhere has started the Board of Equalization on a campaign that is causing the lumbermen a good deal of concern.

Advices from different parts of Louisiana show that there has been a noticeable increase in sales of hardwood timber land during the last few months. Several representatives of hardwood firms have been in this state recently looking at tracts, and a number of important deals are said to be under consideration. A telegram from Opelousas, La., states that a number of deals involving large sums of money have been consummated there in the last week or so, but no details are given. It is understood, however, that within a short time two or more important deals will be announced.

A new firm has just been organized here to deal in lumber and building supplies. It will make a specialty of hardwood interior finish. The firm is the Home Lumber and Supply Com-

pany, and the incorporators are W. H. Reed, W. B. Harbeson and Hugh T. O'Connor.

The Bates-Bussy Box Manufacturing Company has been incorporated here with an authorized capital of \$5,000. The company will manufacture boxes of all kinds and buy and sell timber land. Nicholas J. Bates, James J. Bussy and Fred Wahlig are the incorporators.

Otto Starcke of Hamburg, Germany, representing the lumber firm of Gossler Bros., lumber importers of Hamburg, was in New Orleans recently and in a short interview gave a comprehensive review of the export situation which shows that there has not been and will probably not be any break in the demand for lumber from that source. Though the high prices demanded by the American exporters are driving some of the European buyers to the Hungarian and Russian forests, Mr. Starcke said, there is little evidence that the American markets are being affected thereby. Mr. Starcke expressed the belief that it would be a blessing to America if forests should become available which would lessen the terrible drain on the American timber lands. He said he didn't believe this country could stand ten years more of such timber cutting as has been going on in the last five years. Mr. Starcke also commented on what he said was the sensational advance in the price of timber land in the South.

That the claims made by European lumber importers on shipments of American lumber may result in the formation of a Bureau of Inspection which will pass upon the lumber before it leaves American ports is said to be evident from the stand taken in this matter by the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association and the lumber exporters of the entire Gulf coast. It is said that hardly a shipment is made to a European buyer without being followed in due course of time by a reclamation based upon alleged failure of the goods to come up to the description. This claim is said to have developed into a confirmed habit and the Gulf coast exporters are now looking about for a remedy. The Bureau of Inspection is believed to be the only panacea.

Little Rock.

Little Rock shippers and mill men generally are elated over the recent action of the railroads in restoring the "rough lumber" rates. The practice of allowing a liberal shipping-in rate to the mill, upon the tacit condition that the same road should re-haul the finished product, had been in effect throughout the state as long as the lumber industry had been established. Accordingly, when the roads gave notice that the shipping-in rate would be put on a commercial rate basis a howl went up that finally resulted in an order from the railroad commission, sustaining the shippers.

Ozark is jubilant over the prospect of the location of a stove factory in that city. C. H. Kieger and D. W. Kieger, of Indianapolis, are backing the enterprise. They are to start with a pay roll of \$1,000 a week.

The Union Furniture Company has been incorporated at Union, Ark., with a capital of \$25,000. George W. Ritchie, R. A. Whitelaw and W. S. Beard are the incorporators.

The Williams Cooperage Company of Leslie has begun operating their plant, although some fifty carloads of machinery are yet to follow from Poplar Bluffs, Mo. This concern was attracted to Leslie by the extension of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad, which is opening up a splendid timber belt.

The Hartzell Handle Company at Paragould is running a double shift of men in order to catch up with an overstock of timber.

William LeMay will put in a veneering plant at Alicia, Ark., where he has several million feet of gum to work up.

A. K. Goodnight will establish an excelsior plant at Batesville. The plant is to have a capacity of seven tons per day and will be

erected at a cost of \$6,000. A box factory will be added later.

The Ozark Mining Company will establish a sawmill on White river, near the mouth of Buffalo. The plant will have a capacity of 25,000 feet per day.

Jonesboro is experiencing a dearth of mill hands. At least a hundred men are needed at the hardwood mills there, and the operators have appealed to the business men's league for assistance in securing labor.

Additional lands, amounting to over 35,000 acres, have been withdrawn from entry, in Polk and Yell counties. The purpose is to devote the lands to forestry, as the tract adjoins the Arkansas national forest.

One thousand eight hundred feet of additional track has been laid at Van Buren by the Iron Mountain railway to accommodate the United Walnut Log Company, and will be held for the exclusive use of this concern. The company have several million feet of walnut logs anchored in the river at the foot of the spur, which are to be used in their mills at Fort Smith.

The business men of Ola have secured a stove factory for that place. The plant is to be installed by an Indiana company and will include an electric lighting plant for the city.

Wausau.

The J. W. Wells Company of Menominee, Mich., has purchased from the executors of the estate of the late William Chase of Oconto, Wis., 4,560 acres of land in Marinette county for \$122,560. Much of the land is heavily timbered with hardwood, which will be cut and hauled to the company's mills at Menominee and Dunbar.

The Noble Corwin Lumber Company of Milwaukee is one of the late incorporations of Wisconsin. It is capitalized at \$81,000 and the incorporators are George P. Noble, Grace M. Corwin and Edward T. Corwin.

The T. B. Scott Lumber Company of Merrill has donated to that city a park.

J. Sumner Lombard has purchased 4,206 acres of hardwood lands in Vilas county. The purchase was made through A. M. Riley & Son of Rhinelander.

Work upon the new addition to the Upham Manufacturing Company's furniture factory in Marshfield has begun. A two-story structure will be erected.

Guy Nash makes the statement in behalf of the Nash Lumber Company of Shanagolden that the company's mill, destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt at once.

G. W. Price of Crandon has gone into the wheel rim manufacturing business. He has for some time been manufacturing wooden pins for the Bell Telephone Company.

During an electrical storm recently the planing mill and carpenter shop of the Shearer & Jardine Lumber Company of Waupaca was destroyed by fire. The loss on machinery, etc., to the company was \$6,000 and on doors and other stock belonging to the Central Lumber Company about \$2,000. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

The sawmill built and owned by the Schroeder & Pondry Company, located on Post lake, was recently sold at sheriff's sale, the proceeds going to the creditors. The J. I. Case Company of Racine took part of the machinery and the rest of the mill went to the Janson Lumber Company of New London, which has handled the output for the past two years. The mill's capacity was from 12,000 to 15,000 feet per day.

A company has been organized to operate the Harrington Package Company's plant at Crandon, which manufactures elm can jackets, butter dishes, etc. The incorporators of the new concern are J. R. Harrington, Frances Harrington and E. O. Woodbury.

The Modern Manufacturing and Lumber Company is one of the late Grand Rapids companies to organize. It is capitalized at \$50,000 and the incorporators are James Hickey, Peter Mitch-

ell, T. A. Taylor and D. D. Conway. A twenty-three-acre tract of land owned by the Garrison estate, upon which the company has an option, will be purchased and an up-to-date plant will be built. The company proposes to take the rough stock from sawmills that part which can not be sold for lumber—short lengths, etc., and put the same in shape for manufacturing purposes.

The F. H. Johnson Lumber Company of Rhine-lander has sold to John H. Korzillious the mill property of the Woodruff & McGuire Lumber Company located near Three Lakes station. The property consisted of 103 acres of land, the plant, store building and about twenty cottages. The only thing reserved was the planing mill, which has since been sold to C. H. Miller of St. Ansgar, Ia.

The first annual business meeting since the organization of the Kaudy Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids was held recently. It was decided to sell \$5,500 worth of treasury stock that the capacity of the plant might be increased, most of which was at once taken by stockholders. The old directors, F. J. Wood, J. A. Cohen, E. Oberbeck, George Halverson and G. J. Kaudy, were reelected and they in turn reelected the following officers: President and manager, G. J. Kaudy; secretary, George Halverson; treasurer, F. J. Wood. The company manufactures articles in furniture, novelties, etc.

Charleston.

A representative of W. H. Bailey & Co., Grafton, W. Va., has been on the road this week looking for ties to supply a large contract which that company recently booked.

The Charleston Lumber Company, Charleston, W. Va., lost its band mill by fire June 22. Total loss incurred was about \$8,000. The company will rebuild.

F. H. Rodman of Anderson, W. Va., has purchased a large tract of Virginia timber land which, it is announced, he will develop at once.

The Dixie Lumber Company has purchased a tract of timber on Coal River and will build a mill there immediately.

Minneapolis.

Lumbermen in this state are pleased over a proceeding just started by the railroad and warehouse commission. Under a new law it is having a test made of every railroad track scale in the state. A state employee is going out with a steel car carrying a full fifty-ton load of short steel rails, and with this weights will be made on all the scales. There has been much complaint of careless weighing and bad order scales.

F. J. Lang, who represents the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company of Hermansville, Mich., has opened headquarters here at 716 Lumber Exchange, where he will remain a few weeks looking after sales of their maple flooring and other hardwood products.

F. W. Buswell of the Buswell Lumber and Manufacturing Company has gone to look after operations at their mill at Buswell, Wis., where they are manufacturing hemlock and hardwood lumber, and are on their second year of active business.

The total value of building permits issued in Minneapolis for the first six months of the present year was \$5,060,405, and St. Paul made a showing of \$3,416,015. Last year the record for the same period was \$4,153,550 for Minneapolis and \$3,431,607 for St. Paul. The heavy increase in Minneapolis has meant more work in hardwood for the millwork concerns and in this line business is rushing.

C. F. Osborne and D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers of hardwood, have returned from a trip of inspection to several retail lumber yards they own along the Soo line, in the vicinity of Ladysmith, Wis.

J. C. Melville of the Melville Lumber Company is back from Camp Lakeview, where he was

in camp with Battery B, the local artillery organization, in which Mr. Melville is a sergeant.

A. F. Hein, the well known hardwood lumber and cooperage manufacturer of Tony, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis this week.

Ashland.

Market conditions were never better than at present, and firms are all kept busy shipping. There was a small run of timber recently, but it was not put on the market, being owned by companies.

The railroad which is being built by the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company on Grassy creek is progressing rapidly, in charge of James Hatcher of Pikeville. They are working 200 men, and the road, which is a standard gauge, will come to the Big Sandy below the mouth of Grassy. It is reported upon good authority that the road will be extended to Elkhorn City, and a big band mill will be built there. The timber in that section is extra large and fine, one tree measuring 9 feet 8 inches in diameter and 90 feet to the first limb.

Among recent incorporations in this section is the Ashby Lumber Company of Oakland, Md.; the chief works will be in Barbour county, West Virginia. The incorporators are C. A. Ashby, Deer Park, Md.; Albert Ashby, John E. Legg, Milton Rodamer, Oakland, Md.; George Brown, Belington, W. Va., and A. G. Ashby of Bond, Md.

The Park City Lumber Company has been organized in this city, the incorporators being George Bartholomew of Bartholomew, Ed Kennedy and W. R. Vansant.

The Kenova Sawmill Company, recently incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, has held a meeting and elected the following officers: Dr. S. W. Patton, president; J. R. Scott, vice president, and J. C. Hearne secretary. The offices of the company will be maintained in Catlettsburg, though the plant is located on the banks of the Ohio just below the Norfolk & Western bridge at Kenova. The authorized capital of the concern is \$25,000; subscribed and paid, \$5,000. The mill will begin operations in a few days, and will be under the supervision of James Vanhorn, one of the most experienced men in this section. It has a capacity of 35,000 feet per day.

A sad death occurred here on July 13, when Miss Clotilde Ward, stenographer for the Giles-Wright Lumber Company of Catlettsburg, was struck and killed by a train on the O. & B. S. division of the C. & O. railroad. Miss Ward was on her way home in this city for dinner, and was waiting in front of the office for the street car, which runs parallel to the railroad. She was standing on the railroad track, and seeing a freight train approaching, stepped out of its way in front of the passenger, which struck her, throwing her a distance of fifteen feet. She was brought to the King's Daughters' Hospital in this city, where she died in a few hours.

The citizens of Big Ugly, in Lincoln county, West Virginia, are jubilant at the prospect of a railroad up that stream, upon which work has been commenced. They believe that the road, though a narrow gauge, will be the means of making that stream prominent in the prosperity of West Virginia, and that it will be extended over to the Coal River road and have connection on both sides, which can receive the immense quantity of coal and timber lying on its waters. Huntington, W. Va., capitalists are interested in the road and are very enthusiastic over the outlook.

Mrs. R. H. Vansant and children are at Waynesville, N. C., where they expect to spend the heated season, while Mr. Vansant will recuperate at the seashore, leaving for the East about the middle of August.

T. N. Fannin has returned from a trip to

Arizona and other points in the West, where he has extensive investments.

E. C. Means of Lowmoor, Va., president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, was a recent visitor to this city, visiting relatives and looking over business affairs.

W. R. Vansant has purchased a large band mill from the Smith, Myers & Schnier Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of "Climax" band sawmills, and is now in that city, superintending the shipping of same. The mill will be put up at once on the 2,000-acre tract recently purchased from the Ashland Iron and Mining Company, which abounds in high-grade oak and poplar. Mr. Vansant will remove his offices from this city to Rush, a small town on the Lexington division of the Chesapeake & Ohio, near which the land is located. The mill is expected to be ready for operation about the middle of September.

Toledo.

The Frank W. Mills Company has opened a factory at 200 West Mount street, Columbus, for the manufacture of office furniture, window and door screens and specialties in wood. Some delay has been caused by the inability to secure proper machinery, but the plant will be in full operation in about two weeks. Henry J. Sharp is president, Frank W. Mills vice president and superintendent, and Oscar W. Kallmerton secretary and treasurer of the company. One novelty to be manufactured by the company is a new porch screen, adjustable so that in winter the porch can be inclosed in glass and in summer changed to screen in a very short time.

At the annual meeting of the Columbus Coffin Company held in Columbus last week H. W. St. John was elected secretary and treasurer in place of C. M. Anderson, resigned.

The Curlieright Carriage Company, recently incorporated, is making preparations for the erection of one of the largest plants in Hamilton. The new building will be 181x128 and will have 100,000 square feet of floor space. The company figures that its yearly output will be about 15,000 vehicles. The Columbia Carriage Company will occupy part of this new building.

The business of the Harden, Winders Company, 1232 East Long street, Columbus, has increased so rapidly that the officers, Allen G. Harden and David T. Winders, are looking about for a suitable location for a new factory. The company is engaged in the manufacture of oak furniture and has been in operation only a short time. Extensive improvements have been made to the present plant, a lease of which was secured a short time ago.

In about a week the new freight rates on lumber will go into effect. So far there has been little indication of how this change of lumber from a commodity class into the higher class is going to affect the market. The matter has not yet been settled and certain roads have not definitely decided whether they will charge the new rates or continue the old ones. The majority of the roads will undoubtedly decide on the new rates, which will eventually increase prices.

Another railroad question of interest at this time is the 2 cent rate in the South. While no formal action is yet noted, there are several dealers in this market who have money coming by virtue of the 2-cent rate law, and they are speaking of forming a committee to start action to recover this money.

"Six months in the workhouse" was the sentence pronounced by Judge W. L. Morris against the twenty-one lumbermen of this city who were charged with violating the Valentine anti-trust law. Naturally this is creating quite a stir in local lumber circles, as it was thought that inasmuch as the offense

was only a technical one, the penalty could be no more than a heavy fine, and especially so since the lumbermen at once absolutely abandoned the objectionable organization and have since made every effort to abide by the court's construction of the Valentine law. For several months the court held the sentence in abeyance, but it was no sooner pronounced than the attorneys began a frantic struggle to save their clients from the ignominy of imprisonment. Motions were made for a stay of execution and for new trials, and upon the overruling of these motions the record was at once made up and the case carried to the circuit court. The circuit court has made an order suspending the sentences upon the showing that the lumbermen were entitled to a full hearing, new questions being involved. It is evident that no stone will be left unturned in the effort to annul this decision.

Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina lumbermen are interested in a new company just across the Virginia line, the De Soto Naval Stores Company, whose principal offices will be at Lynchburg. The capital stock of the corporation will be \$500,000 and it will build, buy and operate flumes, canals, wagon roads and similar means of lumber transportation, manufacture all kinds of forest products and do a general business of this kind. The officers for the first year are: President, Charles E. Heard of Lynchburg; first vice president, Ernest Williams of Lynchburg; vice president and general manager, George Kerr of Lynchburg; secretary and treasurer, Frank F. Beard of Baltimore.

A new railroad being projected in Caswell and Rockingham counties means the opening up of large timber lands in North Carolina. Beginning at Yanceyville in Caswell county the line will touch the Norfolk & Western road at Stoneville, on the edge of Rockingham and Stokes counties. Another road that will put the timber lands to the front is the proposed Wilkesboro and Jefferson road through Wilkes and Ashe counties, two of the best lumber counties in the state. Negotiations are understood to be pending whereby the Southern will finance the deal and continue its present road, which terminates at Wilkesboro.

A charter has been issued to the Marion & Southern railroad from Marion to Bennettsville, S. C., the largest incorporator being the Marion County Lumber Company. The new road will be thirty miles in length and will pass through Marion and Marlboro counties.

The Queen Mab Lumber Company of Georgetown, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. F. L. Wilcox is presi-

dent, L. W. McLemore secretary, and H. E. Davis treasurer. This is one of the larger lumber concerns of the state.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Sanford Buggy Company it was decided to begin at once the building of a large plant. It will be three stories high and situated on the Seaboard Air Line railroad. The enlargement in facilities was made necessary on account of the increasing business of the company.

The Hall-Hughes Lumber Company of Parkton, N. C., has been chartered and will shortly begin business with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The Sylvia Lumber Company of Sylvia, N. C., has been granted a charter, with a capital of \$20,000. J. W. McKee is the leading stockholder. The company expects to begin operations within a few weeks.

Arthur Lyon of High Point, N. C., is working for the organization of a company to manufacture a patented roller cabinet for typewriters. One of the hardwood factories of High Point may undertake to manufacture the appliance, but if not a new company will be organized for the purpose.

The Alma Lumber Company, recently organized, will shortly begin the erection of a large plant at High Point. The capital stock of the concern is \$125,000. J. P. Redding is president, J. H. Petty secretary, and J. H. Redding treasurer and general manager.

The Avant Woodworking Company of this city has begun business with W. A. and L. A. Avant, C. A. Eastman and J. M. McLaughlin. The company will do designing, custom work, wood carving, make tables and chairs, hall fittings, mantels, tiles, etc., and handle rough and dressed lumber. The men behind the business are all experts.

The Winston Vehicle Company, recently organized, will begin business in about two weeks. The old plant belonging to J. O. White was torn down and a new building erected, four stories high. The authorized capital stock is \$25,000, and Mr. White is president. Mr. White has been in the business seventeen years and is recognized as one of the leading men of the state in this line of manufacture.

A recent census shows what progress North Carolina has made within the past few years in the lumber business. The value of timber products in 1850 amounted to \$1,383,310. In 1905 it was \$15,731,379. North Carolina and Pennsylvania led in the number of establishments engaged in the lumber industry. Each had a total of 1,212 in 1905, and the value of the product turned out amounted to \$15,731,379.

whitewood, although buyers compare their purchases to as near actual wants as possible. Many buyers look for a lower market for white wood. Cypress is moving in fair sized lots with prices well held. Black walnut is in excellent call. Beech in all grades attracts a good volume of business and chestnut sells well. A large business in veneers is being done. Maple is steady.

New York.

The usual summer dullness prevails here at the present time and things are generally quiet. There is no particular inquiry, although good stocks are moving off at good prices. Oak and poplar continue strong and bid fair to continue so for at least sixty to ninety days, and probably longer. There is some mountain oak being offered a little cheaper, but this is consigned stock, and the tendency to a lower price is obvious. The demand for ash continues strong, but perhaps if there were a good supply at the present moment the demand would be met and inquiries would not be so noticeable. Birch, beech and maple and the other woods are holding their own. Conditions point to no lower prices for two or three months, and to a good trade in the fall.

Philadelphia.

That there is a slight dullness in certain lines is indisputable, but in others there is continued activity, thus preserving a satisfactory equilibrium. The present status of things is regarded by no means an unhealthy one.

Although there has been some slacking up among the woodworking concerns in some of the eastern cities, the eastern Pennsylvania furniture manufacturers still keep busy. Among the veneer and panel men there has been no lagging, and the sash and door mills and flooring makers are evidently likewise prosperous. The building boom of the last few years in west Philadelphia has subsided somewhat, but in other sections of the city there has been sufficient stimulation in building to keep the suppliers of building lumber busy throughout the season. Car building (electrical) is very active and railroad extension work continues to employ considerable material.

The car service has been much more dependable of late, but it is feared it will prove troublesome again when the crops are ready for removal, consequently every effort is being made by the wise ones to so regulate their stocks that as far as possible the serious handicap of last winter may be avoided. That values will take a decided drop in the fall is still believed by some, but those who have made it a point to study the conditions in the mill district realize that the accumulation of stock at mill centers is out of the question at this time, on account of the severe rain storms which have deluged these sections. Reports coming from some of the southern mill districts also show that on account of the tendency to force trading by some, thereby forcing down values, a number of the sawmills will close down their plants for thirty days. Any weakening in prices may be traced to certain conditions, but nothing of an alarming nature in this respect is discoverable, and the fall will undoubtedly find hardwood values well up. Ash and poplar are probably the strongest in the hardwood line at this time. Chestnut, oak and basswood are running a little easier with prices fluctuating only slightly. Cherry and birch keep steady. Veneer and cigar box lumber hold old status.

Baltimore.

In a general way quiet may be said to characterize the lumber trade of this section. As a rule orders have been placed by consumers for the requirements of the season, and only as deficiencies develop are additional calls for

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local demand can be called simply fair, but is somewhat spotted. Yard men say that some days every team they have is employed in delivering lumber and the next day one or two could care for all the business offered. There is nothing abnormal or unusual in the situation at the present time of year. Furniture, interior finish and flooring factories are fairly busy and there is every prospect of a fair but not rushing demand further along in the season. The good end of poplar and oak are the two chief items called for, but values on hardwoods remain reasonably firm.

Boston.

The market for hardwood lumber has been fairly active during the past two weeks and prices have held firm. From all reports there is a scarcity of desirable lumber, while a fair

volume of business is coming forward. Many dealers state the call is not quite as active as it was, but no one appears willing to sacrifice profits for the sake of doing a larger business. The manufacturers of furniture are all busy and are consuming their full quota of stock. House finish is in very good call and manufacturers are busy. From some sections of the country reports of car shortage are heard, but as a whole there is less difficulty in getting supplies forward than for some time past.

The advance in all kinds of hardwood lumber has resulted in some instances in manufacturers delaying shipping of orders booked previous to the mark up. Several dealers say their experience with these unreliable shippers has been anything but satisfactory.

The demand for plain oak is fairly active. For 1-inch stock ruling quotations are \$56 to \$58. Quartered oak continues firmly held at unchanged prices. There is a fair demand for

stocks received. Office forces are reduced and an atmosphere of listlessness prevails. Nevertheless, a fair amount of business is reported in the hardwood trade. The offerings are more liberal, according to some reports, but they are mostly common stock, the better grades being none too plentiful and the mills being able to dispose of their output readily enough. Here and there an expression is heard that the trend of values is lower, but inquiry if any actual or appreciable decline has taken place is invariably followed by a negative reply. Hardwoods generally are in satisfactory shape, and the mills are doing all they can to turn out lumber. Poplar is lower than it was some months ago, the demand having let up somewhat, while the production increased rather than diminished. The southern mills in particular are enabled by the high water to run to the limit of their capacity, having gotten in a plentiful supply of logs. There are some indications at the present time, however, that the output of mountain poplar will be curtailed because of the heavy rains which have made the roads almost impassable. The forwardings abroad are fairly large, but actual congestion is being avoided. Such woods as walnut, chestnut, ash and others are in good shape, the demand being quite large and the offerings hardly in excess of the trade requirements.

Pittsburg.

High grade hardwoods are in good demand. In some sources they are reported as very scarce. Local wholesalers have been scouring the market pretty thoroughly the past week for good stocks of hickory, ash and maple with but small results. The firms which usually have these stocks on hand are sold under contract away ahead and can give present buyers little assurance of any relief before October. The building situation has improved this month, as better weather has enabled the contractors to go ahead with projects that required fine hardwood for finish. This, with the steady demand from carriage and wagon people and the orders from implement factories, has stimulated the trade in good hardwoods to quite an extent.

The market for the medium grades of hardwood is a little draggy. This is expected, considering the fact that it is the height of the vacation season and that half the dealers are away. The local yard trade is fair. Cars are plentiful, according to most reports, and at the mills lumber is being pushed out as rapidly as it can be dried. Few of the mills are slowing down any for the hot months and most of them have more business than they can well take care of. There is a strong call for ties and bridge timbers.

Buffalo.

The midsummer lull has made its appearance in lumber and trade is quiet. There is little complaint from any one, as the demand is good enough to keep all the yards busy, that is, if they are stocking up as much as they should be at this time of the year.

Some hardwood dealers say that this will be the best July they ever had, and though all will not agree to this some of the others are finding that the demand is better than it was early in the month. There is a good increase in stock everywhere and that is the main concern at present, as it always should be in midsummer, when the retailer and consumer do not care to buy very liberally. There is no doubt of a large general consumption of lumber.

There is rather a surplus supply of plain oak, but nobody minds it much, for though prices will be easy for awhile, it is impossible to get too much of it. The southwestern oak mills are so indifferent to the change of situation that they are asking stiff prices for their plain oak. The situation will, of course,

throw the mills to quarterming more oak so it will right itself.

There is all of the former scarcity of ash, poplar and chestnut, but this is not keeping the dealers from getting quite good lots here and there of all these woods. They will not be able to keep full assortments of them in yard any longer. Prices are strong except in case of low-grade and wormy chestnut, which is not so scarce as the higher grades.

Cypress, which a number of hardwood dealers handle along with their general stock, is much more plentiful than it was and prices are not maintained very well, though the complaint is mainly that the mills held their prices up too high for the jobber to get much out of it. The same high mill prices prevail with basswood and elm, though some is kept in stock.

Saginaw Valley.

It is about time now to begin to make contracts for stocks, and manufacturers take an optimistic view of the situation and the prospects for the fall and winter. It may not be quite as brisk as it has been during the last two years, but the men in the industry can see nothing in the future that warrants the idea that there is going to be any marked stagnation. The trade is healthy if a little quiet just now in some lines, but maple flooring manufacturers say the trade is seasonable and as the greater number of the plants are operating day and night the outlook for a healthy fall and winter business is fairly good.

There is not an excessive stock in manufacturers' hands at the present time. Maple is moving steadily, taking into account the time of year, and there is a fair market for basswood, ash and beech, the latter having advanced since early in the spring. The market is now somewhat dull, as is usually the case in midsummer, but manufacturers are going right along in the expectation of a good demand in the fall and winter.

Indianapolis.

Indiana hardwood dealers and manufacturers are particularly fortunate in being able to get stock promptly. While hardwoods are coming in promptly, other lumber dealers find it difficult to get supplies, especially from the Northwest.

Hardwoods are coming in from the South in satisfactory volume and there has been no advance in prices. Quartered oak continues scarce; other grades are fairly plentiful. Much interest is being manifested in the coming meeting of hardwood men, railroad officials and the State Railroad Commission to discuss the matter of adjusting hardwood freight rates.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Notwithstanding the dullness of the lumber market during the past few weeks, the mills in this section will make a surprisingly good showing for July, and business is holding up well. There has been no reduction in the output of the mills and the effect of the falling off in demand is that the yards are now well stocked.

The country mills have been getting in good time this summer and as the roads are now in a passable condition, much stock is being hauled to the railroads and is now ready for shipment. The largest part of this, however, is already sold. Poplar leads, and oak is but a little less active. Prices remain firm.

The export market, according to local exporters, is in little better condition than the domestic market, though there has been a slight falling off in the volume of export shipments.

The lumbermen all entertain a roseate view of the future and the consensus of opinion is that the business will pick up and resume its normal proportions within the next few weeks.

Cincinnati.

There is no particular evidence of midsummer dullness in the local hardwood situation. While the demand is not as brisk as it was several weeks ago, there is still a fair volume of business being transacted. The hot weather continues, but it seems to have a slight strengthening effect on the market. As usual poplar is selling as the headliner in this market and its strongest competitor is oak. Both quartered and plain white are in excellent demand. Both these grades have shown a slight improvement in demand during the last two weeks, and prices are steady. Chestnut has picked up remarkably during the last fortnight, but not enough to cause dealers to increase the price. Furniture dealers continue to hesitate in purchasing hardwoods, which is probably due to the fact that they are still taking stock. The demand for cherry, maple and cypress continues satisfactory and the same may be said of hickory and mahogany. The amount of logs on hand will keep the mills going for some time to come. Most of the lumber being cut now is kept in stock, awaiting the fall trade, which is expected to start the latter part of August.

Chattanooga.

There is a splendid demand for all grades of lumber in this section. A few complaints are heard concerning demurrage matters but not a great deal of trouble is being experienced in getting cars.

The James skyscraper, of twelve stories, the Hotel Patten, of the same height, and other large buildings have brought about an active demand for lumber.

Poplar, ash and oak seem to be the strongest woods just now. Both plain and quartered oak are in great demand. All the logs which the river mills can hope to receive until December are now in hand, as there will probably be no more logging tides before that time. During the first six months of 1907 about 8,000,000 feet of lumber were received by the river mills, this being a somewhat larger amount than usual.

The lumber concerns of this city and section have done a big business so far this year. It is estimated that they have handled about \$5,000,000 worth of lumber. During 1906 about \$9,000,000 worth of lumber was handled in the same section, and the immense gain as represented by the first half of this year is pleasing to lumber dealers.

St. Louis.

The hardwood market cannot be called dull, although in a way there is very little "doing" just now. Yard operators are taking time to assort and complete their stocks in readiness for the prospective demand, and reports from milling districts are encouraging, since the weather has permitted the drying out of woods and manufacturers are once more getting in shape. Production should go forward rapidly during the next few weeks. Prices are holding firm from the fact that good car supply of late has facilitated the shipping out of all dry stocks at milling points, leaving nothing on hand unsold, and it is reasoned that undoubtedly before the next cut is ready to market another shortage and more bad weather will be forthcoming. Buyers who persist in waiting until late before ordering are deemed unwise and will probably be disappointed in many instances. Sap gum is down a little, but is selling readily; quartered oak is the strongest seller, with poplar, cottonwood, hickory and ash very firm.

Nashville.

The local market continues in a most satisfactory condition, with a slight upward tendency in prices. The local yards have a pretty fair stock of lumber on hand with the exception of poplar, which is very short; in fact, most of them are almost completely denuded of

dry stock. Chestnut is strengthening and bids fair to command a better price in the near future. Plain oak continues about the same. Ash appears a trifle erratic in tone and much variation is noted in the quotations made by the various Nashville dealers. Retailers report a heavy demand for all sorts and grades of lumber that could be used in building frame houses. Local box factories are also experiencing a fine business and the outlook is excellent. Prices in boxes have taken an upward trend in the last few days. Woodenware manufacturers are equally as brisk. The mills are busy stocking the yards as fast as they can get the stuff in here. The car situation shows considerable improvement, enabling the quick filling of orders. Practically all the Nashville mills are running and every business seems to be more than making good. The water is too low for rafting, but the loggers at the head of the river are reported to be very busy getting ready for the first fall tides. Much of the lumber consumed here and shipped from here comes from the upper river. The spring season was favorable as far as the tides were concerned and enabled the dealers to load up with raw material enough to last for a good while.

Memphis.

There has been some revival in the demand for hardwood lumber during the past few days and business is rather more active now than it has been the past few weeks. The volume of trade is greater than the average for this time of the year and indications point to a continuance of present satisfactory conditions. Weather is perfect for logging and milling operations and there are large quantities of hardwood lumber being placed on sticks. Prices are well maintained in some directions, but there are some items showing comparative easiness. The higher grades of gum, cottonwood and cypress perhaps reflect more weakness than anything else, and this is only by comparison with the stiff values prevailing thereon up to a short time ago. Prices even now are relatively high and furnish a good profit. The lower grades of cottonwood are in excellent demand at prices pretty close to the top for the season. Cypress has, to some extent, slackened, but there is more easiness in the higher than in the lower grades. Plain oak is a good seller and values are well maintained thereon. There is very little quarter-sawed red oak available, and there is demand enough to absorb all of this. Quarter-sawed white oak continues firm and there is no surplus available. Poplar is in good demand and ready sale is found for all of this in both the higher and lower grades. Offerings in this market are comparatively light. Ash is not in such urgent request as a short time ago, but there is not enough stock for sale here to cause any pressure to sell and there is no report of price shading in connection with this lumber in any grade. Crop prospects show improvement and the feeling here regarding the future is one of hopefulness and it is expected that there will be a satisfactory volume of business during the fall and winter months. Export demand does not show any improvement, but a revival in that outlet is expected in the near future. Meantime the domestic call is sufficiently large to keep manufacturers and wholesalers moderately busy.

Little Rock.

During the past few weeks conditions have been satisfactory in the hardwood business throughout this state. The weather conditions have been ideal and timbermen have been able to accomplish much in the woods. This is especially pleasing, as last season conditions were disastrous and many mills had to close down on account of the frequent and heavy rains. There is a rush of timber to the mills now, and

the only complaint heard is that good mill help can not be obtained, especially in the north-eastern part of the state.

Charleston.

This market does not seem to be as brisk as it was thirty days ago, but the majority of mills have booked orders ahead and are running full time. All look forward to a good fall business. Poplar is still in the lead and from the present outlook there is nothing to prevent a good fall trade. Plain oak is not moving as fast as some of the mills would like, but prices are holding firm at \$45 for ones and twos and \$31 for common, f. o. b. this city. Stocks are light. Basswood calls are heavy and but few mills have any stock to offer. Sound wormy chestnut is selling readily at \$17.50 for 1-inch, \$18.50 for 1 1/4-inch, \$19.50 for 2-inch, f. o. b. mill. Stocks are light. Low grade oak is the best moving stock on hand at present.

Car conditions are fairly good, but some mills still report shortage, not being able to secure sufficient cars to fill rush orders promptly.

Minneapolis.

It is mostly a waiting game in hardwood circles in the Northwest, both among dealers and consumers. The mills are holding at stiff figures that are not tempting to the middlemen, and most of them are inclined to hold off, but some contracting is still going on. Dealers are not offering any dry stock for sale because they have none to ship, dry lumber being only found in the yards in small and scattering quantities. The new lumber is at best no better than half dry, and hence can only be sold at premium prices that will cover the extra freight. The owners are naturally in no hurry to sell, as they expect better prices after a while. Buyers who have not already contracted are holding off because they expect to get better price quotations in the fall, when hardwoods are in good shipping condition and dealers feel more like moving it.

It is claimed that northern oak is either contracted by consumers or else has all passed into strong hands, and the same is true of ash. Basswood is still very firm and the general view is that a shortage is likely to develop again next winter. The mills are inclined to hold it at higher prices. Birch is firm and the new stock is too heavy yet to move to any extent. Considerable has been contracted, and low grade stuff is generally spoken for. The offerings of southern stock are not large and prices quoted are firm. Shipments on contracts are coming better than at any time this year. The country demand for hardwood is very quiet. Some flooring and a little wagon stock are being sold, but retail yards are not buying. Flooring is the most active item in the city trade.

Toledo.

The local hardwood market has been quiet during the past week, but there has been no falling off in prices. Stocks generally are in about the same condition as during the past few weeks with receipts a little lighter in most grades. The principal activity is shown in lower grades of hardwoods, which have been strong for some time.

There seems to be a feeling that the car situation will not continue as good as it has been for some time and this conclusion was arrived at largely because of the falling off of receipts without any apparent reason for it.

Plain red oak seems to be in stronger demand than any of the woods, with quartered white a close second. Only the fact that the demand is not great allows the supply to meet the call. Basswood is very scarce, in fact, it is almost needless to mention basswood as practically none can be obtained in this market.

The largest proportional receipts of the past two weeks have been Mississippi and Louisi-

ana gum. The cause of this seems to be the fact that this wood is growing in popularity with the furniture dealers.

Charlotte, N. C.

Local hardwood dealers are experiencing the regular summer dullness, although the market has held up wonderfully well. Fine weather has helped the trade along the line of manufacturing especially. Traffic conditions have improved and orders held up for some time are now being filled with rapidity. Manufacturers are receiving good prices for their products. In this part of the South the mills have all been scarce of reliable labor. Negroes are depended upon largely; so far foreign labor has not been given a chance in this section.

Liverpool.

Quite the best feature of the market just now is hickory, and as all the large buyers have been putting off buying we are likely to see a bit of a scramble. The market could take 2,000 or 3,000 logs quite comfortably and not feel an appreciable change. Another item which is badly wanted is large first growth ash logs, which will bring good prices. Mahogany is also one of the good things of this market and there will undoubtedly be quite a sensational rise, as before prophesied. After mentioning these items there is nothing else to report but mournful news of lower prices coming. Poplar and oak are going to be easier. No demand and increase of stock are gradually affecting the market and lower prices must come sooner or later. Ash planks still keep about as before, but the demand is low and should any quantity come forward prices would undoubtedly be lowered. The car building firms, the largest buyers here of this material, are all extremely quiet. The Socialist element, which is at present pushed rather to the fore in the government of this country, having rather put a stop to further orders being given owing to the money having been spent in Socialist legislation. There is no doubt that business is not as good here as it should be and there is an unsettled feeling all through the trade.

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Wanted. We will furnish bills for green oak, ash, elm, basswood, hickory, cut to order. Would also buy timber located in Ohio, Indiana or Michigan and contract the sawing. For further particulars write THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY, 1028 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds. CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Crane, C., & Co.	60
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Davidson-Benedict Company	1
Dawkins, W. H., Lumber Company	2
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Messengale Lumber Company	5
Ritter, W. M., Lumber Company	5
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Swann-Day Lumber Company	6
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Sanders Co., Henry	42
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HARDWOOD RECORD

- ¶ Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- ¶ Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- ¶ Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and

NEW JERSEY, CAMDEN: New York Shipbuilding Company; address purchasing agent; 150,000 feet, all thicknesses, principally firsts and seconds white ash; 100,000 feet principally 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2" firsts and seconds basswood; 50,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds cherry; 15,000 feet 1" and 1 1/2" firsts and seconds chestnut; 25,000 feet firsts and seconds elm; 150,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds and some fine common mahogany; 150,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds plain white oak; 200,000 feet all thicknesses principally firsts and seconds quartered white oak; 50,000 feet all thicknesses principally firsts and seconds sycamore; 50,000 feet 1" and 1 1/2" firsts and seconds poplar; some hickory and locust. Dimension stock: Teakwood, 500,000 feet all sizes, in logs and flitches.

PAT. MAY 25 '97 APR 25 '99

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SPECIMEN INDEX CARD

SOUTH DAKOTA

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
2	Basswood	13	Mahogany
3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
6	Cherry	17	Poplar
7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including
8	Cottonwood		Dogwood, Holly, Locust,
9	Cypress		Persimmon, Sycamore.
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

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LET US KILN DRY YOUR LUMBER

Consign your carload lots direct to us.

Switch tracks to our new modern dry kiln make it most convenient to Chicago and vicinity.

No charge for unloading and reloading.

Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device that money can buy for the perfect seasoning of all lumber.

Quantities less than carload lots receive just as careful attention.

All consignments will be returned to you promptly as soon as seasoned.

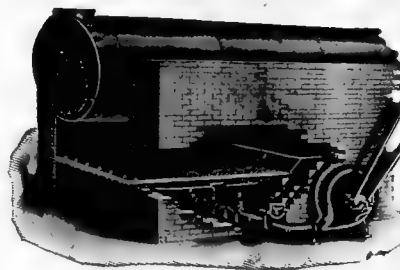
Write today for prices.

**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY**

900 Elston
Avenue

Chicago

Forced Draft



From time immemorial forced draft of various kinds has been employed to quicken combustion.

The housemaid on her knees before the kitchen stove, coaxing the newly kindled fire to "take hold" and the blacksmith at work at his bellows, are among the most familiar examples.

In the realm of the saw mill, the system of forced draft that is recognized as the most practical and efficient is that put in by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., of Greenville, Michigan.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

This grate
1. GENERATES EVERY OUNCE OF POWER A BOILER IS CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING.

2. MAKES IT EASY TO BURN WET OR GREEN SAWDUST, SLABS, ETC., EVEN WHEN COVERED WITH SNOW AND ICE.

It greatly lightens the work of firing, and is many times as durable as the best draft bar.

It can be used in either furnaces or ovens, and in any number of them from one up.

No change in construction necessary.

There is no difficulty in firing up in the morning, and none in making steam when the blower is idle, as, for example, at night; neither is there any objection to maintaining a fire under the last-mentioned circumstances.

DON'T FORGET THAT

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

WE TAKE THE RISK

The outfit being returnable AT OUR EXPENSE if unsatisfactory.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
GREENVILLE, MICH.

The largest manufacturer in the world of grates, edgers and trimmers.

GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan

This Truck—The Gillette Truck—with its Roller Bearing Axle—Unbreakable Malleable Iron Caster-Fork, Improved Stake Pockets and general Superiority of Construction is the Easiest Running Truck made. Strongest where other trucks are weakest. Best Truck to buy. Cheapest Truck to use. Invest money in these trucks. Do not waste it on others.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE BUSINESS
"Blackmer Improved No. 2"
Saw Sharpening Machines

We make numerous other types

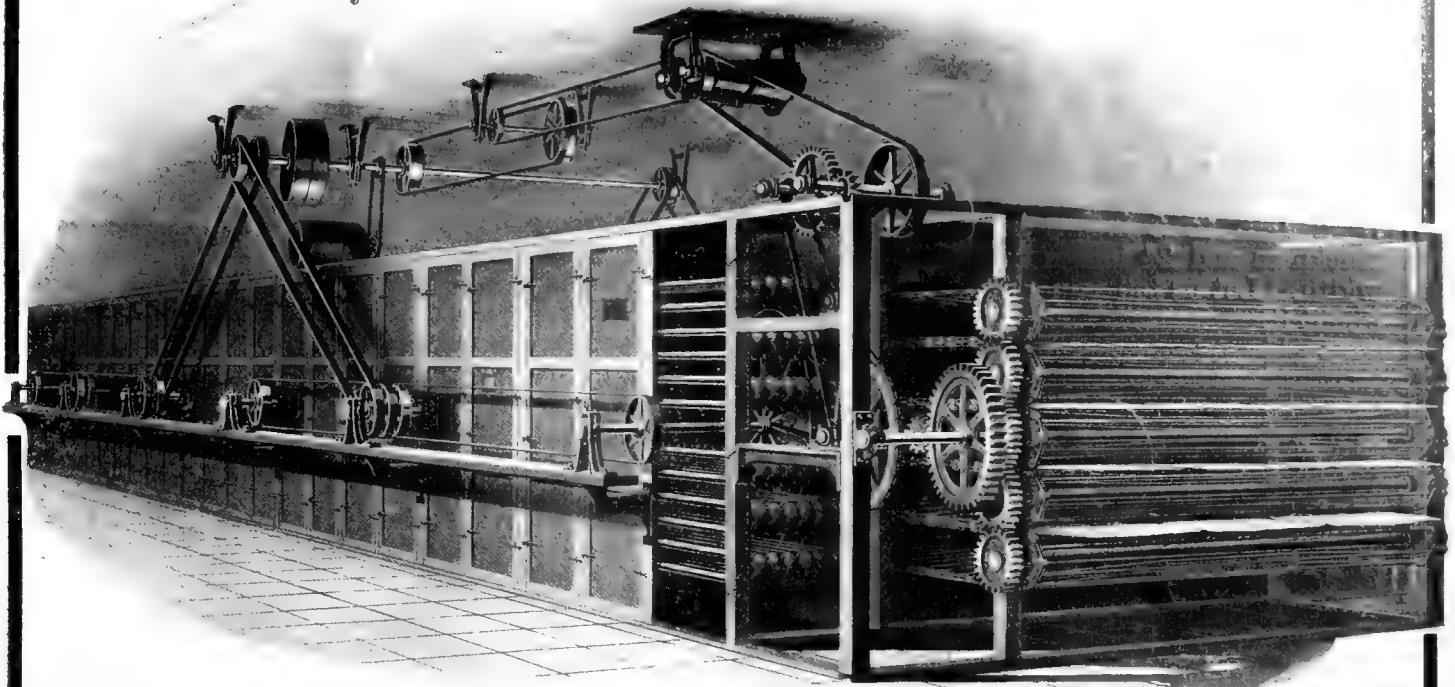
Write for Descriptive Circular and Quotations

CROWN IRON WORKS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Phenomenal Success
Send for New Catalogue

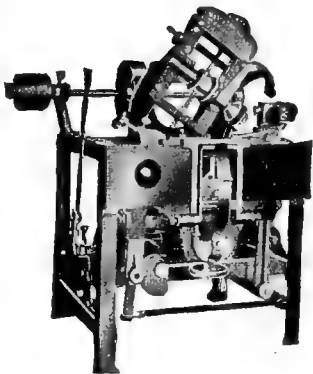
NEW VENEER DRYER

"Proctor System"
Automatic Girt Conveyor Type



No Rolls to Jam.
No Aprons to Adjust.
Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
Fortieth inch handled better than Apron Dryer

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Hancock and Somerset Sts. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

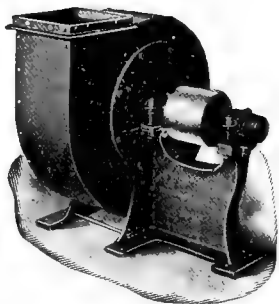
THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners

ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.
It will pay you to get in touch with us.

MATTESON MFG. CO. 120-128 SO. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

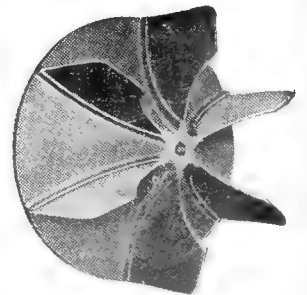


ESPECIALLY

Adapted for Handling Shavings, Saw-
dust and Stringy Material of All Kinds

1-PIECE FAN WHEEL. Get Catalogue 58-G NO OBSTRUCTIONS.

We Also Make Lumber Dryers.



NEW YORK BLOWER COMPANY

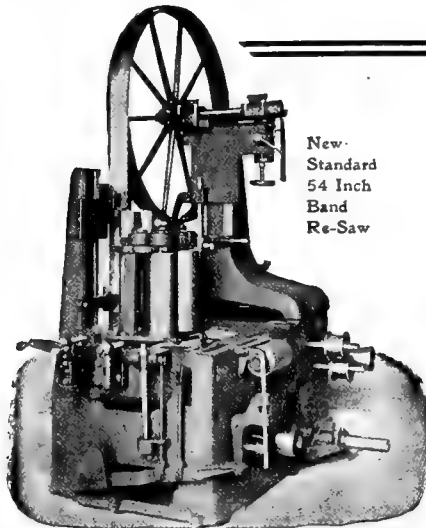
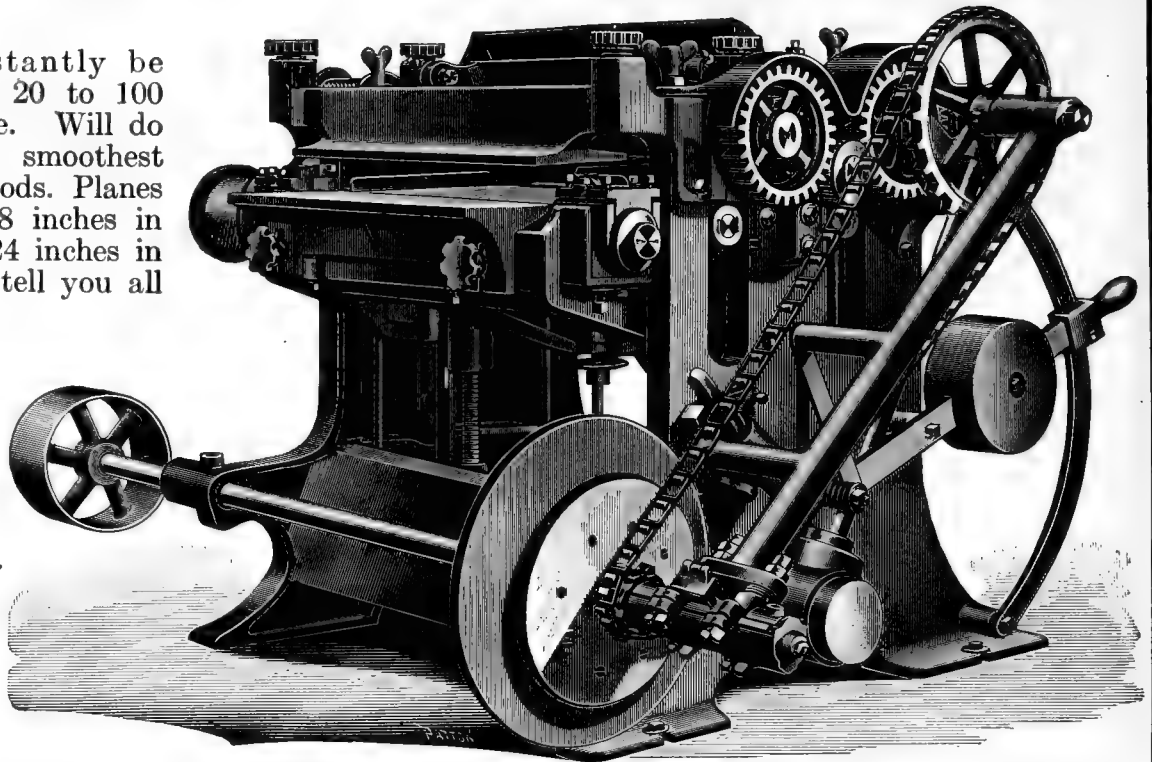
Chicago, Ill., Bucyrus, O.
Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis.

Holmes No.46 Variable Feed Planer

Feed can instantly be changed from 20 to 100 feet per minute. Will do the finest and smoothest work on hardwoods. Planes from 1-16 to 8 inches in thickness and 24 inches in width. Let us tell you all about it.

**E. & B.
Holmes
Machinery
Company**

Buffalo, N. Y.



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

MERSHON BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Hanchett's Saw Swages



Band Saw Swage

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment

It's a Ripper

Handles anything 25 by 6 inches or smaller.

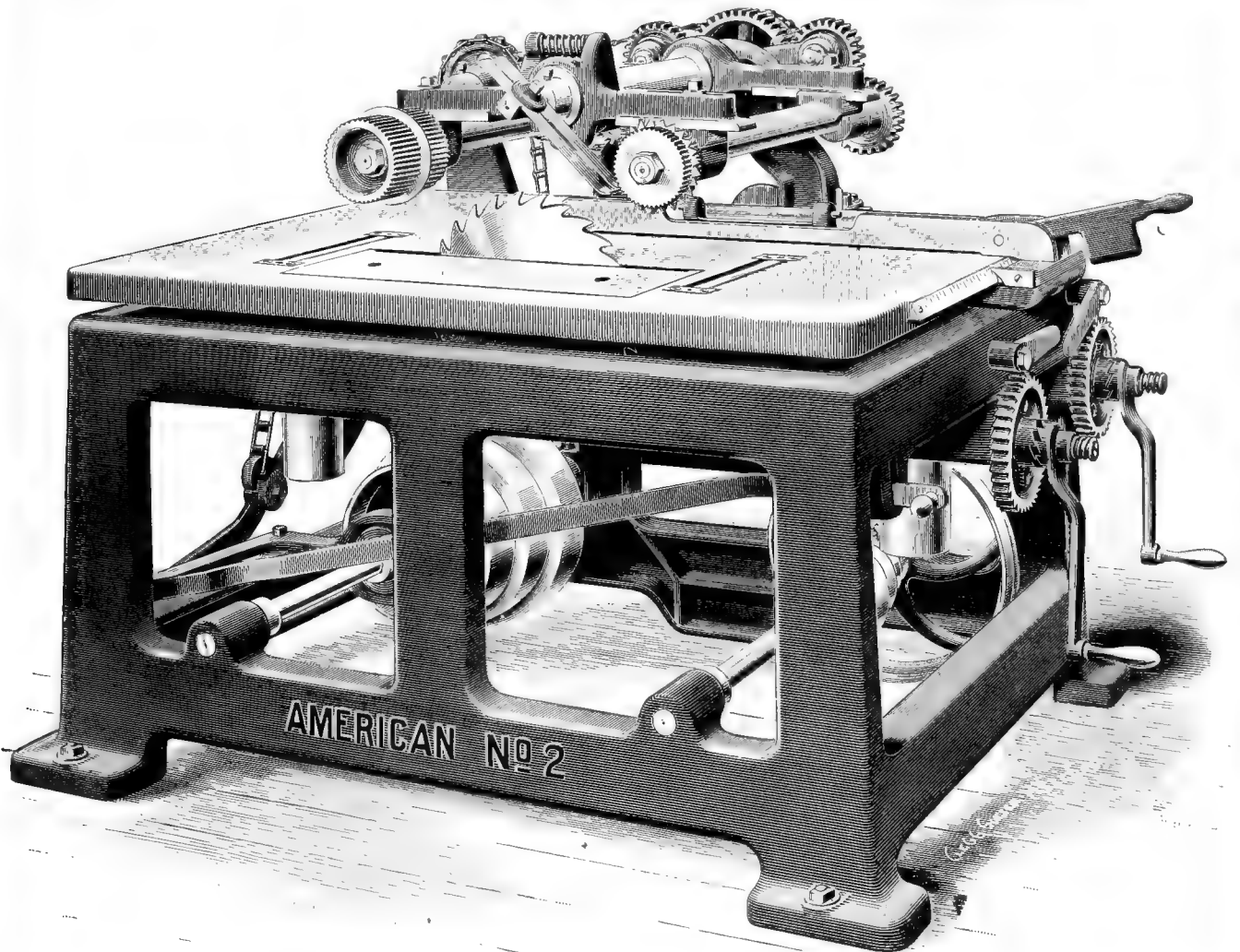
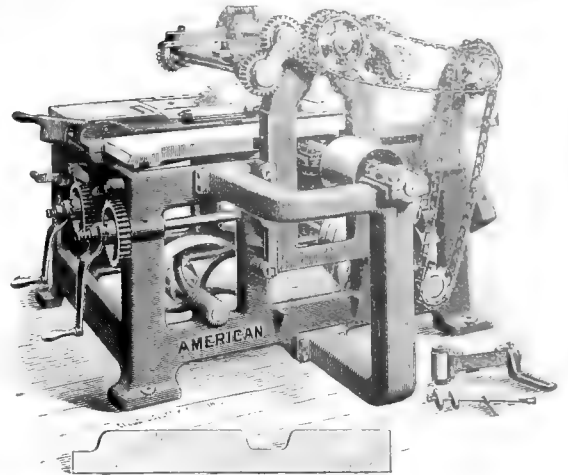
A heavy, rigid tool.

Powerful feed. Upper rolls adjustable.

Will work either hard or soft wood.

Write! and let us tell you more about it.

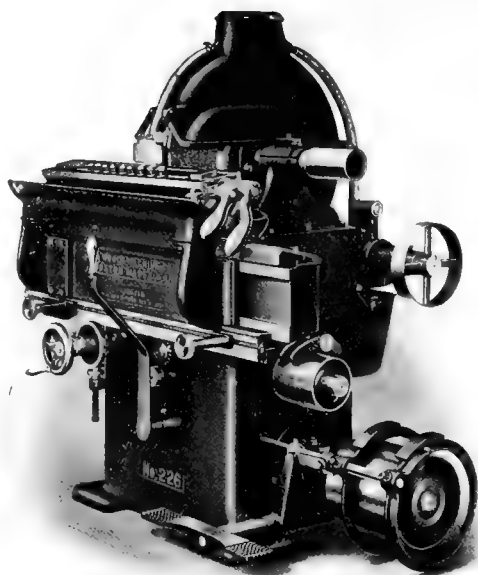
Catalogue for the asking.



American Wood Working Machinery Co.

General Offices: Rochester, N. Y.

SALESROOMS—NEW ORLEANS, Hennen Bldg.; CHICAGO, Fisher Building.; NEW YORK, Cedar and West Sts.



No. 226

New Automatic Knife Grinder

Two Sizes: 30 and 42 inch

It stands alone, as the one machine, with exclusive features, insuring **accurate grinding**, and with exceptionally good wearing qualities. The knife conditions improved mean greater capacity and higher quality of finished material.

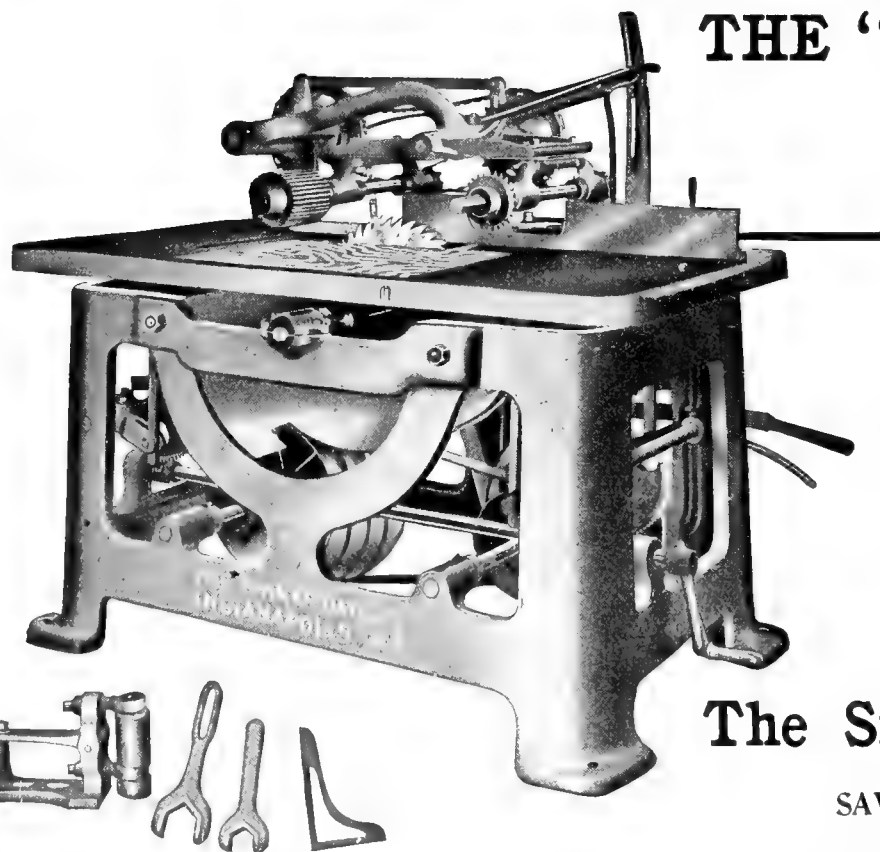
Some of Its Advantages

Patent dust-proof bed, patent parallel gauges, automatic feed, duplicating device, patent pump, improved water system, patent boxes, cut gears and bronze bearings.

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO., BOSTON

PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, 617 LUMBER EXCHANGE, SEATTLE
WESTERN OFFICE, 811 RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO

SPECIALISTS IN
PLANERS, MOULDERS AND FLOORERS



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.

FIVE DAY SHIPMENTS

WE HAVE IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT THE FOLLOWING:

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SINGLE VALVE, SELF-CONTAINED 10 to 100 Horse Power

Throttling . . .	45
Automatic . . .	20

SINGLE VALVE, SIDE CRANK 10 to 250 Horse Power

Throttling . . .	76
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FOUR VALVE, HEAVY DUTY 50 to 500 Horse Power

Automatic . . .	22
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GAS AND GASOLINE 2 to 24 Horse Power

Horizontal . . .	67
Vertical . . .	26

Boilers

FIRE TUBULAR BOILERS 15 to 150 Horse Power

100-lb. Pressure . .	101
125-lb. Pressure . .	50
150-lb. Pressure . .	23

SIX-INCH FLUE BOILERS 15 to 150 Horse Power

100-lb. Pressure . .	23
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PORTABLE BOILERS 10 to 70 Horse Power

100-lb. Pressure . .	31
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WATER TUBE BOILERS 100 to 500 Horse Power

For All Pressures . .	32
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Corliss and High Speed Engines, usually sold for direct connected service, can be delivered as quickly as generator can be secured.

Over seven million Horse Power in service tells of the satisfaction others get in dealing with the principal interest of the Engine and Boiler Industry.

Last year's Atlas Business was 85% better than the year before. Shipments were 90% greater. Not a single overdue shipment was carried forward on this year's books. This is interesting to those who want their requirements quickly. Does it interest you? Send for a photograph of a single day's shipment of Atlas Engines and Boilers. It tells the story.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, Indianapolis



Russel Skidding and Loading Machinery

INSURES

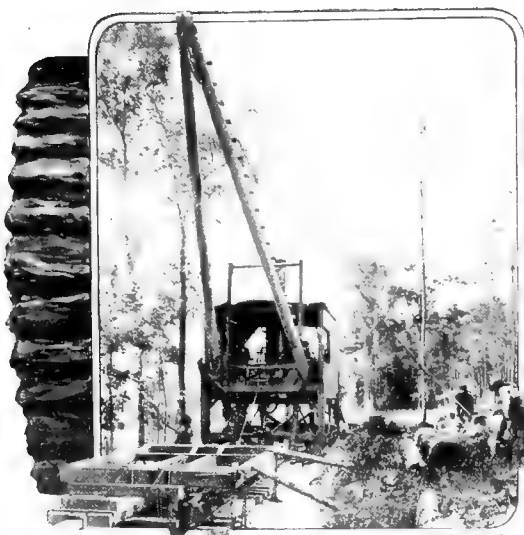
A Regular Supply of Logs
Reduced Cost of Handling

They are operating successfully in Hardwood Timber both north and south.

We build Standard Equipment. We also regularly build Special Machinery to best meet special conditions.

Would our Catalogue interest you?

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

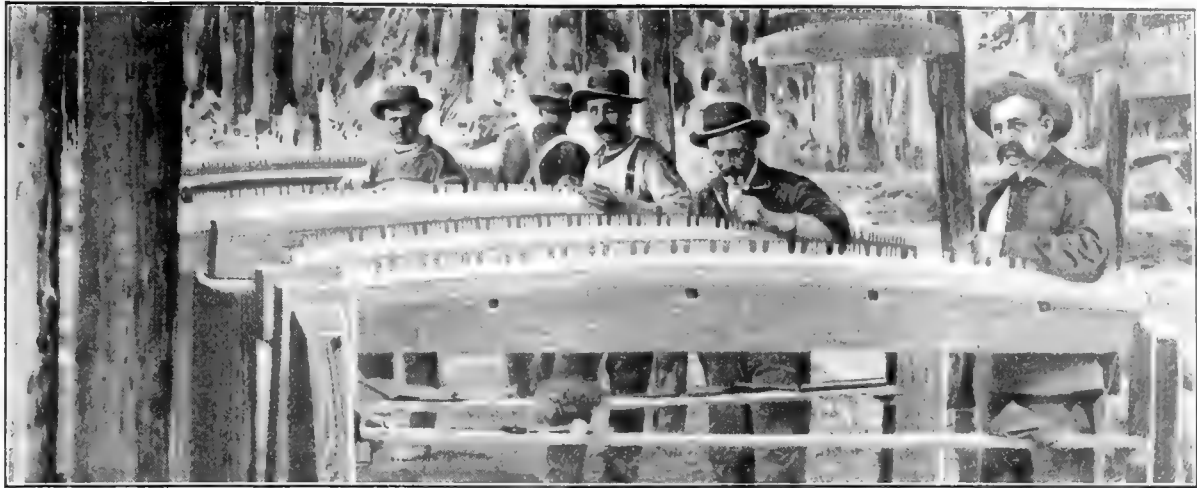


PICKING UP LOGS ALONG THE TRACK IS RAPID WORK FOR THE McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

- ☐ It can either move along the track with a car and pick up scattered logs, or it can stay in one spot and load a whole train, because it is self-propelling and independent under all conditions.
- ☐ It loads any kind of cars on any gauge track, and is a mighty good machine to pick up dollars for you, too.

ASK FOR BOOKLET CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.

Atkins Segment Ground SILVER STEEL Cross Cut Saws



THEY STOCK UP ABOUT RIGHT WHEN IT COMES TO RESULTS. WHETHER IT BE EASE OF RUNNING, FAST CUTTING OR EDGE HOLDING QUALITIES, THEY ARE ALL THAT THE "FINEST" SHOULD BE.

In stock at your Jobbers or any of our Branches. Our new Segment Ground folder for the asking. Tells you all about our improved processes of manufacture.

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The Silver Steel Saw People
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: INDIANAPOLIS

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Atlanta
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Portland
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LIDGERWOOD MACHINES

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS
SNAKERS
YARDERS

LOADERS
PULL BOATS
CABLEWAYS

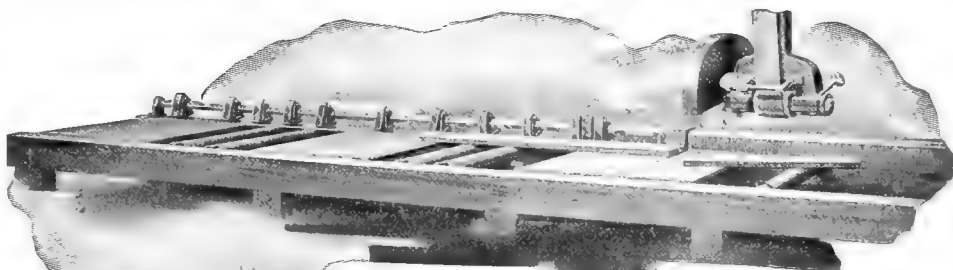
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty St., New York.

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La.



A machine that declares saw mill dividends



AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE

¶ An inexpensive little device that *saves a dollar a day* and upwards.

¶ Stops one of the biggest profit leaks at the mill. Pays for itself several times over during a year.

¶ Isn't it worth investigating?

FRANCIS MARSHALL, - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

\$5340 Saved by a Dry Kiln

You can't afford to ignore a guaranteed and proven economy.
Let us tell you how we did it—how you can do it.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,

Grand Rapids, Michigan

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

OFFER STOCK FOR SALE

PLAIN RED OAK

40,000' 4/4x12" & up coffin boards
50,000' 4/4 1st & 2nds "
50,000' 4/4 No. 1 common
75,000' 4/4 No. 2 common
50,000' 4/4 No. 3 common
100,000' 1/2 1sts and 2nds
10,000' 3/8 1sts and 2nds

GUM

80,000' 4/4 1sts and 2nds red
90,000' 4/4 No. 1 common red
200,000' 4/4 1sts & 2nds saps 6 to 12"
60,000' 4/4 " " 13 to 15"
75,000' 4/4 " " 16 & up
75,000' 4/4 13 to 17" box boards

PLAIN WHITE OAK

50,000' 4/4 1sts and 2nds
50,000' 4/4 No. 1 common
45,000' 1/2 1sts and 2nds
4,500' 3/8 1sts and 2nds

COTTONWOOD

30,000' 4/4x6 & 7" 1sts & 2nds
150,000' 4/4x8" and up 1sts & 2nds
150,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2nds
15,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2nds
30,000' 5/4x12 & 13" 1sts & 2nds
50,000' 6/4x8 to 12" 1sts & 2nds

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

ASHLAND, KY.

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VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac . . . Michigan

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The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS THIN LUMBER PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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2 cars 5 7 Qtd. White Oak Com. and better wide run.
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 4 cars 4/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
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 2 cars 4/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
 1 car 5/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
 1 car 4/4 and 5/4 Log Run Bass.
 6 cars 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and better Pl. Oak.
 2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Oak.
 4 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Pl. Oak.
 6 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Qtd. Oak.

Sliced and sawed Qtd. Oak Veneers.

Can ship immediately, as we have N. and S. Ry. tracks.

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops AND Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Panels	Trunk Tops	Fruit Packages
Veneer	Trunk Slats	Berry Boxes
Drawer Bottoms	Veneer Lumber	Tree Protectors
Can Jackets	Elm Wrapping	Packing Drums

ST. LOUIS

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

UNDERWOOD VENEER COMPANY

VENEERS

Wausau, Wisconsin

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4/4 Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5/4 " " " and Better	2 Cars
6/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	59,000 Feet
6/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 Car
8/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 Cars
10/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2,500 Feet
10/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 Car
12/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	71,000 Feet
12/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,500 Feet
12/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000 Feet
4/4 Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

2 cars	1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
6 "	1" 1st and 2nds poplar
6 "	1" No. 1 common poplar
6 "	1" No. 2 common poplar
8 "	1" mill cull poplar
2 "	1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
5 "	5/4 No. 1 common cottonwood
15 "	1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
20 "	1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
19 "	1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
21 "	1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
20 "	1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
15 "	1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
20 "	1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
15 "	4 4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
24 "	4 4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETISBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1

△ Selects

A Wide No. 2

① No. 1 Common

B Box Boards

② No. 2 Common

2 FAS or Firsts and

③ No. 3 Common

S Seconds

④ No. 4 Common

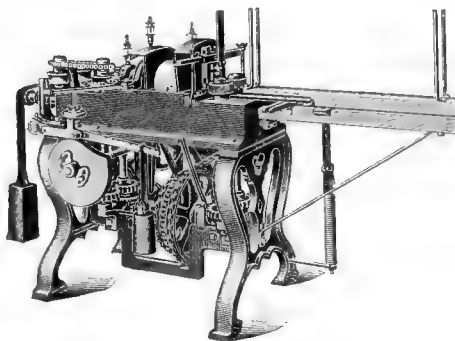
Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and
Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO.

LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y

191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or

1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO



IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

Broom Handle Machinery

Write for Our Catalogue

We Manufacture LATHES, CHUCKING MACHINES AND SANDERS

For making Broom, Fork, Hoe, Rake, Mop Handles, etc. : : : We also manufacture other machines for turning Axe, Pick, Sledge, Hammer and Hatchet Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes, Porch and Stair Spindles, etc. Catalogue free.

The Ober Manufacturing Co.

28 BELL STREET, CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO, U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

RED BIRCH

{ 300,000 ft. 1 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
150,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
125,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
100,000 ft. 2 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty—Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
50M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch.
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

Michigan Logging Wheels



Have made them 25 years, and know
how. Easy and cheap way of logging.

S. C. OVERPACK MANISTEE,
MICHIGAN

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

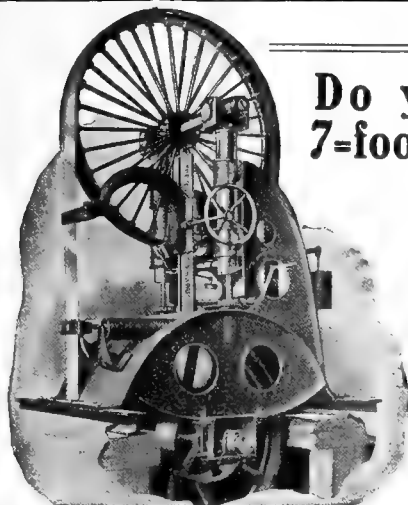
Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

North Western Lumber Company Birch a Specialty

Want to move 1", No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.



Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class
machine and will
give the best of re-
sults. It is strong,
well made, and as
good as it looks.
Write us and we will
give you full particu-
lars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO...MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING
CHICAGO

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

**Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
Material**

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1 1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1 2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8 4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

Estabrook-Skeelee Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE,

1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT

PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

Heath Witbeck Co. CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK.

THEBES, ILL.

McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for *delivered quotations*.

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET



For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood Machinery, you will find it advantageous to write our advertisers. Get in touch!

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED **RED CYPRESS**
LOUISIANA GULF COAST

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. A. DAVIS

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

1612 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

THOMPSON :: :: MICHIGAN

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☞ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☞ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Low Price on five cars 23" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.
Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL, OR CARGO

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for
comparison will
convince you
that our product
is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and

BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.

Manufacturers

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**



M I C H I G A N



FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.**OUR SLOW METHOD** Of Air Seasoning
and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORINGEnables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.**Wholesale Hardwood Lumber**Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

**"Chief Brand"
Maple Flooring**Will commend itself to you and your trade on
its merits alone. † Comprises all the features
desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest,
most approved machinery methods and best
skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to
your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and
will appreciate your inquiries.**Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.**

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

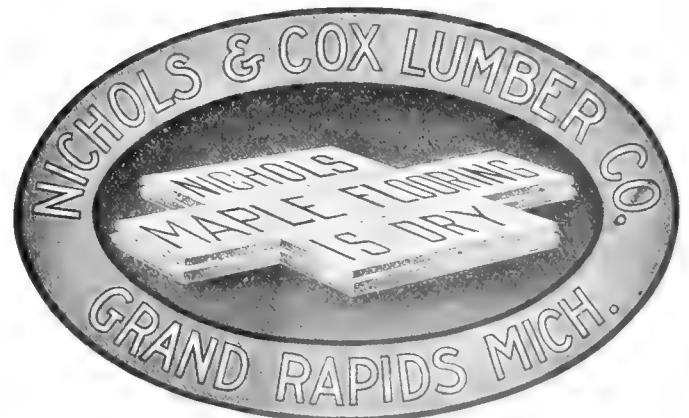
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

- 180 M. ft. 8/4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
- 80 M. ft. 8/4 Common and Better Tamarack.
- 1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
- 1 Car 5/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
- 1 Car each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 White Maple.
- 75 M. ft. 4/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 75 M. ft. 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.



CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

ROY
LUMBER
CO.



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood

Branch
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Main Office
CINCINNATI, O.

We have a stock and ship Straight Grades
Domestic and Export

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

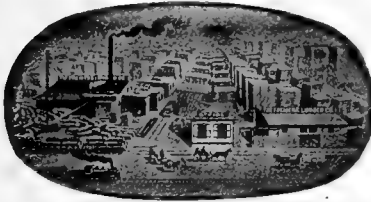
L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy
Dry Gum Lumber in any
quantity, from a single car
load to a million feet. Will
take all grades and thick-
nesses. We receive lumber
at shipping point, pay cash
and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

WE BUY

**Oak, Poplar
and Walnut**

For Cash



Mercantile Library Building

Cincinnati, O.

A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes
your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4 4, 6, 4 and 8, 4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4 4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4 4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4 4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40% 13" and up
30,000 feet 4 4 Poplar Box Boards 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4 4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4 4 and 8 4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4 4 Log Run Elm
22,000 feet 4 4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4 4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4 4 to 8 4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com.,
15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4 4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

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Fine Figured Quartered Oak

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Three Mills in Indiana

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Offer a few cars 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Oak to move quick

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WE WANT TO MOVE
 250,000 4-4 Common and Better Gum.
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**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
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Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
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Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1907.

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All Thicknesses

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THREE BAND MILLS—TWO PLANING MILLS
DAILY CAPACITY 500,000 FEET

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"The Best Lumber"

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30 M. ft. 1 in. Cottonwood, 1st and 2nd.
27 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, Log Run.
90 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
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Also prepared to make quotations on all kinds
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THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

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**"CUMMER" MAPLE
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Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
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Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4;
BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

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Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular
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inate in favor of something better than the or-
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Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.
This stock runs 10 in. and wider, and 50% or
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UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
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10 Cars 2 in. Pecky Cypress.
10 Cars 2 in. Dimension Cypress.
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RED GUM
WHITE OAK
BAY GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
POPLAR

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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak	3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank	2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider	10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.	7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak	8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak	1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
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Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

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Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

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HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
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1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
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☐ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

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If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK,
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1 Car 4-4 1 and 2 Chestnut
1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
5 Cars 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common Oak
3 Cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Oak
2 Cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Oak
1,000,000 feet 4-4 Barn and Better White Pine.

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Choice Indiana White Oak

A GOOD STOCK, PROMPT SHIPMENTS,

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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We import the logs from our own camps and manufacture them into

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Dimension Stock a Specialty

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Yellow Poplar Oak & Chestnut

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We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding, Drop Siding, as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

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— DRY —

2 cars 5/7 Qtd. White Oak Com. and better wide run.
1 car 1/2 Qtd. White Oak Com.
4 cars 4/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
2 cars 5/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
2 cars 4/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
1 car 5/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
1 car 4/4 and 5/4 Log Run Bass.
6 cars 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and better Pl. Oak.
2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Oak.
4 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Pl. Oak.
6 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Qtd. Oak.

Sliced and sawed Qtd. Oak Veneers.
Can ship immediately, as we have N. and S. Ry. tracks.

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring. The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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IN ANY QUANTITIES AND GRADES

Ash 100,600 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 fine condition, from No. 1 & 2 down to culls.
Basswood 198,500 ft. 4/4 to 8/4 mostly Com. & Bet. & No. 1 & 2.
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Cherry 164,000 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 No. 1 & 2, rejects & culls.
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Cypress 175,000 ft. 4/4 to 8/4 From the Gulf, Selects to box.
Oak 3,000,000 ft. 4/4 to 16/4 Plain Red & White and Red & White Quartered. All grades and sizes cut to order.

WRITE US TODAY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE WANT TO MOVE { 1,500,000' of 4 to 16-4 1sts and 2nds, No. 1 and No. 2 Common Oak } SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
1,000,000' of 4-4 sound wormy Chestnut
300,000' of 4, 6 and 8-4 common and better Maple

EASTERN OFFICE:
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Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

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LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

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ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c
 Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
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Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
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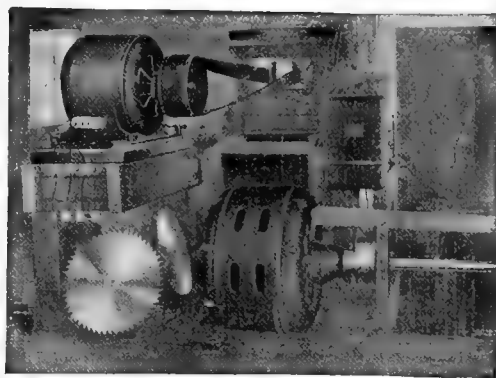
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MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

General Electric Company

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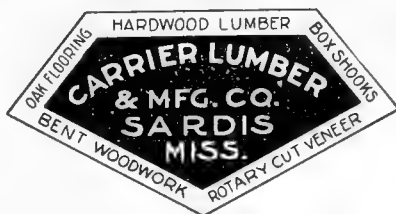
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and

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Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

The general market is rather featureless. While perhaps the majority of manufacturers are hustling about the sawmill plants trying to catch up to an average output, the majority of the jobbers and a good many of the wholesale consumers are absent on vacations; in fact traveling salesmen report that fully half the people on whom they ordinarily call are away from home on pleasure trips. This is the usual situation at this time of year, and therefore is no surprising feature. However, the result in the hardwood trade is that business is comparatively quiet. Desirable stocks are selling with comparative freedom but there is no particular activity in the trade.

A good many veneer people complain of a lessening number of inquiries and corresponding decrease in orders. This situation is probably temporary and there is good indication of an excellent fall trade.

One of the features of the last few months is the increasing demand for dimension stock in nearly every variety of hardwoods. Where formerly there were ten buyers of dimension material there now seem to be a hundred. This division of the hardwood industry is certainly progressing. Buyers are willing to pay better prices for this material and a great many lumber manufacturers are now making its production an important adjunct of their business.

Business with the hardwood flooring factories is very fair and there is comparatively little accumulation of large orders, but there is a great bulk of small business, which keeps up the aggregate.

Prices all along the hardwood line are being well maintained, which is the natural consequence of the remarkably light stock in first hands. The report from the state of Michigan, put out within the last few days, shows the stock of unsold hardwoods in hands of seventy-one of the leading manufacturers of that state to be only 19,374,000 feet. This report covers more than eighty-five percent of the state's total, and is the lightest stock ever held in that district since the state became a leading hardwood producer. The estimated cut of the state for 1907 is only a little in excess of 400,000,000 feet. The situation is duplicated in Wisconsin where stocks are equally short.

While no statistics are at hand from the southern producing sections it is undeniably true that the same situation prevails there. While prices on some of the building woods seem to be considerably off, the shortage in hardwoods makes it a certainty that values will surely be maintained for the remainder of the year.

In brief the entire hardwood situation is bright and promising.

The Crop Situation.

As is well known, the crop situation has more bearing on the future demand of lumber than anything else. Pessimists who saw distress and financial ruin for not only the farmers but the general industrial trade of the country because of bad crop prospects, are now put to rout by the crop reports which have just been received.

The late spring with its accompanying cold weather furnished the crop prophets with dark visions for the season and the story of complete failure of all important farm products was handed about as an established fact for months. Now, however, there are only stories of prosperity for the American farmer and for the industrial trade of the land. Crops are all right and on an average, stand at normal for this time of year all over the country.

These good reports come from a multitude of sources. The wheat growers of Minnesota state that the prospects for that crop are specially encouraging. North and South Dakota report that conditions were never surpassed with the possible exception of the lowlands. The yield of oats, barley and flax will stand high in comparison with recent years. In Iowa the crops are better than they have been for years. Corn production will be above the average. The wheat output of Kansas will approximate 600,000,000 bushels. Nebraska has one of the largest corn crops that the state has ever known, and the yield of alfalfa is great. The corn crop of Missouri is only seven points behind last year, while the oat crop is the best in years, and wheat is about the average, and fully satisfactory. In Illinois the wheat situation is better than the average, and the timothy clover, hay, oat and rye product is fine. Corn is doing well. In Indiana the records of last year will be broken. Corn and oats are a little behind the average but other field crops are equal to previous years. The same story comes from Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Montana, Colorado, the far northwestern states, New England and Canada. Even the cotton-growing states, in the face of persistent reports that the crop was a failure, state that while there will be no overproduction, the output will be fair. The planters of Louisiana state that rice, the principal crop, is in good shape, with all prospects pointing to a big yield.

Just now there is no room for calamity howlers. Another year of good business is practically assured.

The Handle Industry.

The manufacture of handles is an industry of considerably more importance than it appears on first consideration. Under this generic term the line of production is exceedingly broad, including as it does fork handles, hoe handles, shovel handles, rake handles, broom handles, mop sticks, axe handles, railroad pick handles, coal pick handles, sledge handles, maul handles, adze handles, drift pick handles, hammer and other small tool handles. In the aggregate the con-

sumption of hardwoods in this industry runs a long way into the millions of feet annually.

A portion of the handle product of this country is produced by an alliance of numerous factories under one general head—the so-called “handle trust”—but there are a large number of independent concerns. The prices of handles are largely controlled by this “monopoly,” and there are a good many people in this trade who contend that they are not at all in proportion to the price of lumber and of labor. They also contend that the rules for grading them should be radically changed, since they are the same today as they have been for the past quarter of a century, and when made were based on a better and more plentiful supply of timber than it is possible to obtain now.

For these reasons it is suggested by several manufacturers that it would be wise to organize a Handle Manufacturers' Association, with a view to securing a somewhat higher scale of prices, and also to reorganize the grading and inspection system of handles. It is suggested that a logical and just set of inspection rules could be formulated through conference between handle makers and handle buyers, the execution of these rules to be under the direct control of the proposed organization. The good results obtained in other lines of hardwood production by coöperative work are too well known to need extended comment. Hardwood lumbermen have their associations, veneer and panel people have theirs, wagon stock makers have theirs, and so it goes.

The HARDWOOD RECORD will be very glad to coöperate with the handle makers of the country in assisting them in the formation of an association, if the majority of manufacturers in the various lines involved deem it wise to form such an organization.

Status of the Veneer Business.

From some sources of veneer production it is alleged that the present demand is light and business quiet; that there is very little new business offered and quite a proportion of the regular trade seems to be loaded up with stock for some time to come. Veneer timber is high and scarce and the supply is growing less as time progresses. Logging is being done under increased difficulties and with advancing cost. Timber that can be bought today is not well located.

Under these conditions is it wise for veneer manufacturers to force stock upon their present customers or would it be wiser to curtail their output as much as they can and thus avoid a possible demoralization of market prices?

It certainly will not pay to cut up good logs at cost and replace the stock at higher prices, which will be the result if prices should go off to any appreciable extent, as it is a dead certainty that the cost of logs will constantly increase rather than diminish.

This matter should interest every member of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association and it is a logical and just one for this organization to take up. Supply and demand regulate prices just as much in the veneer and panel business as in any other line of production and there is considerable evidence today that the veneer maker's output is fully up with, if not slightly in excess of the demand.

Michigan Hardwood Meeting.

The complete proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be found in this issue of the RECORD. This meeting was one of special importance, not only to the hardwood interests of the Wolverine state, but to the industry the country over. It was marked by legislation of great importance and witnessed the delivery of several notable addresses. The minutes of the meeting are well worth perusal by everyone interested in the hardwood trade.

The most important legislation was the adoption of the new inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association adopted at its Atlantic City meeting, which will become effective December 1 next. Of special moment were the addresses and valuable suggestions given by retiring president Wm. H. White, and

the very competent secretary, Bruce Odell. From the inaugural address of President Diggins it can safely be presaged that the able head the Michigan hardwood people have selected to succeed Mr. White will conduct the new administration along equally vigorous and forceful lines, so that the organization will meet with continued prosperity.

Anyone interested in hardwood affairs cannot fail to congratulate this year-old association on the success it has already achieved. Primarily it recognized the necessity of a readjustment of hardwood inspection rules to correspond with present conditions and exigencies of the trade, and so ably and diplomatically did it present its claims to the trade at large that it succeeded in gaining the coöperation of both the Wisconsin and Indiana associations, and jointly, against powerful opposition, succeeded in inducing the National Hardwood Lumber Association to amend its rules to correspond with Michigan's ideas of just inspection measures. Hereafter the Michigan contingent may be considered as a dominant factor in national hardwood affairs.

“Is There a Lumber Trust?”

Under the above title Smith's Magazine for September, evidently taking its cue from the assailing of the lumber industry in the daily press, publishes an article by one S. C. Hutchins. The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from Street & Smith, publishers of this magazine, announcing that they have forwarded a copy of this issue, and giving permission to quote from the article but requesting that it be not printed in its entirety.

The Lord knows that no self-respecting lumber newspaper man would want to print the article in full! It is one of the most foolish and malicious slanders that has ever been promulgated on this subject by the newspaper or magazine press, and contains just enough truth to be particularly pernicious. Most of the statements, however, are absolutely without foundation—witness the following, which is one of the mildest of the paragraphs contained in it:

“Men who are in a position to speak by the book, and who have made a study of the situation for years, declare that a Lumber Trust exists, and that it dwarfs in magnitude and avarice all other similar combinations. They assert with some show of contempt for the obtuseness of the public, that during the past twenty-five years the lumber business of America, from the forest to the factory, has been under the control of a central organization, and in proof of both points demonstrate that in the course of five years, the prices of a material which to a much greater degree than any other enters into our domestic economy have been enormously increased without the average man becoming aware of the fact.”

Any man, be he even a neophyte in the lumber business cannot but realize how ridiculous are the statements promulgated above. As the writer warms to his subject, he declares:

“The influence of the mysterious central authority extends to all branches of the business. The wholesaler is no less subject to domination than the retail dealer. At different times one and another firm of wholesale lumbermen has become possessed of the idea that it could combat this control. In every such instance the rebellious concern has been promptly brought to book, and in short order reduced to submission or broken. The wholesaler who attempts to shake off the shackles finds himself crippled by a most effective boycott. His supplies are cut off and his customers forsake him. His credit is impaired by insidious rumors, and a hundred petty devices are employed to vex his soul. He soon sues for peace, and never again attempts to secure independence. A like condition prevails among the millmen. One and all bow to the will of the trust. They were the last to come under its control, but they are now as completely dominated by it as any of the other branches. There is now no competition among them.”

As a whole the article is the most vicious and mendacious attack on a great and legitimate American industry that has ever been published.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Sad.

There once was a fellow named Macky
Who gave to his friend some tobacco;
The friend now is dead,
And the last words he said
Were: "Macky, your 'baccy is tacky."
—LIPPINCOTT'S.

Popularity.

Her name was plain Mary Jane Dekkles,
And her face was all spotted with freckles;
A la pug was her nose
Still she had lots of bosc
'Cause Mary was there with the shekkes!

Two Sides.

Hubby—"I'm going out with a few friends
tonight, my dear."
Wife—"Not without me."
Hubby—"I can't take you."
Wife—"Would you rather give it up, then?"
Hubby—"No, but my friends would."

Too Expensive.

Running for office
and running automobiles
are luxuries the
"common herd"
can't afford.

Theoretically.

It is amazing how
far hubby can make
the housekeeping al-
lowance go—on
paper!

Ever Get It?

Bleeding at the
nose often comes
from poking it into
somebody else's busi-
ness.

The Difference.

If a plunger wins
we call him a finan-
cial genius; if he
loses, a plain chump!

Will Any?

That religion is not
the best, which will
not stand a business
test.

Takes a Long Time, Though.

When a man dis-
covers that other
folks are no bigger
fools than he is him-
self, he has learned
human nature pretty
well.

Sour Grapes.

Men don't think
much of heroes in
general when they
size up some of the
material out of which
women manufacture
them.

Natural.

You can't tell a woman
Her faults, no indeed!
She'll prove they are virtues—
Or turn a deaf ear;
But just let the neighbors'
Shortcomings arise,
And lo! lovely woman
Is anxious to hear!

Explained.

A youth at a dance one evening couldn't un-
derstand why a pretty woman who had been
inclined to be extremely flirtatious for a while
suddenly became cold and indifferent. He re-
marked about it to some one he found himself
in conversation with, who replied: "Maybe it's
because I came in; she's my wife!"

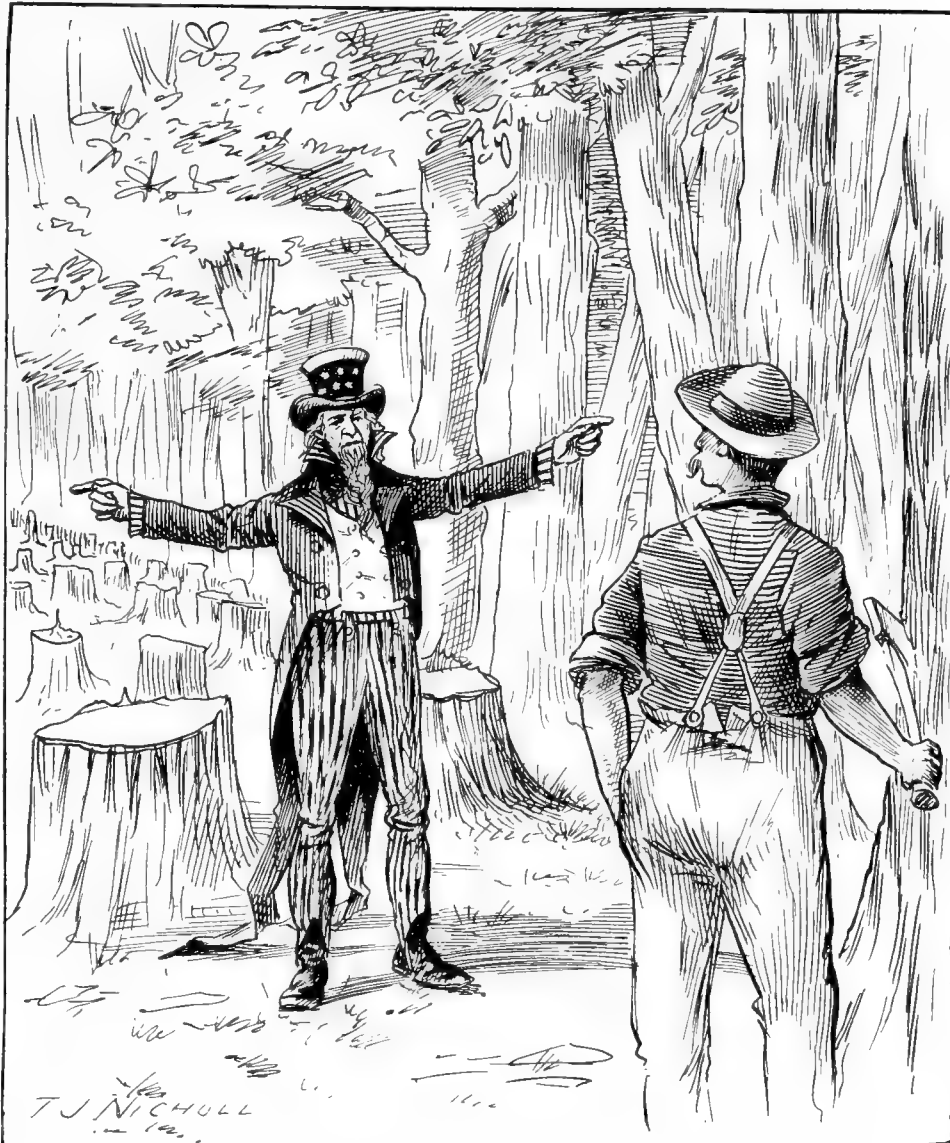
Frequently.

Trouble oft comes when days seem fair,
To a trusting man thru son and "fresh" heir.

Sing to Tune of "America."

Ah wha ta na Siam,
Ah wha ta na Siam,
Ah wha ta na Siam,
Ta na Siam.

THE TIME MUST NEEDS SOON COME.



UNCLE SAM: "Stop! You must not devastate here until you repair there!"

[NOTE.—The laws of several European countries provide that for every tree felled one shall be planted.]

Careful.

Follow the advice
of all your alleged
friends and it will be
a padded cell for
your'n.

Avoid Trouble.

Matrimonial con-
tracts on a financial
basis should provide
for advance pay-
ment.

Don't Inquire.

The process where-
by a lot of light hair
acquired its blond-
ness should remain a
dark secret.

Lots Nicer.

If women are only
sociable men don't
care whether they are
sensible or not.

If You're Wise.

Don't interrupt a
man when he's eat-
ing and a woman
when she's talking.

Logical.

"Plan your work;
then work your
plan."

To Succeed.

Don't knock, push!

Possibly.

The average
woman firmly be-
lieves all her hus-
band's bad habits
were acquired before
he met her, and that
his good qualities are
the natural result of
her influence.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-EIGHTH PAPER.

Rock Elm.

Ulmus racemosa—Thomas.

This variety of elm was first discovered or classified in the forests of western New York state by David Thomas. From the fact that it bears its flowers and fruit in racemes he called the species *racemosa*. However, some time later it was found that one of the European varieties of the elm family is so designated, whereupon Sargent rechristened the tree *Thomasi* after the botanist, so that it is now known to authorities by either or both names.

The range of growth of rock elm is from Quebec through Ontario, southward through northwestern New Hampshire to southern Vermont; westward through northern New York, southern Michigan and Wisconsin to northeastern Nebraska, southeastern Missouri and central Tennessee.

It is known as rock elm in Rhode Island, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska and Ontario; as cork elm in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa; as hickory elm in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa; as white elm in Ontario; as Thomas elm in Tennessee; as northern cork-barked elm in Tennessee; as corkbark elm in New York; as northern cork elm in Vermont; as Wahoo in Ohio; as Cliff elm in Wisconsin; as corky white elm in several of the above localities.

The flowers of this tree grow on elongated slender pedicels, often half an inch long, the main stem lengthening out until the spray becomes a long, graceful raceme. They bloom in March or April. The fruit ripens when the leaves are about half matured, and consists of a round, flat seed in a dull yellow samara; the margins of its wings are fringed and are glabrous excepting over the kernel.

The leaves of rock elm are very similar to those of other species of this family, coarsely serrate, oblong-oval, and narrowing into short, broad points; they are thick and firm, smooth and dark above, paler and hairy below, particularly on the midrib and have numerous straight veins running toward the teeth. In autumn they turn bright yellow.

The bark of rock elm is three-quarters to an inch thick, gray slightly tinged with red, corky, velvety to the touch, and with wide, irregular fissures which divide it into broad, flat sections, broken into large, irregularly-shaped scales on the surface. The bark of

the mature tree approaches in roughness that of the shell-bark hickory.

The heart wood is light brown, having a reddish cast in many cases, while the sapwood is yellowish white, and the two are not particularly well defined. Its weight is about forty-five pounds to the cubic foot. It is heavy, hard, very strong, tough, difficult to split, and capable of taking a high polish,

eign boatbuilders, who have to a very large extent, exhausted the best growth of this wood in the chief producing sections. For years before general lumber operations penetrated into the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, agents for English houses contracted for many million feet of rock elm on the stump, and by long and laborious processes cut the timber and hauled it out to lines of transportation and to the ports of the Great Lakes, where it was shipped to Quebec and from there to European markets.

In general appearance this species varies from other members of the genus *Ulmus* in having shaggy stout limbs like some members of the oak family, and less of the graceful but stately aspect of the species *americana* and *fulva*. It grows from seventy to ninety feet in height, and two to three in diameter, reaching its highest development in southern Ontario and Michigan. It will flourish either on low ground where there is a heavy clay soil, or on gravelly ridges and along high bluffs. It is a very slow-growing tree, and this combined with utter neglect in replanting is threatening it with extinction. In northern Michigan and Wisconsin and southern Ontario most of the large, typical specimens have been razed.

At the present time Michigan and Wisconsin are the chief sources of supply of rock elm, but the annual cut of these states is getting to be comparatively small. The recent report made by the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association shows that there was a total of less than 1,000,000 feet of the wood in the hands of manufacturers of that state on July 1 last, of which quantity 600,000 feet were sold. The stock on hand in Wisconsin is probably considerably less than the quantity in Michigan.

It is unfortunate that so valuable and useful a commercial wood as rock elm should reach a point so near exhaustion, and that no attempt is made to perpetuate it by replanting. The wood has never been of prolific growth, and is a very slow-growing type, but its characteristics are such as to warrant the time and expense of replanting.

Rock elm thrives best in a mixed forest and the finest specimens of the tree are found among soft elm, hemlock, maple and birch growth—never in a pure stand.

The large picture illustrating this article was made on one of the properties of Cumer, Diggins & Co., near Cadillac, Mich. It is not a large specimen of the tree, but is typical of its growth and characteristics.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH ROCK ELM,
NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

showing a handsome grain. It is very compact in structure and the name "rock" is peculiarly applicable. In fact, rock elm is considered the best timber of all its family, for its elasticity and toughness make it well adapted to heavy agricultural implement work, wheel-stocks, hames, railway ties, sills, bridge timbers and axe handles.

It is especially esteemed in shipbuilding, and its value is greatly appreciated by for-



DANIEL E. KLINE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Builders of Veneer History.

NUMBER I.

Daniel Edward Kline.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

Not many years ago the demand for veneers and panels was so small compared to what it is today, and the business was conducted in such haphazard, hit-or-miss fashion, and with so little mutual understanding and uniformity of methods among manufacturers, that it could scarcely of itself be called an industry, forming as it did merely a small and unimportant phase of general lumber affairs. A few houses in various parts of the country, it is true, did devote themselves exclusively to the production of veneers, and while they succeeded in evolving a more or less satisfactory product, they regarded each other as positive antagonists—a spirit which plunged veneer operations into that unfortunate and most deleterious state of affairs—"unintelligent competition." As the call for this product began to increase and the uses to which thin lumber was put broadened out remarkably, some of the wiser ones in the trade, recognizing the value of association work, determined to put it to the test in veneer affairs. Several attempts to organize were made, only to be rendered futile by the jealousy and lack of fraternalism exhibited by the majority. Finally, however, the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association was successfully launched, and although it has existed less than two years, it has already accomplished wonders for the veneer and panel industry, which has so suddenly become one of the great ones of the country.

One of the men most instrumental in bringing order out of this chaos, and who was unanimously chosen for temporary chairman of the association, then elected its first president, and re-elected to that office at the last meeting—was Daniel E. Kline, of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Kline was born in Cincinnati, O., May 23, 1850, of German-French ancestry, his paternal grandfather having been a native of Germany, while his mother was descended from an old Huguenot family—the Lefevres. Thus, in his personality are the thorough, methodical, often brusque ways of the German happily combined with the artistic, energetic, mercurial traits of the French.

After an excellent education in the public schools of Cincinnati, including a course in the Hughes High School, which at that time had almost a collegiate course, Mr. Kline gained some knowledge of business methods through one or two clerical positions. His first venture on his own account, however, was as one of the incorporators of the Albro Company of Cincinnati, which succeeded to the business of the Albro family, established in 1838. This house at that time practically controlled the entire veneer business of the country. Mr. Kline was its secretary and treasurer from August, 1877, to January, 1889, during a peculiarly successful period, so

that he is not only one of the pioneers in the industry, but one of the best-posted men in the country on the subject. The Albro house is now out of existence.

In 1889 Mr. Kline removed to Louisville



PRINT OF ROCK ELM LEAF.

and bought a plant which had been built two years previously by eastern people, who for some reason or other, had failed to make a success of veneer manufacture. He organized the Louisville Veneer Mills, of

which he has always been the head, and from time to time, as new appliances were put upon the market, and as the business increased, has added improvements and enlarged, keeping his plant thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

Mr. Kline was married in 1871, and has two children. His daughter, Mrs. C. L. Pierce, Jr., is a resident of Chicago; his son, Harold E. Kline, is associated with him as superintendent and general manager of the mills. In national affairs Mr. Kline is a Republican, while locally, to quote his own words, he is "for the ticket putting up the best candidates." This spirit is characteristic of the man. Whatever he does, whether it be for his home city, for his own personal interests or for the great industry which he represents, he is invariably after results. No amount of energy, of money, or of time is too great for him to spend in the furtherance of measures which seem to him for the greatest good to the greatest number. Particularly has this been true in his work as head of the veneer association, to which he has given unstintingly a great deal of thought and hard work. In whatever he undertakes, Mr. Kline is characterized by a certain positiveness which at the time may seem almost too pronounced, but which when analyzed invariably reflects his keen foresight and integrity of purpose toward any subject with which he is conversant.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is pleased to present with this issue the portrait of a man who has not only made such a pronounced success in his calling, but who has devoted his energies so generously to bringing it up to its present high plane.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Steaming Hubs.

HIGH POINT, N. C., July 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We would like to know the best way to steam hubs to prevent them from cracking whether to use dry steam or exhaust steam and how long they should be steamed. Any information you can give us will be appreciated. — & Co.

The best method of handling oak hubs to prevent them from checking is to put them in a reasonably tight steam box and turn the exhaust steam on them for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The same process can be used in handling birch hubs, but this is done not so much to prevent them from checking as to disintegrate and distribute the color and make the buyer think that the hub is all heart. You will find in the manufacture of oak hubs that, generally speaking, the butt cut of the tree is not suitable for the purpose, but should be cut into spokes. This is the tough part of the tree and is best adapted for spoke making. The higher cuts are softer

and better for the making of hubs. Even brash oak will make a hub, while it requires tough oak for spokes.—EDITOR.

The Gum Market.

FRUITDALE, ALA., July 31. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Where can I find a market for black gum and what is its market value? A reply through your columns will be very much appreciated. J. W.

It is possible that tupelo instead of black gum is referred to. Black gum is a comparatively new wood in the market and has not yet come into general recognition. Its highest value is in quarter-sawed stock, as it shows a very nice stripe and will eventually, in the writer's mind, command more money than either red gum or tupelo. When flat-sawed it is so nearly of the general character of tupelo that it should command about the same price. You can get a good idea of the current values of the latter by applying to the Louisiana Red Cypress Company of New Orleans. A concern which has manufactured and sold a considerable quantity of black gum is the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company, of Memphis, which will undoubtedly give you some information relating to the value of the wood and where it can be marketed.—EDITOR.

Annual Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Ass'n.

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was held in the City Hall, at Cadillac, Mich., Wednesday, July 31. The attendance was larger than at any of the four previous ones held by this organization. Every section of the state was represented by delegates, and the proceedings were marked by absolute harmony and every manifestation of good fellowship. The business was conducted promptly and as the details of the deliberations printed herewith show, much business of importance to the hardwood industry of

The first feature was the reading of President White's address, involving a review of the history of the association and reflections covering the details of its success and suggestions for the future work of the organization. Following is the interesting and valuable paper in full:

Address of President.

Gentlemen of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association: One year ago, or thereabouts, this association was organized to meet certain needs of the manufacturers of hardwood lumber in Michigan, prominent among which was the dissemination among manufacturers of all the information which could be obtained

manufacturer and the consumer, providing the products are to be manufactured and sold at a fair profit to the manufacturer and at an equitable price to the consumer. I therefore urge upon the association the importance of continuing active work upon this subject, and also continuing this association as a state organization for the interest and benefit of the manufacturers of Michigan, affiliating itself with a national association only for the purpose of having but one set of inspection rules on which to ship our lumber, which subject shall be discussed below.

CONCERNING MARKET VALUES.

Through the efficient work of our secretary, the membership has been kept informed of the market conditions, both as to the class and quality of material, also the market price of such material, with the result, I believe, that the manufacturer has been able to more nearly



GROUP OF PROMINENT LUMBERMEN AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF MICHIGAN HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, CADILLAC, JULY 31.

the state was enacted. The members of the association at Cadillac proved admirable hosts and everyone in attendance was given the best sort of a good time. The manifest improvement in the hardwood manufacturing and kindred industries in Cadillac was remarked by everyone. The city has become the most important one in central northern Michigan, and is a veritable hive of industry.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. with President William H. White in the chair, and Secretary Bruce Odell recording,

concerning the process of manufacture, the market values of our product, and chief of all the adoption of improved rules of inspection.

I am gratified to report that the efforts of the association during the first year of its existence have been directed along these lines with what I believe to be some success.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

One of the primary elements of the manufacture of any product at a profit is to produce the manufactured article so as to meet the immediate requirements of the consumer, and to do this with the least possible waste of raw material. As the quantity of timber in Michigan is constantly decreasing, and on the other hand the price of stumpage increasing, this element of the work of this association will from year to year become more important, both to the

meet the demands of the trade than ever before, the trade in turn receiving our product at a more nearly uniform market value, which has been as low as the price of timber, labor, and articles of consumption generally would warrant and at a fair and uniform profit to the manufacturer. We have thus been able to enjoy throughout the entire year a run of values based entirely upon the actual supply and demand.

CONCERNING RULES OF INSPECTION.

The last of the stated objects of this association named in my text is most important of all. Every manufacturer of lumber in Michigan has many times in his experience felt that the rules for inspecting his product were not only incomplete, but such as to result in his selling much of his higher grade stock at lower grade prices.

It is true that much progress has been made in past years toward the development of standard rules of inspection, and much has been accomplished by the Rules Committee of this association during the past year, in having some amendments made while in conference with the committee from the National Association at Chicago and which were in part adopted by the National Association at its annual meeting in Atlantic City. But there was one important point left out, which I was sorry to note and that was, both sides of the board should be taken into consideration by the inspector when deciding on the higher grades, especially in the thick stock.

The ideal rules of inspection, when formulated and adopted, will be such rules as will secure to the manufacturer a grade for his product, based upon the quality of material and manufacture entering into the board. In the past the rules have been so general and so much has been left to the judgment of the individual inspector, that not only has there been a lack of uniformity in inspection, but the doubt when there has been doubt as to the inspection of any board or piece, has been against the manufacturer. In other words, no matter how slight the defect which operated to change the classification of any piece from a higher to a lower grade, the manufacturer has had to stand the loss, although from a consumer's standpoint, such pieces have been quite as valuable to him as though the technical defect did not exist.

I do not say that this is always true, but I do say that it is constantly happening with the result that for our higher priced lumber we have been getting less than its stumpage value on a great deal of it, bearing in mind of course that a large percentage of the hardwood lumber furnished the trade from Michigan is finished from one side.

Our Grading Committee, through its chairman, will be able in his report to show to this meeting what rules we will expect to use for the inspection of our lumber after December 1, the same to be known as the National Inspection Rules, and if his committee recommends the adoption of these rules, it will be the duty of this convention to accept them and to authorize their being put into effect as agreed upon with the National Association, as this committee was appointed with power to act.

I have worked on hardwood inspection rules for ten or twelve years and expect to continue this work. The argument used by a great many "Leave the rules where they are and raise the prices"—does not appeal to me; first, because concerted action from a price standpoint is impossible, even if the law of the land permitted such "restraint of trade"; and second, to stop work on the rules would mean to go back. The most adhesive brake would not hold us on the hill-side, and it is a hill-side up which we are driving our commercial wagon. Inspection in hardwoods must be always evolving to a higher plane. We want to keep as close an eye on inspection rules as we do on the prices, as our timber is becoming scarcer every day; the quality of logs lower and the price of stumpage higher.

Later on there will undoubtedly be articles manufactured which will require grades of lumber which we do not make today, and such grades will be worth as much to the manufacturer of this article as the grades of lumber we are producing today which cost more money. In other words, as the lumber becomes more scarce, trade will produce a poorer article and we will have to adjust ourselves to the demand; if not, we will not be getting the true value of our product. I, therefore, take the stand that the inspection rules will have to be watched just as closely as the manufacture and sale of the product. As years go by time and things change and we must keep pace with time and changes. How could you furnish lumber today on the rules that were in existence ten or twelve years ago? At the prices we are receiving, based on stumpage values, under the rules upon which we shipped twelve years ago we would not play even, and still the quality of lumber that we are furnishing now is just as well suited to the consumer's requirements as the grades furnished at that time.

LET NO MOVEMENT STOP.

I would urge our association to let no part of our work stop where it is, either in reference to the manufacture, the marketing of our lumber, or the inspection rules. Let us be strenuous and uncompromising for that which is right and let every member throughout the year give all the support he possibly can to the officers, the grading committee, the marketing committee, and to the secretary. It is necessary to do this in order to make the officers' work effective.

A PERMANENT SECRETARY.

I understand we have to secure a permanent secretary and we should if possible secure a man who understands traffic matters. This will be as much help to the different manufacturers as the lumber reports. He can assist in getting the proper rates from certain points to the central markets, instruct each member how to or-



F. A. DIGGINS, CADILLAC, PRESIDENT.

der cars and how to route them, and if any difficulty should arise between the railroads and the shipper, such traffic manager could certainly be of good service in helping to straighten the matter out. I would also suggest that at all times our secretary work in harmony with the railroads and not antagonize them in any way, and thus get the cooperation of the roads and with that cooperation the very best results. The secretary proposed, in order to do effective work, should reside in the same town as your president.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion let me say, in laying down the honorable office of first president of this association, that I desire to thank the membership for the cooperation given me and to say to you now that no effective work can be done by the officers of the association without the intelligent cooperation of the membership. If you expect results from the association, you must not let all the enthusiasm, all the work, and all the suggestions come from your officers and from the members of your committees. Your interest must be an active one if you hope to realize the best results. An officer can only execute that which is framed for him by the membership.

I would suggest also that every member of this association become a committee of one on membership and in making suggestions to our secretary on any line of work which might tend to simplify and better the organization.

I will venture to say that our new officers will be grateful to any member who will give them an intelligent thought along any of these lines, for you must remember that they all have busi-



A. BIGELOW, BAY CITY, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

ness of their own and work of their own to attend to and it takes time to do this work. Remember, too, there are no salaried men but the secretary, and that every one of us is in duty bound to give a helping hand where it is needed.

I particularly commend the work of the chairman and the Committee on Rules for the interest taken and the results achieved in securing the adoption of the amendments to the rules by the National Association, and to the chairman and the Marketing Committee for the improvements accomplished, which I have attempted to outline in the way of better market conditions.

The membership at this time represents 90 per cent of the trade in Michigan and I predict for our association under the direction of its new officers a successful future.

Mr. White: One thing I have overlooked. We have received a great deal of help from our sister states in our work, and in forming rules for our guidance; viz, Wisconsin and Indiana. I would like to see this go on when the new officers are elected, working in harmony with those states, especially with Wisconsin, since their woods are so similar to ours; and then also with those fine fellows from Indiana. Secretary Odell will read the minutes of our last meeting, held at Grand Rapids.

After hearing the minutes read the association approved them by vote and they were ordered spread upon the records. Mr. Odell then presented the report of the secretary and a financial statement as follows:

Financial Report for Year Ending July 31, 1907.

Received for membership fees...	\$590.00
Received for assessment No. 1— 2 cents per M. ft. on shipments Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1907.	\$76.65
Received for advances from members over assessment....	233.39
Total amount received and paid to treasurer	\$1,700.04
EXPENDITURES.	
Salary of secretary July 13, '06, to June 13, '07.....	\$825.00
Paid Miss E. B. Spencer as stenographer, 36 weeks.....	360.00
Paid I. M. Shaw, stenographic and other work.....	40.00
Paid blank books, printing and stationery.....	155.19
Paid typewriter.....	88.20
Paid typewriter cabinet.....	20.00
Paid postage.....	88.00
Paid telephone and telegraph.....	5.94
Paid freight and express.....	3.49
Paid expense stenographer, Berlin, Wis., to Cadillac.....	7.83
Paid expense secretary to Mackinac Island meeting.....	12.00
Paid expense secretary to Traverse City meeting.....	5.62
Paid expense secretary to Grand Rapids meeting.....	12.72
Total expenditures per orders, 1 to 41 inclusive, and vouchers in hands of treasurer.....	1,623.99
Balance held by treasurer.....	76.05
	\$1,700.04

Secretary's Report.

As many of you know, the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was organized at Ottawa Beach, Mich., July 13, 1906, by about twenty-five of the faithful, with the able assistance of representatives of the lumber journals and various officers and members of other hardwood lumber associations.

The objects of this association were declared to be as follows, viz:

First: To promote better acquaintance among hardwood lumber manufacturers of the state.

Second: To secure a better understanding of the conditions surrounding the lumber market in the territory covered by this association by means of stock reports showing the amount of lumber cut, amount held by the manufacturer, both sold and unsold, and such other information as would aid the manufacturer to intelligently market his product.

Third: To assist in securing, as near as may be, uniform rules for the measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber.

Fourth: To establish uniform customs and usages among manufacturers of hardwood lum-

ber, both as regards the manufacture of lumber and the sale of it.

How well these objects have been carried out is a subject upon which we may not all agree, but that we have made considerable progress and have achieved a degree of success I think all are willing to concede.

That there is a better acquaintance among the manufacturers of hardwood lumber in Michigan than there was before the organization of this association is a question about which there is no room for controversy. This acquaintance, however, could be greatly extended, to the general good of the industry.

That we have secured a better understanding of the conditions pertaining to the marketing of our product is a statement that I think no one will dispute who has studied the stock reports sent out by your secretary and the reports of the Market Conditions Committee. The matter of marketing their product, however, is one that is sadly neglected by most manufacturers of hardwood lumber. They will work overtime and lie awake nights studying plans to reduce the cost of logging, sawing or piling their lumber ten, fifteen or twenty cents per thousand feet, spend thousands of dollars on a device that promises a saving of a few cents per thousand in the cost of manufacture and then sacrifice from one to five dollars per thousand feet in the sale of their lumber for lack of more information in regard to market conditions, information that could be obtained with very little effort and practically no expense.

The indifference shown by the average manufacturer of hardwood lumber in the matter of making a study of conditions pertaining to the sale of the commodity in which he is most interested is really surprising. Our July and October stock reports were each considered of considerable value by the student of market conditions; not that they showed the total amount of hardwood lumber manufactured in Michigan, the total amount sold or the total amount to be marketed, but to the manufacturer, jobber or wholesaler who studied the reports carefully there was comparative information of considerable value. The stock report of January 2 was of still more value because of the more complete information it contained and the comparisons between the conditions shown in that report and the two earlier reports.

These stock reports of July, October and January have been of considerable value to the manufacturer and can be made still more valuable in the future. The degree of value, however, will depend largely upon how promptly and accurately you make your reports to the secretary. If you are unable to give promptly and accurately the report called for by the secretary, that of itself is sufficient evidence that you are not giving the necessary attention to the marketing of your stock for how can you sell your lumber intelligently if you do not know at least three times a year what you have to sell?

That we have made a considerable effort and have been of considerable assistance in securing as near as may be uniform rules for the measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber will be very conclusively shown by the report of our grading committee which will be submitted for your approval and adoption. This association has been particularly fortunate in the personnel of the Grading Rules Committee; especially so in the subcommittee that have under hand the matter of our future rules for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber. I have followed the work of this committee closely and with more than usual interest. I positively know that they have spent a great deal of valuable time and been to considerable expense in their efforts to obtain uniform grading rules. That they have been successful beyond what we had reason to expect will be shown by their report.

The members of this organization showed their confidence in the ability and integrity of this committee by appointing them with full power to act for the association, and it is earnestly hoped that their report will be adopted without a dissenting vote.

The fourth object for which this association was organized I do not know that it has been accomplished in nearly the degree that it might be. Our customs and usages could easily be made uniform. Now that we have practically uniform and definite rules for the grading and measurement of lumber we ought to adhere strictly to these rules. If we do this our customs and usages as regards measurement and inspection of lumber will be uniform. We should also at this meeting adopt a uniform rule in regard to the sale of our hardwood lumber. There is no good reason why sixty days' time and two per cent discount should be allowed on as staple an article as hardwood lumber.

A recapitulation of what has been accomplished during the past year briefly would be as follows: We have to a certain extent promoted a better acquaintance and a more neighborly feeling among the hardwood manufacturers of the state of Michigan. We have secured much better information in regard to



WILLIAM H. WHITE, BOYNE CITY, MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

stocks and supply and demand than we have had heretofore and we also have a better understanding of the general market conditions. We have made considerable progress toward securing uniform rules for the measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber. If nothing more has been or will be accomplished the time and expense of this association has been a profitable investment.

Just how much more we are to accomplish will depend very largely upon the following: How efficient and attentive the officers we elect today will be to the interests of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. A great deal will also depend upon the interest and assistance of each individual member. Please keep in mind that it matters not how efficient your officers may be nor how much money you are willing to spend upon an organization of this kind, the real success of the organization depends more largely upon the individual member than all else. Without his assistance and co-operation it will be impossible to make the association work a success.

Our first year has been somewhat of an experiment. Many have wanted to go slowly and incur as little expense as possible until it had been demonstrated what could be accomplished. Because of this the office of secretary has been a sort of a side issue, but if our association is to continue successfully the duties of a secretary have passed that stage, and you will find it absolutely necessary to employ a secretary who has considerable tact and ability and who can give his entire time and attention to association matters. Under an arrangement of this



W. W. MITCHELL, CADILLAC, MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

kind you can secure much more complete information as regards lumber statistics and market conditions generally. The secretary's office could be made a sort of clearinghouse for the sale of your stock, especially of any surplus stock that any members may have. If the information were given out generally that the secretary of this association was familiar with the amount, kind and condition of hardwood lumber that was held by the members of this association it would be but a short time until his office would be filled with inquiries and opportunities to dispose of stock to good advantage. I would recommend that this plan be adopted and that each of you keep the secretary advised freely as to the stock that you desire to move. It would not be necessary for the secretary to make the sale himself but if he had inquiries for certain kinds of stock and he supplied the prospective customer with the information as to who had the stock, the grade of it and the condition, it would enable many of you to make prompt sales of stock that you might otherwise be unable to sell to advantage.

There is another matter in connection with the secretary's office that I have given considerable study and think it could be made a very profitable addition and that is a traffic department. With the new railroad laws and frequent changes in rates, the numerous rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and various other changes in regard to rates and routing, the average sales department of a hardwood lumber manufacturer is nearly helpless in regard to rates and routing. Very few local railroad agents are able to give you any assistance and if you want a rate to a certain point, especially if it be to a Western point, the chances are that the local agent is unable to supply you with the information and will have to refer to the general freight agent to secure it, which means a delay of three to thirty days and the probability that you will be quoted the highest rate by the longest route. I think it would be possible to secure for the secretary of this association a man who is thoroughly conversant with the matter of freight rates and who has had sufficient lumber experience to handle the work of secretary with what assistance he would be able to obtain from the officers and members of the association.

Were an arrangement of this kind made my idea would be to apply to your traffic department for rates and routing instead of to the railroad company. A department of this kind could be supplied with all the tariffs, freight laws, rulings of the state and Interstate Commerce Commission and be just as well equipped to furnish information of this kind as any railroad company. I have discussed this matter very carefully with many of the traveling freight agents and the general freight agents of several lines of railroad and without exception they have looked upon an arrangement of this kind with favor, and advised that the railroad companies will not only be willing but will be glad to assist a traffic department in every way that they can.

Were an arrangement of this kind made all claims for damages, overweight and overcharges could be submitted to this department. Many of us sometimes feel that we have a claim against a railroad company when if we knew of the laws, rulings and customs pertaining to it we might, in fact, have no just claim. Were this the case, a traffic department would be able to advise as to the facts and the claim not go any further. On the other hand, if we had a just claim against a railroad company a traffic department would be able to handle the claim more effectively than any individual manufacturer. This department should be able to go before the railroad company and show good and sufficient reasons why the claim should be paid. Another advantage in this matter of claims is if the railroad company knew the department is handling the business of seventy-five to one hundred manufacturers they might give the matter more prompt and careful attention than they would individual claims.

The assessment of two cents per thousand on shipments will yield an amount sufficient to pay a competent man for his entire time, pay his traveling expenses, pay a stenographer, rent and all other expenses of the association. Unless you employ a competent man who will give all his attention to the association there will be more work for the president and executive board than they will be willing to do, as you probably will not be able to find any one who will be willing to accept the office of president and give the work as much of his time and attention as Mr. White has done during the past year. The president should not be burdened with the detail work of the association, and if he is not to be this work should be done by a competent secretary.

Your association has now reached a point where it must either go forward or go back rapidly. There is plenty of room for expansion and improvement but a very slight retrograde movement will be sufficient to disband your organization. Our membership is now around 70 to 75 and to get the best results it should be increased to 125 or 150. This can be done within

a year or two by efficient personal solicitation. You will find that individual members will take more interest in the association affairs if they get in touch with the work of the secretary's office, either by correspondence or by meeting the secretary personally. It is just this kind of interest that will prove the life of your association and this interest cannot be created by one who can give only part of his time to the work.

I wish to thank the members of this association for their loyal support during the past year and earnestly hope that you will decide to support my successor both in a financial way and by assisting him all you possibly can in the way of furnishing him all the information that you can that will further the association's interest, always keeping in mind the fact that whatever you do to further the interests of the association is just that much done to better your individual interests.

The report was adopted upon motion duly seconded and carried, after which President White called for the report of the Grading Committee, of which Charles A. Bigelow is chairman. It was read by Secretary Odell and is presented herewith:

Report of Grading Committee.

As directed by you, your committee held joint conferences with the grading committees of the Wisconsin, and Indiana Hardwood Manufacturers' Associations, and the Inspection Rules Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in Chicago, and attended the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City. Largely as a result of these meetings, the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its annual meeting at Atlantic City in May, rescinded the so-called "Buffalo Agreement," and revised its rules for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber, the new rules becoming effective December 1, 1907.

Many changes were made, and those of most interest to you are the following, pertaining to the inspection of northern hardwoods:

In General Instructions, Paragraph 3: Tapering lumber measured one-third the length of the piece from the narrow end instead of at the narrow end.

Paragraph 4: In measuring random widths lumber the division in measurement will be made on the half foot instead of on the three-quarter; all over one-half foot to go to the seller, all under to the buyer, and the half foot to be divided equally between buyer and seller.

Paragraph 5: A much more liberal rule for mis-sawed lumber has been adopted than the one now in vogue.

The heart rule is amended to read as follows: "In the grade of No. 1 Common, heart must not show more than one-half the length of the piece in the aggregate. In the grade of No. 2 Common, heart must not show more than three-fourths the length of the piece in the aggregate."

The standard lengths are 4 to 16 ft., with 15 per cent of odd lengths, commencing at 5 ft. to be admitted, instead of 6 to 16 ft., with no odd lengths permissible.

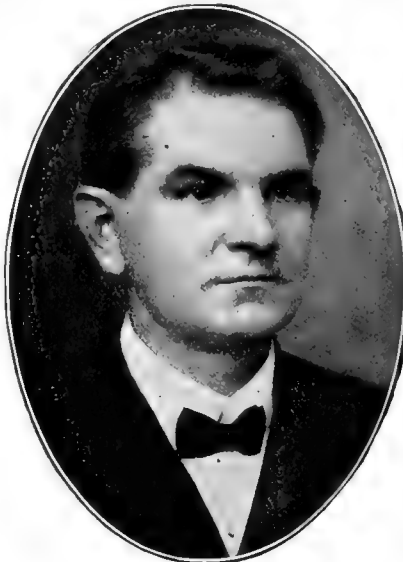
The standard thicknesses will be as follows: 1, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, and 6 inch.

In Explanations, a new paragraph has been inserted as follows: "The term Clear Face Cutting as used in these rules, reads 'One face clear, reverse side must be sound.'"

The rule for stain has been changed to read "Stain that will surface off in dressing to the standard thickness must not be considered a defect."

The new rule for wane is: "Wane in lumber 5/8" and 3/4" in thickness; not over 1/2" in width; 1" to 2" in thickness, not over 1/2" in width; 2 1/2" or over in thickness, not over 1" in width; not over one-fourth of the length of the piece and one-sixth of the thickness of the piece or its equivalent, must not be considered a defect. Wane of more than the above description is a defect and must be so considered by the inspector."

Standard grades remain as at present, though three new grades are permissible. 1st, Grade of Finish; 2d, Division of No. 3 Common into two grades, No. 3A and No. 3B. The Grade of Finish, as its name implies, is a one-face lumber, the reverse side to be sound, inspection to be from the best side. The dividing of the No. 3 Common has been made with the idea of putting the better portion into box lumber and a good grade of sheathing. In the firsts and seconds, the grade is determined by the surface measure in each piece, instead of by the width and length. The minimum length has been reduced to 8 ft. In No. 1 and No. 2 Common, the minimum length is 4 ft. In the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 Common, the cutting is to be clear face, instead of "clear." In elm the grade of No. 2 Common is changed to "sound cutting" instead of "clear cutting."



BRUCE ODELL, CADILLAC, SECRETARY.

By comparing the revised rules with the ones adopted by this association at its first meeting at Mackinac, you will find they are more liberal to the manufacturers than ours.

At the various meetings we have had with the Inspection Rules Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, we have been treated with every courtesy possible, and their committee at the annual meeting at Atlantic City, if anything, did more to further the desired revision of the rules than your committee expected. We believe it to be to the interest of every manufacturer of hardwood lumber in this state to become a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in order that they may use their influence to maintain the advantages in inspection that the new rules give them, and as conditions warrant further changes, to be in position to thoroughly protect their interests.

CHARLES A. BIGELOW, chairman.

Mr. Bigelow: We recommend that the rules be put into effect, and Mr. Odell has a resolution which he will offer on behalf of the committee.

Mr. Odell: The resolution Mr. Bigelow refers to is as follows:

WHEREAS the National Hardwood Lumber Association, at its annual meeting at Atlantic City in May, adopted new rules for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber that meet with our approval; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that this association herewith adopt as its rules for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber the revised rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and that they become effective December 1, 1907.



HENRY BALLOU, CADILLAC, DIRECTOR.

That the resolution was received favorably by the association was evidenced by a prompt motion that it be adopted, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. White: I know a gentleman in this audience who is neither manufacturer, dealer nor consumer, but is an indirect member of the trade and this association, as he has some stock in companies that are members of this organization. He probably can tell us something about our association work or enable us to look at it as others see it. I refer to Mr. Harris of Boyne City.

Address of J. M. Harris.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I regard it as a distinct privilege to be invited to address so prominent a body of Michigan men as this association represents. As I look upon you and associate with you I am impressed with this thought—that you are successful men. I find success written upon every countenance and in the manner of every individual, and any success in these strenuous times of ours, when men are striving for higher things, is an inspiration to every man. I have felt that inspiration while associating with you about the hotel and city since coming here last evening. I regard it as a privilege as I said before. When it comes to saying something to you, however, that will be of interest and profit, my situation is not so agreeable. In fact, I confess to some embarrassment. I find myself somewhat in the position of the Irish lady who alighted from the street car and said to the policeman: "Mr. Policeman, will I get a shock if I put my foot on this here rail?" "No, madam," said he, "not unless you put the other foot upon the trolley wire!" So in making an attempt to say something to you, it will perhaps be an effort to put my foot up on the trolley wire.

To an observer of the trend of conditions of the times for the past decade it seems that material matters, business relations, all of our pursuits, in fact all industries along all lines, are tending to carry out the old adage that the Puritans and colonists laid down in their attempt for freedom. You remember they had a motto which was represented by a serpent cut in pieces and they paraded it through the streets and under it they had inscribed, "United we stand, divided we fall." This thought is taking possession of the people not only of America but everywhere, and the tendency to get together is the result of it in all lines of activity—manufacture, mercantile pursuits, professions, etc. So this association is simply in line with the trend of the times. This has been carried as all activities are carried at times and by extremists—to extreme ends. Not only that, but this tendency at times has become the tool of unscrupulous men who have used organizations of one kind or another to accomplish unlawful ends, or legitimate ends in an unlawful manner. So we have had a lot of discussion of trusts and anti-trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, of one kind and another until I apprehend that this is true now—that there exists a little feeling, a little tremor on the part of men generally as to just how far they may safely and profitably go in the matter of a combination. There is no law either moral or statute that prohibits a combination such as I judge the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association to be from the remarks of your president and secretary which I have listened to. When they have gone too far the laws of the land have been applied to restrain that which has been unlawful, and to correct the evils that have grown out of it. The principle of getting together is right. There is success, strength and progress in getting together. People are beginning to believe not in dissension or in individual effort, but in unity and united effort. We are believing more and more in harmony and not in strife. I have observed the efforts of the hardwood manufacturers of Michigan to get together for a period of, it seems to me, twelve or fifteen years. I remember well discussing with the manufacturers the first organization I have in mind, that they attempted to make, and hearing at the time and afterwards of the futile efforts to accomplish anything substantial with the organization as formed at that time. I remember this particularly, that it was hard to keep individual members in line with certain rules adopted by the association, and while perhaps it is felt by some of the old members of that association and by the trade generally that it was not a success, yet out of it grew something stronger. I was more or less closely associated with the organization of the Michigan Maple Company with which most of you are familiar. It was not organized for the purpose for which you are, yet it accomplished very much along the lines you are working on here, and whatever weakness there was in the old organization I think you have successfully cured in your present one. However, whatever

faults this organization may have had, I am impressed with this: In 1901 or 1902 I know maple was seeking a market at \$5, \$10 and \$15 per thousand, and I remember that when the company made the proposition that they would pay \$6, \$11 and \$16, a great many of the manufacturers thought that could not be accomplished, that the company would be unable to market maple at a profit and buy it at \$6, \$11 and \$16. My information now is that the company not only did that, but took the maple off the hands of manufacturers at that price and sold it at an advance which made them a handsome profit. Today maple is king, not only a pine was king, but this is one of the forces that has made maple a profitable wood today in Michigan. It is subject, of course, to the law that as supply decreases, value increases, but maple within the last few years has been lifted out of the condition of which I speak, to a satisfactory market value today. I am gratified to see this as a citizen because it not only means success to you gentlemen who own stumpage and manufacture lumber, but it means a profitable industry for Michigan, and the improvements that you have made in manufacture not only place maple to more uses than it has had before but they have made it possible to use it to better advantage by the consumer, and maple is more satisfactory at the higher price than it

was at the lower price several years ago. I may not be technically right because I never saw a board of maple nor measured one in my life, but I have studied conditions somewhat. So that I say the consumer is better off today as far as maple is concerned than under the lower price condition. Then this is what has been accomplished in Michigan through your organization today. As I view this organization I find much more perfection in it than in other similar organizations. If you will bear with me just a moment longer, I want to make this point: I read at lunch today a report of your secretary for this month, of conditions of stock on hand, and that which has been sold. You are covering this one point of stock market so thoroughly that it cannot but be to any man, buyer or consumer, of great value not only as to how stock may be marketed but as to what you may cut in succeeding months, with these reports before you. You are now in position to manufacture more particularly that which the market is demanding, and that which stocks are low in. This is one of the important things you are doing. I gather also this thought from the secretary's report. You are as free as individuals to market a car of lumber as though you were not members of this association, and while free to market any quantity of your product, you are in position to know from the re-

ports whether or not you are getting the market value of it. You are all getting this information, I judge, and it seems to me another very successful accomplishment on the part of your organization. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the success you have attained. I enjoy being here with you, and as I said before, regard it as a privilege to address you on this occasion.

Action was then taken on the report of the Grading Rules Committee, it being accepted and adopted.

Statistics of Stock on Hand.

Mr. Odell: I wish to present some statistics in lieu of a regular report from the Market Condition Committee. It would seem to me from the showing of stock that there is not a weak spot anywhere in the market conditions of today. No item is held in excess, and in fact the greater proportion of lumber in the hands of manufacturers today is covered by orders.

MICHIGAN HARDWOOD STOCKS ON HAND AND UNFILLED ORDERS.

ASH—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	1,890	75	114	17						2,101
No. 3 common	743	4	36	2						785
Totals	2,633	79	150	21						3,111

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	1,426	75	114	17						1,587
No. 3 common	302	4	36	2						344
Totals	1,911	79	142	20						2,132

BASSWOOD—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	3,325	732	283	137						4,447
No. 3 common	1,733	116	60							1,909
Totals	7,174	1,079	442	181						8,912

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	3,149	1,079	288	75						4,591
No. 3 common	1,364	220	60							1,644
Totals	5,875	1,583	484	154						8,132

BEECH—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	555	6,848	2,351	4,683	1,107	100	115			15,759
No. 3 common	21	1,454	128	624	390		39			2,653
Totals	630	8,431	2,492	5,308	1,515	100	151			18,627

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	511	4,750	3,093	3,919	651	75	125			13,144
No. 3 common	9	769	123	840	280		39			2,006
Totals	574	5,588	3,229	4,769	930	75	161			15,355

BIRCH—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	6,537	771	495	180	11		2			7,999
No. 3 common	1,517	221	55	22						1,815
Totals	9,271	1,277	693	211	17		41			11,625

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	3,073	372	107	75	29		2			3,699
No. 3 common	877	181	48	10						1,116
Totals	4,822	894	273	154	27		2			6,158

ROCK ELM—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run										
No. 3 common										
Totals										

Log run										
No. 3 common	194	115	5	231	52	25	4	5	633	
Totals	141	107	55						303	
Totals	351	222	5	288	52	25	4	5	952	

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	149	91	5	114	37	4				388
No. 3 common	103			10						206
Totals	260	174	5	124	37	4				600

SOFT ELM—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	2,311	101	692	474	75	272				4,327
No. 3 common	1,848	3	140	12						2,003
Totals	5,469	105	1,069	1,002	127	477				8,481

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	39	1,791	63	641	421	75	282			3,398
No. 3 common		887		93	10					990
Totals	39	3,169	63	802	628	75	355			5,122

MAPLE—AMOUNT OF STOCK ON HAND JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	31,770	4,861	2,023	3,275	329	471	73	703		44,371
No. 3 common	207	16,367	920	1,167		861				20,278
Totals	207	73,391	8,448	5,014	5,492	511	1,638	180	809	95,810

AMOUNT OF UNFILLED ORDERS JULY 1, 1907.										
Grade—	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	M ft.	Totals.
Firsts and seconds										
No. 1 common										
No. 2 common										
Common and better										
No. 1 and 2 common										
Log run	32,948	4,529	2,511	2,111	359	437	46	331		43,583
No. 3 common	443	14,584	872	567	1,820	894				19,180
Totals	443	69,745	8,006	4,101	4,940	415	1,494	150	402	89,666

COMPARISON STOCK ON HAND, UNFILLED ORDERS AND STOCK UNSOLD.										
STOCK ON HAND.										
	July 1, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Jan. 1, 1907.	July 1, 1907.		July 1, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Jan. 1, 1907.	July 1, 1907.	
	71 manufacturers	71 manufacturers	71 manufacturers	71 manufacturers		71 manufacturers	71 manufacturers	71 manufacturers	71 manufacturers	
	report.	report.	report.	report.		report.	report.	report.	report.	
Basswood	12,520	11,559	7,597	8,912						
Beech	16,974	17,714	15,299	18,627						
Birch	11,485	17,022	12,030	11,625						
Elm	11,828	12,118	8,549	9,433						
Maple	93,032	96,921	73,676	95,810						
Totals	147,558	145,342	115,891	144,407						

Note how much less lumber is in the hands of manufacturers today unsold than a year ago. As I said before, I cannot see a weak spot anywhere. There is going to be a demand for every foot of lumber we have with-in call, at good prices, possibly better.

Mr. Ballou: It is plain to be seen that this report of stock on hand is a very intelligent report, one which can be studied with a great deal of profit by every manufacturer, and the object I have in making these remarks is to urge upon members to be prompt in getting reports to the secretary at the time he asks for them, because he cannot make such a report unless he gets information promptly.

Both President White and Secretary Odell strongly urged members to support this recommendation of Mr. Ballou, and not to pigeon-hole requests for information but to attend to them immediately, thus enabling the secretary to compile a report which should be of the greatest possible value, representing as large a number of manufacturers as possible.

The report on market conditions was approved by action of the association.

W. L. Martin: I move that vote of thanks be given the Grading Committee which has so ably and successfully accomplished the work of a readjustment of hardwood grading rules in line with the necessities of the trade.

The motion was seconded by A. W. Newark, and carried by vote of the association.

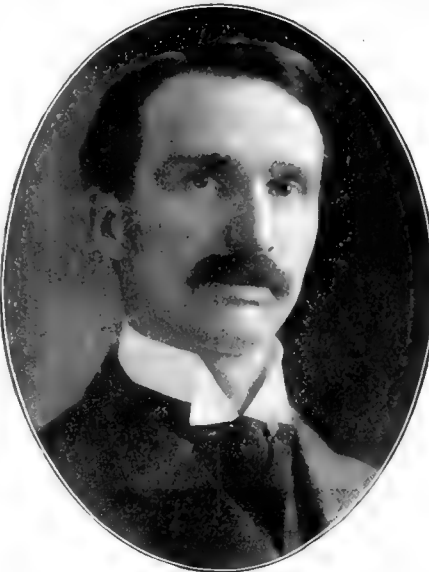
Mr. Odell: The association will be in need of funds in the very near future. A number of expenses and small bills will require more than we now command. I would like to have the secretary to be authorized to call upon members for a second assessment of two cents per thousand feet for the quarter ending July 1.

A motion to this effect was made, seconded and carried, and the assessment will be levied in due course.

Mr. Bigelow: Referring to the work of the Grading Committee, of which you have a report, we have been very ably assisted, and without the assistance of the lumber press also I doubt if we would have accomplished half what we have done, so I wish to make a motion on behalf of the committee that I hope this association will adopt—to thank the members of the lumber press for the assistance they have rendered and the fairness with which they have treated the subject.

The motion was seconded and carried, whereupon J. E. Defebaugh was called upon to respond on behalf of the newspaper men.

Mr. Defebaugh: I certainly wish to comply with your request to say something on behalf of the press, and to tell you that I am sure we all feel it is our privilege to serve this association and all associations in the best way we know how. If we have been of any service to you by our publications in the matters referred to, we are very glad to have this kind of expression of approval from you. It is my personal wish to say that I attended the first meeting of this association and subsequent meetings, with one exception,



G. VON PLATEN, BOYNE CITY, DIRECTOR.

and I find it a great privilege to be here and note what progress you have made. The number of stock reports received by your secretary shows a great increase in interest among members—an interest which looks toward permanent benefit to all concerned. I am sure in the work of the association, in whatever you may undertake, you will have the cordial support of the lumber press.

President White, observing J. V. Stimson, the well-known hardwood operator of Huntingburg, Ind., in the audience, asked him to address the meeting.

Address of J. V. Stimson.

As far as Indiana is concerned, it is still on the map, and we are still making lumber down there. Your president is more generous than the president of a lumber association whose meeting I attended a short time ago. At the banquet he called on me and said I would now tell them how we made ten and up quartered oak over in Indiana, out of eighteen inch logs! Now I know you are not making much quartered oak in Michigan but you are making kindred woods, and we are neighbors. We are doing business along the same lines and through the same channels, and I am pleased to meet the gentlemen here today. I am glad to see how much you are accomplishing in the way of



D. H. DAY, GLEN HAVEN, DIRECTOR.

a state organization. There isn't any doubt in the world but that lumber legislation that is in existence today has been brought about through the association of lumbermen in a business and social way. The inspection rules of the associations have come from this, and the application of the rules has developed from these discussions. Lumbermen get close to each other and cease to fear one another. It is a system of education. Some one said that education has two uses—it teaches the wise man his limitations and inspires the fool with his own omniscience. We come in contact with that thought and appreciate it. The lumbermen of the country are the biggest-hearted set of fellows on earth, and they are capable, able business men in every channel, and I always feel well paid when I make a trip of a few hundred miles to attend a meeting where I can meet new men and renew acquaintances with old friends. The large number of gentlemen here are strangers to me personally, but I know your firms and know of you all. Mr. White and I, as well as others of you, have worked shoulder to shoulder in the past, and we have seen a great many things accomplished through lumber association work. And, gentlemen, there is a lot more to be dug up along these lines. Your secretary a few minutes ago referred to the matter of a traffic bureau. I am not surprised that you have a good field for service there, not at all. There has been a lot of public agitation along railroad matters: public sentiment is in a degree antagonizing the railroads. There has been considerable legislation and you know there is a sort of disorganization of the traffic business at this time. Lumber rates that were in existence a year ago are withdrawn we do not know when nor why. All we do know is that when we attempt to make shipments to this point or that we find the rate is perhaps a cent higher than it was before. I came in contact with that feature a short time ago on a shipment to Peoria, Ill. I formerly had Chicago rate, and made claim for the advance of one cent which appeared in the charges. Railroad men advised me that the twelve-cent rate had been withdrawn, and it was now thirteen cents. I asked why this was. I asked for restoration of the twelve-cent rate. I wanted to make quotations to Peoria, and the railroad traffic department advised me that I could only use such rates as were on file in their regular traffic schedule, a copy of which was in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, etc. Now, gentlemen, that is the proposition you are up against when you want to make quotations. You are advised that there can't be any change made under thirty days' notice of change of tariff, and, of course, after thirty days have expired, it is most too late to quote that fellow over there on lumber. There is certainly a field here where information can be gathered and disseminated, I believe, to the advantage of every lumberman in the state and every lumberman in the United States. Along the line of your inspection report, I am very much pleased to see the unanimous action you have had here at this time. I believe we are fast getting toward general rules for the inspection of hardwood lumber. We must do the best thing at hand, and work out the proposition in order to accomplish the things that are most essential—the things that we need. The systems of applying rules of inspection are perhaps changing in a way, but all the time for their betterment—they are being strengthened. The system of National inspection and reinspection is much better and stronger than ever before. It perhaps has some weak features but they will all be remedied in time with the co-operative action which must come along the lines of work of the state associations and the larger bodies. There is no doubt, gentlemen, but what in a few years it will be possible for us to get united action and systematic service along these lines. It was suggested by your president that you did not get all you wanted in the change of rules adopted at Atlantic City, but you are wise enough, gentlemen, to take what you did get—and you got liberal concessions—and those members of your association who attended the Atlantic City meeting know the fight put up against the adoption of the rules at that time, and the effort put forth to accomplish this adoption. It seems to me that the future is bright along this line. Your stock report is certainly a comprehensive statement of lumber conditions as they exist here today and I cannot see any shadow for a pessimist there at all. He has no place to put even one foot. July, of course, is midsummer, usually termed the dull period of the year. A year ago, however, lumber moved as rapidly as any other manufactured product. There was a general car shortage over a great part of the country, and every man had orders to ship every car he could get hold of. Today there is not the quietness existing in July that there was two or three years ago in the summer period. I think you will all concede that statement to be a fact. It was true that late in the season or in the winter, when the car situation laid up

stock and it piled in on manufacturers, there seemed a little tendency to think that there was probably approaching a considerable lumber accumulation. This is not true, however, and there is no long line of lumber anywhere in the entire South. At my mills I have less lumber than the last of July for six or eight years, and I believe the large number of mills are about in the same position as I am. We have just as good business ahead of us as we have had in the past. Some of our fellows get a little misunderstanding of this at times, when perhaps for a few days their lumber does not move as rapidly as it should, and their banker's demands induce them to go to selling regardless of prices. It is a little like the case of the goat. Somebody asked its owner why he shivered so much. The owner replied, "Because he swallowed a string of sleighbells the other day; every time he moves they jingle and he thinks it's winter!" Now if we will get down to the actual condition of things I think we have as optimistic a period in the lumber business before us as we have had for years. That means solid business, under good, strong, steady conditions. I thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Odell: I have a telegram here which I think will be of interest to you, and with your permission will read it:

OMENA, MICH., July 31.

Bruce Odell, Secretary Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich.

Regret impossible to attend meeting today; much gratified by good feeling existing at present, and know that the meeting today will result in its further development.

EARL PALMER.

President White called upon Theodore Fathauer, the prominent Chicago lumberman, who was a visitor at the meeting, for a few words.

Theodore Fathauer Talks.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I can assure you as a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association that it was gratifying to me to hear the resolution offered today and its unanimous adoption. The state of Michigan has always been loyal to the National association, and I believe in membership it ranks as high as any other. The Michigan manufacturers are certainly doing themselves a great deal of good by the compilation of stock lists such as you have printed and distributed today. This is not only an advantage to the manufacturer of hardwood but it is also a benefit to the dealer in hardwood lumber. I do not know what further to say, I am sure. My friend from Indiana has covered the ground fully, and as you know, Indiana is full of speakers, and especially inasmuch as there is soon to be an election—I mean United States—I think he is getting into practice and is traveling about the country for an opportunity to gain some experience in how to address different bodies. It would not surprise me in the least if he took an active part in Indiana politics in the near future. Indiana is full of politicians and has produced some of the greatest statesmen in the country. The lumbermen are always active in any work pertaining to municipal or state legislation. Not very long ago we elected a mayor of Chicago, and, gentlemen, the man who elected him and pushed him to the front was a hardwood lumberman—F. W. Upham. The lumbermen of this country in time will no doubt make themselves felt very strongly and forcefully in the way of forestry matters. This is not only of interest to lumbermen but to the life of the nation itself. We have had statistics presented to us at the Atlantic City meeting and previous meetings showing that the timber in this country will be cut down in from twenty-five to forty years, and I believe it is the duty of lumbermen to agitate and promote interest in the reforestation of this country. Gentlemen, I thank you.

President White announced that he was ready to proceed with election of officers, whereupon W. W. Mitchell moved that a committee of five be appointed to make nominations. The motion was seconded and carried, and the chair appointed as such committee, W. W. Mitchell, R. J. Clark, D. H. Day, G. von Platen and Bruce Odell.

Mr. White: While this committee is bringing in its report we want to work a little on membership. Is there any manufacturer in the house not a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association?



A. F. ANDERSON, MEMBER GRADING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fish: Our Executive Committee held a meeting last Thursday, and under instructions I have been checking Michigan memberships to find out how many were not with us. I find we have thirty-eight as members, and the list shows there are thirty of your members not identified with our work at present. Of course, we would be very glad indeed to have them co-operate with us. Our committee instructed me to spend enough time in Michigan to visit these people. Cadillac looks pretty good to me; I like the state, and I am going to visit with these people.

Mr. White: Before the Nominating Committee makes its report I would like to say that I hope to see a small Forestry Committee appointed for our state, if the new officers can conveniently do this.

Election of Officers.

The Nominating Committee presented its report, after which a motion was made, sec-



J. V. STIMSON, HUNTINGBURG, IND., A PROMINENT VISITOR.

onded and carried, that the report be accepted and adopted as a whole. The officers chosen are as follows:

President, F. A. Diggins.

First Vice President, C. A. Bigelow.

Second Vice President, R. W. Smith.

Treasurer, F. J. Cobbs.

Retiring President White then congratulated Mr. Diggins and escorted him to the chair.

Address of President Diggins.

Mr. White and Gentlemen: On behalf of the lumber manufacturers of Cadillac, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the compliment that you have paid them. I regard this as one more to the Cadillac manufacturers than to myself. I cannot refrain, however, from thanking you personally, for I consider it an honor to preside over the deliberations of a body of this nature. There are perhaps two or three things I want to touch upon shortly. I shall not take time to make a speech because this thing came to me at noon today and I assure you I appreciate it the more because of that. It is not necessary for me to say to you that neither Cadillac nor the chair sought this position and honor. On account of the extreme modesty of my friend Bigelow, who handed his report to the secretary to read, and for that reason was not able to make any remarks, I wish to express my appreciation of the treatment that we received at the hands of the Inspection Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. As you know, I made two visits to Chicago with your committee, and on the occasion of the second, the National Committee was in session to formulate rules, and because of the absence of a Michigan member of that committee I was honored with the appointment by President Russe, as Michigan member of it, and served as such member. With all due respect, gentlemen, to your honesty, intelligence and experience, I want to say publicly that I could not select six men from this body in whom I would have more confidence, or who would treat you more fairly or consider your interests more thoroughly than did that committee. Mr. Fathauer is chairman of that committee, and I say to you, gentlemen, in plain English, that when you see Mr. Fathauer you see a square and honest man. He is not a manufacturer, but a jobber—so-called—but the manufacturers' interests are just as safe in his hands as they would be in the hands of any gentleman present. I wish to pay him that compliment. The other gentlemen on the committee are equally as courteous, as honest, and as capable. Your committee is not entitled to any credit, I think, in securing what they did at Atlantic City. This association is entitled to all the credit. It was because of its wisdom in sending a committee to what might be styled a "Hague conference," rather than fire at the first object which presented itself, that these results have been obtained. You have listened, gentlemen, to the reading of the very able reports of President White and Secretary Odell, and while it may not be necessary to reiterate what they have said, I do wish to repeat emphatically that I shall not only expect your hearty co-operation, but I shall insist upon it. I know my limitations and weaknesses better than any of you, and I know I am prone to sit still if other people sit still, and you know the success of this organization depends almost entirely upon united work. I had something else to say, but because this dignity was thrust upon me so suddenly, I think I have forgotten it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for this honor.

Mr. Day: I wish to have the pleasure of presenting the first motion to you, Mr. President, which is that a vote of thanks be tendered to our retiring president, Mr. White, who has so ably carried on this work, and to the other officers.

Mr. Ballou: I desire in behalf of Cadillac, to extend hearty thanks to Mr. White in particular for the untiring efforts he has put forth in putting this organization through from its infancy to the present time. We began operations one year ago. It looked rather dark at that time but through his efforts I believe we have been brought to our successful position today.

The motion made by Mr. Day, with Mr. Ballou's appreciative amendment, was heartily endorsed by the association, and carried by rising vote.

Mr. Diggins: I trust Mr. White and the other officers will feel that this association has been and is with them.

Mr. White: I thank you, gentlemen. I did not expect such a resolution as this for the little trifling things I have been able to do. I was glad to do anything I did in my weak and humble way, and I wish to say that if there is anything I can do in future, and am in reach, I am at your command.

Mr. Diggins: The chair is advised by the secretary that the by-laws are silent on the method of selecting a board of directors. It consists of sixteen gentlemen. For your guidance I will read the names of the present board. How will you proceed to the election?

Mr. White: I think the directors were appointed by the officers to represent different districts where they can best take care of the work they are needed in. I think everybody here would be very willing to trust it to you and your lieutenants to appoint them.

Board of Directors Selected.

After some discussion of the rules, the work of selecting a board of directors was entrusted to the Nominating Committee, with the understanding that the president, two vice presidents and treasurer be members of it. The following were selected and the secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the entire association for their election:

F. A. Diggins, C. A. Bigelow, R. W. Smith, F. J. Cobbs, Wm. H. White, W. W. Mitchell, R. Hanson, H. Ballou, G. von Platen, R. G. Peters, W. L. Martin, D. H. Day, H. A. Batchelor, R. J. Clark, E. Fitzgerald, H. M. Loud.

The visiting members and guests were then invited by the Cadillac contingent to be their guests the following morning in an auto tour of the points of interest and lumbering operations about the city. Those who remained until Thursday took advantage of the invitation and were taken through the various plants, and for a trip around the lakes which was thoroughly enjoyable.

Next Meeting Place.

C. A. Bigelow extended a cordial invitation to the association to hold its next session in Saginaw, at such time as the president and secretary should elect. The suggestion was agreeable to all concerned, and Saginaw was decided upon as the place where the next meeting shall be called.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to take up the subject of forestry and report later, at their convenience, following out the suggestions of Mr. Fathauer.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Diggins: In regard to a secretary who shall give his entire time to the work of this association, I think it would be proper for you if you so desired, to leave this matter in



FRANK F. FISH, CHICAGO, SECRETARY N. H. L. A. ENTHUSIAST'S ASSOCIATION WORKER.

the hands of the Executive Committee, and let them employ any man whom they may see fit, and I as chairman of the Board of Directors, will endeavor to have a committee appointed in whom you will have confidence.

R. J. Clark: I move we grant the Executive Committee power to act in the appointment of a paid secretary.

On being seconded and put to vote the motion prevailed.

Executive Board Chosen.

Mr. Day: As some of the members of the Board of Directors may not be here tomorrow, I think it would be desirable to hold a meeting right after this one, and wind up its affairs.

Adjournment was then taken and Mr. Day's suggestion acted upon, with the result that the directors chose as an Executive Board F. A. Diggins, W. W. Mitchell and Wm. H. White.



THEODORE FATHAUER, CHICAGO, AN INTERESTED ATTENDANT.

Attendance.

Anderson, A. F., A. F. Anderson, Cadillac.
 Blakemore, Lee, Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ballou, Henry, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
 Bigelow, Chas. A., The Kneeland-Bigelow Co., Bay City.
 Barns, W. E., St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis.
 Clark, R. J., Peninsula Bark & Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Carey, E. G., Harbor Springs Lumber Co., Harbor Springs.
 Campbell, J. T., Wexford Lumber Co., Buckley.
 Cobbs, F. J., Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
 Culver, W. T., Stearns Salt & Lumber Co., Ludington.
 Diggins, F. A., Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
 DeWitt, Walter L., Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co., Traverse City.
 Day, D. H., D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
 Duggan, C. R., Tindle & Jackson, Pellston.
 Danaher, James, Danaher Hardwood Lumber Co., Dollarville.
 Defebaugh, J. E., American Lumberman, Chicago.
 Day, J. N., St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis.
 Fish, Frank F., National Hardwood Lumber Assn., Chicago.
 Fathauer, Theodore, Theodore Fathauer Co., Chicago.
 Fitzgerald, Edward, Mitchell Brothers Co., Cadillac.
 Fuller, L. E., Lumber World, Chicago.
 Gibson, Henry H., HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
 Green, Bruce, Williams Brothers Co., Cadillac.
 Groesbeck, E. C., Stearns Salt & Lumber Co., Ludington.
 Griffin, J. B., Elk Rapids Iron Co., Elk Rapids.
 Gustine, W. F., Wexford Lumber Co., Buckley.
 Gordon, A. E., HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
 Hodges, F. M., Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
 Harris, J. M., Boyne City.
 Hull, W. C., Oval Wood Dish Company, Traverse City.
 Howe, W. C., American Lumberman, Chicago.
 Johnson, Bolling Arthur, American Lumberman, Chicago.
 Klise, E. L., A. B. Klise Lumber Co., Sturgeon Bay.
 Murphy, Jos., Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
 Mitchell, Chas. T., Mitchell Brothers Co., Cadillac.
 Martin, W. L., W. H. White Co., Boyne City.
 Mitchell, W. W., Mitchell Brothers Co., Cadillac.
 MacBride, Thos., Thos. MacBride Lumber Co., Buckley.
 Miller, A. D., Cook, Curtis & Miller, Grand Marais.
 Newark, A. W., Cadillac Handle Co., Cadillac.
 Odell, Bruce, Cummer, Diggins & Co., Cadillac.
 Porter, W. P., East Jordan Lumber Co., East Jordan.
 Shaw, J. M., Cummer, Diggins & Co., Cadillac.
 Saunders, W. L., Cummer, Diggins & Co., Cadillac.
 Sullivan, J., J. Sullivan, Cedar.
 Sullivan, J., Jr., J. Sullivan, Cedar.
 Stimson, J. V., J. V. Stimson, Huntingburg, Ind.
 Smith, O. J., Peters Lakewood Co., Lakewood.
 Von Platen, G., G. von Platen, Boyne City.
 Wellmuth, E. J., American Lumberman, Chicago.
 Williams, M. L., Williams Brothers Co., Mantion.
 Williams, C. F., Williams Brothers Co., Cadillac.
 Weidman, J. S., J. S. Weidman, Weidman.
 White, Jas., W. H. White Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 White, Thos., W. H. White Co., Boyne City.
 White, Wm. H., W. H. White Co., Boyne City.
 Williams, G. F., Williams Brothers Co., Cadillac.

Progress and Value of Tree Planting

In every region of the United States there is at least one forest tree, and generally there are several which can be planted with a complete assurance of commercial success if the plantation is properly established and given proper care. The government has made a very careful study of most of the forest plantations in the United States. Its publications on tree planting may be had free of charge upon application to the Forest Service at Washington. The studies on which they were based were made especially for the benefit of farmers and other land owners, and to prevent the waste of thousands of dollars annually lost by planting the wrong forest trees or by improper care of plantations.

In a recent brochure it is stated by government forestry authorities that reports from all parts of the country show that the past season has undoubtedly been characterized by a more extensive planting of forest trees than any previous year in the history of the United States. The work is progressing very favorably in every state in the Union.

The trees planted have been mainly hardwoods. Several large nurserymen, however, report greater sales of conifers for forest planting than they have ever made before. In the middle West catalpa, black locust, Osage orange and Russian mulberry were the favorite trees; in the North and Northeast preference was given to white pine, chestnut, larch and spruce; in the South the native conifers held the lead, and in California, where the immense annual planting area has been increased to at least five times its former size, eucalyptus had practically a monopoly.

A few figures readily show the value of forest planting from a commercial standpoint. In Pawnee county, Nebraska a 16-year-old catalpa plantation gave a net return of \$152.17 per acre at the time the plantation was cut. This meant an annual

profit of \$6.24 per acre. A 10-year-old plantation of the same species in Kansas showed a net value of \$197.55 per acre. Still another plantation, in Nebraska, gave a net income of \$170.50 per acre when fourteen years old, which amounts to an annual income of \$8.69 per acre. Several equally striking cases could be cited throughout the entire middle West, and it is known that where the catalpa will succeed no other tree will pay so well. Good soil and moisture conditions are, however, essential for success with this tree.

Osage orange has been known to produce as high as 2,640 first-class posts and 2,272 second-class posts per acre, and it is well understood that no posts are better than those of Osage orange. Land producing such a forest as this could hardly be put to a better use, since timber is the easiest of all crops to raise, and from now on will never go begging for a market.

Red cedar in plantations twenty-five years old has reached a value of \$200.54 per acre. European larch used for fence posts or telephone posts reaches an average value of \$200 to \$300. White pine plantations forty years old have exceeded a value of \$300 per acre and it is known that the eucalyptus, even when grown for fuel alone, can compete as to profits with oranges.

It does not take a lifetime to get results. Catalpa often reaches a post size in from eight to ten years, and will give service as a post for from fifteen to forty years. Eucalyptus makes a heavy yield of fuel in seven years, and the crop should nearly always be cut before ten years.

From the manner in which our natural timber has been cut it is clear that each region will have to be made as nearly self-supporting in timber growth as possible. The lesson of the past is that the right forest trees grown in the right way will bring a big profit.

It does not seem probable that, in the near future at any rate, there will be extensive planting in the West Indies of timber woods in uniform groves of one or two species, for the hard and heavy woods are usually of very slow growth and the lighter and quicker growing timbers could not be grown as cheaply as the pine or spruce of our own forests. If there is any tree planting to be done in the West Indies in the future it will probably be confined to trees which yield valuable products, such as rubber, logwood, balata and fustic.

Of the many useful woods that are found in Jamaica the most important are cedar, mahogany, logwood and fustic. Very little of the first two are now exported, though the value of the exports of dyewoods and logwood extract for the last ten years has averaged \$811,915. In this island there are many valuable woods, but the export is practically confined to cedar, which is shipped to Germany for use in the manufacture of cigar boxes. Formerly mora was also exported. The output of timber from Trinidad has shown considerable fluctuations. Last year the value of the exports reached \$69,374. The chief forest product of British Guiana is balata, the export of which amounted in 1906 to 517,335 pounds, valued at \$181,848. Greenheart and mora timbers were exported to the value of \$114,704. The other forest products exported consisted of ordinary lumber, firewood, shingles, hardwood posts, sleepers, etc. A large part of the country is covered with forests containing

In this island, where the forests are in charge of an experienced Indian forest officer, the government has realized the necessity of having a forest policy. This includes the reservation of certain areas of land from sale and their management as forests for the protection of the climate, the regulation of the water supply in the rivers, the prevention of landslips and floods and the production of timber and other forest products.

National Forests.

The Forest Service is out with a little annual entitled "The Use of the National Forests," which explains many points not clear in the minds of a great many people, who do not know the true purpose and use of the national reserves, much as they have heard about them on every side. The special interest of the manual lies in its showing that the policy of the government, both in principle and practice, is for the benefit of every citizen of the country. There is still a tendency to think of the "preserves" as closed to use, and to leave the public lands exposed to unregulated individual exploitation. Where these misapprehensions prevail this little book goes far to correct them. It was written by F. E. Olmsted, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the West and the policy under which the national forests are managed especially fit him to deal with the subject.

Business Humming.

The Williamson Veneer Company, situated corner of East Baltimore and Eighth streets, Highlandtown, a suburb of Baltimore, was incorporated about seven years ago, though the business extends further back. This plant is one of the most complete of its kind in the country and is furnished with all the latest machinery requisite for a business so extensive.

Mr. Williamson reports business moving along in fine style, which assertion is verified by the steady buzz and hum of machinery and the noticeable activity of the large gang of men employed in transferring the immense logs from the nearby railroad tracks to their convenient positions close to the mill.

New Lumber Directory.

Polk's Lumber Directory of the United States, third revised edition, is now being distributed to subscribers. It is nearly fifty per cent larger than the second edition, and the information contained in it is as nearly accurate and up-to-date as it is possible to secure. The publishers do not claim that their directory is absolutely free from error, but that it is an extremely valuable work of reference. The book contains 1,614 pages and is devoted to miscellaneous information; national, state and local

News Miscellany.

Forestry in the West Indies.

In advising that the tropical forests of the West Indies contain many valuable woods, a few of which are already familiar to commerce, but many not yet known to our northern markets, Consul W. W. Handley writes from Trinidad that there are about forty species in the West Indies which commend themselves as wood of quality, which are likely to be heard of in the future. Yet few of the West Indian woods, other than mahogany, cedar, fustic and logwood, are now of much commercial importance in the United States. No large logging industry, such as exists in the United States and Canada, seems practicable in the West Indies. It is very expensive to haul timber from the forests to the coasts, and it is not possible to use river transport, because many of the timbers are too heavy to float. Another obstacle is to be found in the fact that the forests in the West Indies do not, with one or two possible exceptions, consist almost entirely of one or two useful species, such as is the case with forests in our northern states. As a rule the individuals of any one useful species generally exist in an

isolated state, closely surrounded by single trees of many other species, perhaps more or less useless.

Such conditions stand in the way of a steady supply of any particular timber, without which it is almost impossible to establish a market. This difficulty in finding a market for a new kind of wood is that the bulk of the timber trade is limited to a few kinds which every manufacturer keeps in stock. It is more to the interest of the trader to limit his purchases to a few kinds of wood which he can stock largely, and thus buy to a better advantage, than to use a large number of woods which must be purchased in small lots. Hence, fresh arrivals stand little chance of obtaining a footing unless they show peculiar merits. Any wood which resembles in some way the staple timber and will pass under the same name will be readily bought on trial and, if useful, probably adopted. Thus various similar looking woods are sold as cedars, mahoganies or ebonies, and their sole claim to their trade names is often their resemblance in color and grain to better known woods.

lumber associations and exchanges, with location and names of officers; inspection and grading rules of different organizations; laws affecting the lumber interests; list of lumber journals with location, name, dates of issue, subscription price, etc.; followed by classified lists of lumber manufacturers, giving power, kind of saw and lumber used, capacity, etc.; wholesale and retail dealers; planing mills; furniture manufacturers; loggers; logging railroads; implement manufacturers and allied industries; all arranged in a most methodical and handy way. It is compiled by R. L. Polk & Co. of Chicago, Baltimore and Detroit, and is a valuable addition to a lumber library.

Eucalyptus and Catalpa for Ties.

The Illinois Central has been planting hundreds of thousands of catalpa and other trees on its lower reaches down in Louisiana. Catalpa of the right variety is a quick-growing and symmetrical tree and answers remarkably well for railroad ties. Not all roads are as well equipped as the Illinois Central for growing timber on their own property, but land could be secured by others for that purpose, and under proper management would prove a source of great profit rather than of expense to the companies, besides helping the work of reforestry in large part and assisting to conserve the timber now standing.

E. O. Falkner will go to Australia in September for the Santa Fe, he being manager of its tie and timber department. He expects to remain there about two years for the purpose of studying the growth and habits of the eucalyptus or blue gum, with a view to its culture in this country as tie timber. Mr. Falkner has an established reputation as an authority on the subject of tie timber and has made his department of great value to the Santa Fe. He has superintended the construction of tie treating plants along the lines of his road, the one at Somerville, Tex., being the largest of the kind in the world.

Rights of the Seller.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has received from R. J. Darnell of Memphis the subjoined analysis of his position in connection with the rights of the seller in being represented when his lumber is being inspected and delivered and expressions of opinion on the subject that he has received from many prominent members of the trade. This is a subject well worth the consideration of hardwood lumbermen and therefore the document is published in full:

"I have read with a great deal of interest the several articles in the trade papers regarding the question of the seller's rights in the matter of inspection. The American Lumberman says:

"If the seller thinks that he has not received justice he can apply for reinspection and if his claim is sustained thereby he can collect direct from the association, which in turn can recover on the inspector's bond. Seller and buyer have identical rights, privileges and protection."

"In reference to the above I will point out that the seller would never know whether he had received the correct or proper inspection either in quantity or quality, if he has no representative present when the lumber is inspected; he would not have the right to make a complaint because he would be in absolute ignorance as to the inspection made. The buyer only has an opportunity to reinspect the lumber when it is received in his yard, and if it overruns in measurement or is a very high grade he is satisfied, but if it falls short either in grade or quantity he protects himself by having it reinspected by the National association. The seller has no such privilege, because he would never know the quantity or quality that had been shipped.

"The American Lumberman further states:

"The seller is supposed to know the grades of lumber in his yard, and in certain piles, and can inspect the particular lumber sold as often as he pleases before the official inspector goes upon it."

"It seems that the editor of the Lumberman is not familiar with the usual methods of handling hardwood lumber. There are few, if any, manu-

facturers of hardwood lumber who know exactly the quantity and grade in any one pile of lumber. He can tell perhaps within a certain per cent, but not exactly, because few of them ever measure their lumber as it goes in piles, depending upon the inspecting of the lumber when it is shipped, and if a pile of lumber was put up to be firsts and seconds and some of the lumber develops into lower grades, it must be laid out. If the seller knew exactly what was in his piles of lumber it would not be necessary to inspect it when shipping it, but that is the object of the inspection, a matter which the American Lumberman overlooked.

"The proper thing to do would be to correct some of the rules of the National association.

"The HARDWOOD RECORD in its issue of July 10 has the following to say:

"The HARDWOOD RECORD has invariably argued that it is a weakness on the part of any association to attempt to prescribe inspection rules in the interpretation of which all parties in interest do not have an equal part, i. e., a basis upon which the purchase and sale of lumber is conducted. It has repeatedly contended that buyers of lumber, whether they be jobbers or consumers, should be represented in the inspection system. The same arguments should certainly apply in favor of the sellers of lumber. They undoubtedly have the right to be represented when delivery of their lumber is being made, and it is doubtful if the National association can maintain the opposite stand in this particular."

"I have personally discussed this matter with a number of prominent lumbermen, and every one has agreed with me that the seller should be represented, and every one of them has declared that he would not allow an inspector, unless personally acquainted with him, to go on his lumber and make shipment without being represented.

"In discussing the matter over the phone with Mr. Russe he advised that at the late meeting at Atlantic City the matter was taken up, and there were about fifty present, and they all agreed with the association rules except J. W. Thompson, and I take it that Mr. Thompson was the only one out of the fifty that was correct, the balance, or forty-nine, being wrong.

"I will give a reply to one of my letters from the S. Burkholder Lumber Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.:

"Referring to your circular letter of the 2d regarding the right of the seller of a car of lumber to put one of his inspectors on the pile with the National inspector:

"We would not let any inspector on our lumber and not know what he was going to do to it, and no inspector should object to having another inspector on the pile with him. If any inspector could be influenced by our inspector he is not capable of being a National inspector. I do not think there is a man or a firm in the association that would keep an inspector that could be influenced by another inspector on the pile with him. They tell you that you are protected by his bond. How is the seller to know what kind of inspection has been given him when the lumber is in the car and gone? Everybody knows that the buyer with a National inspection certificate will not notify you that he has a better grade than he should have had. When we are buying lumber we always have the seller on the lumber with our inspector and we insist on having our inspector on the lumber with a National inspector."

"I wish to direct particular attention to the following lines in the above letter: 'How is the seller to know what kind of inspection has been given him when the lumber is in the car and gone? Everybody knows that the buyer with a National inspection certificate will not notify you that he has a better grade than he should have had.'

"Reply to letter written J. W. McClure, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club:

"We duly received copy of your circular letter of the 1st, which in itself did not call for a reply, and we now have your letter of the 9th inst. asking for our views on the matter treated of in your letter.

"We can not say that we agree with you on the stand that you have taken. The whole theory of National inspection rests on the foundation that the National inspector is a disinterested party, acting for both seller and buyer under bond to give full justice to both and entirely free from the influences of either. We think that this theory is somewhat defective for the reason that inspection is largely a matter of

judgment and an inspector's judgment is susceptible to variance caused by outside influence acting either consciously or unconsciously on the mind of the inspector.

"We believe, however, that the only way in which national inspection can be made at all satisfactory and serviceable to the members of the association is to have the inspectors as free as possible from any influence. Manifestly, this would not be possible if either the buyer or seller were permitted to put a representative on the lumber pile to keep check on the national inspector. The seller, if he chooses, has the same privilege as the buyer in checking up the national inspector's work, that is, the seller has the privilege of measuring and inspecting the lumber before the national inspector goes on it just as the buyer has the privilege of measuring and inspecting it after the national inspector, but in our judgment it would not be fair to either to allow a representative of the other on the pile with the national inspector, and, if both buyer and seller were represented, naturally there would be no necessity for the services of a national inspector.

"We are therefore of the opinion, as already expressed, that the only method by which national inspection can be made practical and useful to the members of the association is for the inspector to be kept free from all outside influence, which his bond indirectly requires him to do."

"If, as Mr. McClure states, the seller's representative would influence the inspector—if the national association has such inspectors they had best get rid of them. They should be above reproach and influence.

"Again Mr. McClure states that the seller has the same privilege of inspecting the lumber. This everyone knows would incur a useless expense of handling, which Mr. McClure should already know, and can be saved by the seller's representative being present while being first inspected. Mr. McClure states that the national inspector is disinterested and acting for both parties. This can not be true, for it is only the buyer who demands national inspection, and he inspects for the buyer, and we must not believe that national inspectors are to be influenced, but to be able to apply the rules regardless as to who is present.

"Among many others from whom I have received letters agreeing with me are the following:

"Garetson-Greaser Lumber Company, St. Louis; McLean Lumber Company, Memphis; Trimble-Tilman Lumber Company, Decatur, Ala.; Three States Lumber Company, (not members of the association); Anderson-Tully Company, Memphis; Green River Lumber Company, (not members of the association); J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis; Darnell-Taenzler Lumber Company, Memphis; Barney Hines, Memphis; Bennett & Witte, Memphis; Memphis Sawmill Company, Memphis; Gayoso Lumber Company, (not members of the association); Scatcherd & Sons, Memphis; Memphis Rim & Row Company, Memphis, besides a large number with whom I discussed the matter personally.

"I will say in conclusion that it is no reflection upon the inspector nor upon the rules of inspection that we have taken the stand that we have, but it has been a rule of ours for a long time to always be represented when shipping lumber to the customer, except in a few instances where we were personally acquainted with the inspector and were certain that he would do us justice.

"My opinion of these conditions when summarized down is that the first inspection of the lumber from a seller's yard is not an arbitration, but if the shipment is made by the seller, and the buyer finds any fault, and he brings in a national inspector, this is an arbitration and the national inspector, in this instance, is an arbitrator.

"We believe that the inspector himself should be better pleased with a representative being present than run any chance of dissatisfaction after shipment has been made. We maintain that we are right and will continue to do business in the same manner and will always require one of our representatives to be present when shipments are made by a national inspector or another."

R. J. DARNELL."

Building Operations for July.

The long prevailing prosperity in building operations continues with little abatement, practically none if Greater New York be eliminated from the calculations. Official reports from fifty-five leading building centers collected by the American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated, shows a loss in twenty-six cities and a gain in twenty-nine as compared with July, 1906. The losses are comparatively light from a monetary standpoint, with the exception of New York city, which brings down the total decrease to 11 per cent. This decline must be chiefly ascribed to the enormous operations of recent years and the consequent supply of new buildings.

City.	July, 1907, cost.	July, 1906, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 435,464	\$ 472,686	..	7
Allegheny	194,347	165,735	17	..
Baltimore	640,672	1,053,786	..	39
Birmingham	167,870	424,798	..	60
Bridgeport	189,377	247,102	..	24
Buffalo	857,600	1,038,500	..	17
Chicago	5,376,501	4,849,960	10	..
Cambridge	151,635	77,900	94	..
Cleveland	1,365,513	1,120,338	21	..
Chattanooga	378,745	100,575	276	..
Davenport	140,450	42,185	233	..
Dallas	339,039	234,886	44	..
Denver	524,850	432,310	21	..
Detroit	1,574,700	1,062,000	48	..
Duluth	236,835	183,715	28	..
Evansville	213,504	61,633	246	..
Harrisburg	177,875	192,959	..	7
Hartford	219,780	379,615	..	42
Indianapolis	485,949	581,913	..	16
Kansas City	1,053,680	880,555	17	..
*Little Rock	67,003	221,797	..	69
**Louisville	201,180	937,575	..	78
Los Angeles	1,313,020	1,783,628	..	26
Milwaukee	993,300	707,154	40	..
Minneapolis	991,655	1,640,820	..	37
Memphis	432,453	411,995	5	..
Mobile	104,830	75,682	37	..
Nashville	181,876	157,756	15	..
New Haven	252,810	224,738	12	..
New Orleans	278,863	405,617	..	31
Manhattan	7,500,575	9,624,315	..	22
Brooklyn	5,251,275	6,447,125	..	18
Bronx	1,952,485	3,154,405	..	38
New York	14,704,335	19,225,815	..	23
Omaha	432,790	352,859	22	..
Philadelphia	3,784,150	4,065,414	..	7
Paterson	215,089	102,332	110	..
Pittsburg	912,020	1,693,293	..	43
Pueblo	12,752	21,520	..	39
Portland	760,671	740,621	3	..
Rochester	952,925	590,630	61	..
St. Joseph	154,123	72,742	111	..
St. Louis	3,113,515	3,358,779	..	7
St. Paul	1,059,800	510,570	107	..
San Antonio	193,815	102,325	89	..
San Francisco	2,371,501	3,316,709	..	28
Seranton	258,532	298,705	..	13
Seattle	1,569,248	1,502,063	4	..
Spokane	478,303	391,557	19	..
South Bend	205,400	92,215	122	..
Syracuse	342,995	516,360	..	33
Salt Lake City	125,100	187,600	..	33
Topeka	129,320	172,050	..	24
Toledo	206,800	248,591	..	5
Terre Haute	147,050	83,795	75	..
Tacoma	668,650	283,090	136	..
Worcester	401,315	334,740	20	..
Wilkesbarre	170,324	175,808	..	3
Total	\$51,997,858	\$58,488,510	..	11

*Little Rock issued one permit July, 1906, for \$131,000.

**Louisville issued one permit July, 1906, for \$320,000.

A Progressive Concern.

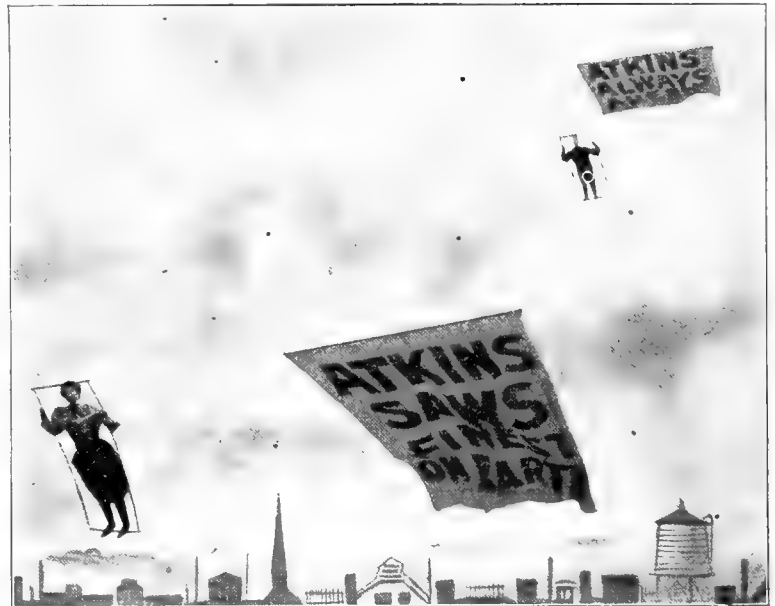
The Steiner Mantel Company, located at corner Fairmount avenue and Eighth street, Highlandtown, a suburb of Baltimore, is one of the most progressive concerns in this section. The company, which is but four years old, manufactures wood mantels and special furniture. Under the able direction of Charles J. P. Steiner, the president and general manager, the growth of this concern has been rapid. In 1903 their floor space was 4,800 square feet, with a capacity of 100 mantels per week; in 1904, 23,400 square feet floor space and 500 mantels per week; in 1905, 55,000 square feet of space and 1,000 mantels per week, and in 1906 they

turned out 1,500 mantels per week, with a floor space increased to 88,000 square feet. This plant is equipped with all the latest machinery, including a number of their own patenting, and has all the facilities of a railroad, which passes close to the property.

Adjoining this plant is the Baltimore Veneer & Panel Company, manufacturers of veneered panels, veneered rolls, built-up tops, drawer fronts, etc. This company is owned and controlled by the officers of the Steiner Mantel Company, and although under a separate charter, obtained about two years ago, the business is under the same management as that of the older company. This concern has proved as successful as the other and has become a decided factor in the market. The two companies jointly are now consuming 10,000,000 feet of hardwoods per annum.

Atkins Ahead Again.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., the famous saw makers of Indianapolis, have a display at the Jamestown Exposition which is extremely novel to say the least and which has attracted no ordinary amount of attention, even in that great assembling place of curiosities and wonders. The exhibit consists of scientific kites from which are suspended large banners, together with the figures of a man and a woman each hanging from



A UNIQUE DISPLAY.

a trapeze. While the accompanying picture gives some idea of the device, it does not convey a very true impression of the startling effect produced upon spectators. The large banners, 30x40 feet, are suspended an eighth of a mile in the air, and between them hover the figures, realistic enough to cause the citizens of Norfolk and visitors to the exposition stiff necks and extra heart-beats from gazing skyward.

Death of Prominent Philadelphian.

At White Face Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., where he and his family have spent their summers for a number of years, Thomas B. Rice, head of the T. B. Rice & Sons Company, large manufacturers of boxes at Philadelphia, dropped dead of apoplexy on July 31. Mr. Rice was sixty years old and was widely known and universally admired.

The members of the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange, of which organization he was at one time president, his son at present occupying that position, feel a personal loss in Mr. Rice's death, as he was greatly beloved by every one connected with the organization, for which

he had done so much. To his family this bereavement is particularly hard at this time, as it follows so closely upon the marriage of his son, William L. Rice, who was married July 24 to Miss Florence Robbins Keen.

Mr. Rice was twice married and leaves a widow and five children. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Manufacturers' Club and the Aronimink Golf Club.

New Michigan Corporation.

William H. White of Boyne City, Mich., and associates have recently organized the Yellow Fir Lumber Company of Portland, Ore., with a capital of \$1,600,000. Mr. White is at the head of the William H. White Company of Boyne City, an important railroad line and a dozen minor corporations in the north-central part of the state. In addition he has recently formed a large company in British Columbia, which will eventually engage in lumber manufacture. The Yellow Fir Lumber Company, just organized, has the following officers: Thomas White, president; James A. White, vice president; William H. White, secretary; W. L. Martin, assistant secretary; George M. Burr, treasurer. The board of directors consists of William H. White, James A. White, Thomas White, all of Boyne City; Amos Musselman of Grand Rapids; J. T. Wylie

An Amusing Letter.

The following enthusiastic and ingenuous letter was recently received from a student at the Biltmore Forest School, conducted by Dr. C. A. Schenck on the estate of George K. Vanderbilt in the Pisgah Forest of North Carolina. The young man decided to spend his summer vacation period in a manner which should provide both recreation and instruction, and that he is not being disappointed in either the letter will show:

PINK BEDS, PISGAH FOREST, N. C., July 10, '07.

My Dear Mother: Your letter came today and I was glad to get it. Have had a pretty hard day of it today and am tired. I wish that Dad was here to hear Dr. Schenck lecture on Forest Utilization. He would then get an idea

what forestry as a practical thing is not mere garden growing, like some people think it is. It seems so funny to me that the public have such strange ideas regarding forestry. They seem to think it is a kind of effeminate study like landscape gardening and the like. The forestry as taught here deals with practical money making in lumbering, and nothing else. Dr. Schenck said today that there is no such thing as conservative forestry. Conservatism means nothing to the real forester, but comparative forestry does. For instance, it would be foolish to practice conservatism in the forests of northern Minnesota. Nature will provide for the second growth of trees and it is not a forester's duty to sprinkle them with watering cans and the like. All the forester does in that line is to see that Nature is unmolested in providing for the second growth. We don't plant a tree where we cut one down. There is no money in forestry the way the government is now teaching it. They do not teach practicability along with professional forestry, but other college forestry schools are all doing government work. Doc Schenck operates this forest with the best money-making methods possible. He teaches us the art of lumbering, even how to pile lumber in cars so that the customer buys air besides wood! We have been learning lately such things as this—methods of sawing logs, different saws used, how logs warp, split, and check and remedies for splitting and checking. By checking logs I mean the splitting of a log after it has been cut, along with its grain as is seen in most Nos. 2 and 3 lumber. To remedy this there are various methods, viz., winter cutting, strips of bark left near the end of peeled logs, deadening, S shaped iron clamps driven into logs, boards nailed onto the ends, earth covering at the end, red lead painting for export logs. This is what our forestry teaches. Many logs are cut up for twos and threes, owing to defects like this, which if they had been treated properly could make first grade lumber.

I tell you forestry is a great thing and I am getting to like it more every day. I can't stand this geology, etc., that Doc is having us take to make forest life interesting, though. Geology, you know, deals with stones and rocks, and his idea is to acquaint a fellow with them enough so that when he goes through the forest he can distinguish rocks and their relation to the soil on which the trees are growing. If any of your educational club friends ask you if I am studying conservative forestry you tell them no, I am studying to be a lumberman. Smith says it's fierce the opinion people get of a forester. He says they look upon him as one of those fellows Roosevelt calls a molly-coddle. He is continually getting pamphlets, magazine articles, etc., from girls, containing articles written generally by some woman, upon the care and preservation of our trees, which are full of B. S. and do not relate to forestry at all. We don't read such things as that. The American Lumberman, New York Lumber Trade Journal and the HARDWOOD RECORD are the magazines we read in connection with our work. I guess I am doing a little "this will be me" talk along here, only being here two weeks, but I wanted to give you an idea of the work. The practical work is hard and is just as hard I know as I can get in Dad's lumber yard. I mean by practical work, field work which we do every afternoon.

I want you and Dad to be here the last week in August and I will take Dad up here in the mountains with me for a day or so and give him a few ideas. Would like to stay here and finish my course out now but guess I will wait and have a year or two of college life before I finish at Biltmore. I want to get my degree from here and am going to make up my mind before entering college that I will come back to Biltmore.

Well, Hon. Smith is hollering for me to put out the light and turn in as he wants to sleep. He is lying in his bunk smoking. Write to me

often. I have bought me a pair of leather putters for riding and tramping through the brush as my high shoes get wet every time and I have to dry them out on odd days. I love you lots.

CHARLES.

Change of Base.

D. S. Hutchinson, the premier hardwood flooring salesmen of the country, has resigned his position with the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company of Nashville, Tenn., and has made an alliance with the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis, to which company he goes in the capacity of sales manager. Mr. Hutchinson is probably not only the best flooring salesman in the country, but he has an acquaintance that reaches from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. To his friends he is familiarly known as "Hutch," and to the trade at large as an indefatigable business getter.

Mr. Hutchinson has had long experience in the flooring trade. He was associated with the T. Wilce Company of Chicago for nine years and for the past four has been with the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company. During the time Mr. Hutchinson has been with the latter company the business of the house has increased tenfold, very largely through his salesmanship.

The Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis, with which Mr. Hutchinson is now allied, has a plant that is two years old, with



D. S. HUTCHINSON, CRACK SALESMAN WITH ARTHUR HARDWOOD FLOORING CO., MEMPHIS.

about the same capacity as the Nashville institution, and this capacity is now being greatly increased. The product of the factory in the past has been exclusively oak flooring, manufactured from the superior quality of oak that is produced in the Memphis district. Hereafter it will take on the production of beech flooring, as well as hardwood moldings.

The company's superintendent is T. J. Humphreys, who has the reputation of being one of the most skilled mechanics and flooring manufacturers in the country. The lumber purchasing and handling end of the business is in charge of H. R. Hearst, a man thoroughly posted on this end of the business. L. P. Arthur, who organized this company something over two years ago, is to be congratulated on the selection of such a trio of talent as he has secured in Messrs. Hutchinson, Humphreys and Hearst. This fact combined with his excellent source of supply, fine plant and the splendid railroad service out of Memphis, which has no less than eighteen outlets by rail, should insure a great future for the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The West Virginia Veneer Company, Roncove, W. Va., has been organized to succeed to the business of Williamson & Co. of that place.

D. E. Lollar of Black's Ferry, Ky., has sold his farm at Marrowbone to C. W. Alexander, J. R. Keen, J. E. Coe and others of Burksville. The land comprises about 1,000 acres and the purchasers paid \$10,000 for it. It is said to be the finest body of timber in southern Kentucky, 900 acres of it being virgin land.

A newly imported wood, used for high-class cabinet work and handsome piano stock is the Tasmanian myrtle. It is a rich pink color, hard and close grained.

The Brazos Hardwood Lumber Company, Marlin, Tex., has been succeeded by the Brazos Lumber Company.

The new mill of John A. Reitz & Son at Evansville, Ind., which has only recently been completed, is one of the best mills in that section of the great hardwood state. It is equipped with the latest machinery throughout and has a capacity of 75,000 feet a day. It was erected to replace the one lost by the firm through fire last winter.

The W. E. Dillard Manufacturing Company of Petersburg, Va., has been organized to engage in the manufacture of saw handles and general woodwork. The president and general manager of the company is W. E. Dillard.

A sawmill with a capacity of 50,000 feet a day is being erected at Onalaska, Tex., by William Carlisle & Co. Hardwoods and yellow pine will be manufactured. William Carlisle, L. O. Jackson and William Pritchard are the principal owners of the concern.

L. B. Bristol and Isador Wallace of Statesville, N. C., and Sheriff McDowell of Morgantown recently purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of valuable timber land in McDowell county. The property contains a rich growth of oak, poplar and pine timber and is within easy reach of ample railroad transportation.

Fire at the operations of the Lanham Lumber Company at Lebanon, Ky., destroyed the entire plant with the exception of the office building and one warehouse. The company manufactured hardwood flooring and was one of the most successful concerns of the kind in the state. The loss sustained was about \$35,000, with only \$7,500 insurance. State Senator Harry Lancaster and his father, B. J. Lancaster, were the principal stockholders in the concern. It is probable that the plant will be rebuilt.

John Nagely, Sr., of New Philadelphia, O., died Saturday, August 2, from valvular disease of the heart. Mr. Nagely was born in Switzerland in 1832, and in 1861 came to this country. For forty-five years he was a resident of New Philadelphia. He was first employed by the Champion Planing Mills and in 1870 was admitted as partner. In 1880 he became identified with William H. Criswell, and on his death his sons were taken into the business, the firm being styled the John Nagely Lumber Company. Mr. Nagely leaves eight children to mourn his death, and a multitude of friends, numbering almost the entire population of his home town, where he was regarded as one of the most upright and honored citizens.

The Prindle tract of hardwood timber, near Livingston Manor, N. Y., has just been sold for \$12 an acre. There are 3,000 acres in the tract.

The Johns & Brown Company of Aurora, Ill., will soon begin the erection of a new warehouse. The company makes a specialty of sideboards, bookcases, mantels, showcases, store, office and bank fixtures, and carries a stock of the best grades of hardwood lumber.

The Illinois Hardwood Lumber Company of West Virginia has received a charter at Little

Rock, Ark. It is capitalized at \$20,000. G. O. Cooley of Texarkana is agent.

A few months ago the first cargo of Japanese lumber ever shipped to Australia was landed in Melbourne and met with such a ready market that a further shipment has just arrived and there seems every probability of a permanent business being established. The cargoes consist of pine, oak, ash and basswood, in logs of various sizes squared by the ax only, and it is said can be landed in Australia at a lower figure than other imported lumber.

Herman Kimmerow, Edward McGlade and Albert Ruthenberg are the incorporators of a new concern which will engage in the manufacture of woodwork for banks, offices and stores, furniture, sash, doors and all kinds of finish at Cedar Falls, Iowa. The company has leased large quarters in the Monarch Stack and Feeder building and has already commenced operations. A complete line of up-to-date machinery has been purchased, which will be increased as necessity requires.

Work on the large plant which the Thompson & Ford Lumber Company is erecting at Sour

Lake, Tex., is progressing nicely and the company expects soon to be able to begin operations in it. The mill will cut hardwood exclusively and a complete line of fine stock will be produced. The company also contemplates building 150 houses for its employees in the near future; there will be in the neighborhood of 600 of them.

The Premier Hardwood Company has been incorporated at St. Louis, Mo., with \$25,000 capital stock by Paul Brown, S. H. Wright and Walter Ball.

The Interstate Lumber Company has moved to main offices from Wichita, Kan., to Bennington, I. T., where it has extensive hardwood interests. This will facilitate the handling of business, as the offices will be nearer the milling operations.

The Standard Veneer Door Company has been incorporated to succeed to the business of John Frey at Archbold, O. Mr. Frey operated a large planing mill and manufactured sash, doors and interior finish on an extensive scale. The new company will engage in the manufacture of veneered doors exclusively.

ing of the board, showing the rapidity with which this organization is adding to its numbers.

Boston.

William E. Litchfield returned last week from a western trip. He left again the first of this week for New York and the South.

Charles C. Batchelder, treasurer of the Boston Lumber Company, is traveling through Switzerland. He will return home about the middle of September.

W. F. Conrey has succeeded Louis P. Collins as superintendent and general manager of the Derryfield Lumber Company, Manchester, N. H. Mr. Conrey comes from California, where he has had a wide experience in the lumber business. Mr. Collins, who was obliged to give up business on account of sickness, is still in very poor health.

Edward M. Eames of the Boston Lumber Company reports that they have some Oregon fir timbers en route from Oregon, which measure 36x36x70 feet. Mr. Eames reports the market for chestnut poles very firm, and states that Connecticut shippers are working farther from the railroads, which incurs extra expense, and prices are increasing. The market for native oak is demoralized at present, as the large purchasers are overstocked. Orders, where sizes are easy, could be placed today at about \$2 under prices ruling a year ago.

John C. Barker, Hartford, Conn., died at his home in that City July 21, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Barker for many years was engaged in the lumber business.

G. W. Appleby of the Appleby Lumber Company, Jamestown, N. Y., was a recent visitor in this market. This concern is a large dealer in hardwoods.

A. V. Bartholomew, Greenwich, Conn., has established a cabinet-making business in that place.

Among the recent imports from Calcutta and Colombo of interest to the lumber trade were massive logs of cocoa wood, measuring twenty-five feet in length and weighing fully two tons each.

The following circular has been issued by the Boston and Maine railroad, governing the storage of lumber in Boston:

"All cars of lumber not unloaded within ninety-six hours after they are placed upon the delivery tracks will be stored at the expense of the owner, unless orders are received, within ninety-six hours from time of arrival that track delivery is required, in which case such cars will be subject to the rules of the New England Car Service Association, from the date of arrival.

"Lumber, in carloads, will be stored by the Boston & Maine railroad, until its storage capacity is exhausted, at the following rates: Unloading, 20 cents per net ton; minimum charge, \$3 per car; storage, 50 cents per net ton per month or fraction thereof; minimum charge, \$7.50 per car.

"In case lumber is held in cars for the convenience of the railroad, the same storage charge will be made as applied to lumber stored in the lumber sheds. All lumber is held at owners' risk of fire."

The Farrar-Jones Lumber Company has been incorporated in Boston with a capital stock of \$70,000. The incorporators are: George M. Faulkner, Leonard A. Faulkner and Emma E. Mullen.

New York.

The big fire which visited Coney Island last Monday, entailing a property loss of \$1,500,000, destroyed a large number of frame structures, and it being at the height of the season, the rush to rebuild, which was begun immediately after the fire, is already providing a big volume of business to the yards of the district catering to that section. Coney Island is practically all built of frame structures and the large area

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

The Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., is establishing a storage and distributing yard for southern hardwoods at Evansville, and a similar yard for northern hardwoods at Michigan City. Its general offices and yard will be continued in South Bend, however.

Bliss & Van Auken of Saginaw, Mich., are out with the August installment of their unique calendar advertisement. This time the Wolverine cables a catchy message from Japan.

Thomas W. Howlett, representing the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, the prominent manufacturers of veneer drying apparatus, was a caller at the Record office August 2.

Walter Müller of the well-known importing house of J. F. Müller & Sohn, 300 Verlängerstrasse, Hamburg, Germany, will visit this country in the near future and expects to arrive in Chicago the latter part of September.

A. W. Dunn of Singleton, Dunn & Co., 17 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland, was a pleasant caller on the Chicago trade August 1.

The Lumbermen's Credit Association, 77 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, and 116 Nassau street, New York, is out with its July reference book, which is even more complete and comprehensive in its scope than previous issues. A large number of names have been added and ratings carefully considered. The service which the association is able to render lumbermen through this medium is of inestimable value and few offices are without it.

The Chicago Car Lumber Company of the Pullman building, this city, is about to build a planing mill and woodworking plant at South Chicago, which it will operate in connection with a distributing hardwood and yellow pine yard.

D. S. Hutchinson, formerly of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company of that city and now with the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis, was a caller at the Record office the early part of the week. Mr. Hutchinson and his family spent several days in the city.

J. W. Thompson, the "tall white ash of Memphis," was a visitor to the Chicago trade the first of the week.

Edward E. Skeele of the Estabrooke-Skeele Lumber Company of this city returned last week from a two weeks' fishing trip at Lake Mills, Wis.

A. W. True of the True & True Company, large manufacturers of doors in this city, is

back in the harness again after an enjoyable month at Casco Bay, Me.

E. R. Van Buren has joined the forces of the McCauley-Saunders Lumber Company of this city to handle red cypress in the Chicago district. Mr. Van Buren has for many years been a member of the firm of Walter Shoemaker & Co. of Chicago and retired from that concern to take up the new work. He is well known in the local trade and will undoubtedly make good.

Henry Maley, pioneer hardwood manufacturer of Edinburg, Ind., was a Chicago visitor the latter part of last month. Mr. Maley expressed himself as well satisfied with conditions and said that his customers are calling for his famous oak and other lumber about as fast as it can be turned out.

Allen O. Hayward of M. A. Hayward & Sons of Columbus, O., was in Chicago recently for a few days on his way to Portland, Ore., where he will locate permanently. Mr. Hayward is the eldest son of Morris A. Hayward, head of the Columbus concern, and resigned his connection with his father's firm to seek improvement of his health on the coast. He intends to study Pacific coast timber thoroughly and to learn the business of handling these woods from the tree to the yard.

C. L. Willey of this city, who has recently established a large sawmill and veneer factory at Memphis, was surprised to hear that persons engaged in sinking an artesian well on the property there struck oil. This discovery led to more or less agitation among exploiters of such properties, and even the purchase of some adjacent land.

James M. Schultz of Schultz Brothers recently underwent an operation at the Michael Reese Hospital, from which he is recovering nicely. He has left for Mackinac, where he will rest for a couple of weeks.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held in the association offices in the Rector building, this city, July 25. There were present: W. H. Russe, Memphis, president; O. O. Agler, Chicago, first vice president; Frank E. Fish, Chicago, secretary, and Earl Palmer, Paducah, Ky.; Charles H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.; G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. Thompson, Memphis, and Theodore Fathauer, Chicago, directors. Nothing of especial importance was taken up at the meeting, the business being largely of a routine nature. Forty new members were admitted to the association, all of whom had applied for membership since the last meet-

burned will consume a great amount of lumber of all kinds in rebuilding.

An announcement of special interest to the hardwood trade comes from Albany, N. Y., that Governor Charles E. Hughes has appointed Maurice M. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., to succeed Charles F. Howard, resigned, as a member of the State Board of Managers of Reformatories. Mr. Wall is widely known in this city and in western hardwood circles and his many friends will undoubtedly be pleased to learn of this honor which has been conferred upon him.

W. D. Magovern of Magovern & Bowen, hardwood flooring specialists of 29 Broadway, leaves August 10 for a three weeks' rest in the Adirondack mountains. Mr. Magovern reports the hardwood flooring trade very fair. His firm handles the product of the Thomas Forman Company of Detroit.

Manager C. O. Shepherd of the Emporium Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, will leave about the first of September for a brief vacation and home coming to his native heath, Hillsboro, O. He reports the general hardwood situation as quite satisfactory.

Paul W. Fleck of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers and dealers of Bristol, Tenn., spent several days in town this week on business, having come over from the Philadelphia office of his company.

W. W. Lockwood, manager of the local branch of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, left on July 30 for a three weeks' vacation at Digby, N. S. From there he will make a tour of inspection of the property of the Anthony Lumber Company at South Maitland, which he and other members in his company recently acquired. A fine new mill has been installed during the year, which has just started operations, cutting for the eastern markets.

George M. Stevens, Jr., of the Stevens-Eaton Company, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from a brief pleasure and business trip north. He is spending the week ends at Avon, N. J. The hardwood department of this company is enjoying a good trade under the management of T. S. Miller and matters in that department are reported as currently satisfactory.

Waldron Williams of I. T. Williams & Son, Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, is expected home from Europe August 7 after a three months' pleasure trip.

E. J. Marsh, secretary of the Sea Coast Lumber Company, cypress specialists, 1 Madison avenue, is sojourning for several weeks in Canadian pleasure resorts and on business in the Dominion. The cypress situation is reported as very satisfactory.

W. C. Thomson, Doyle, Thomson & Co., 16 Beaver street, is recovering from an operation recently undergone at the Flower hospital, Manhattan. In the meantime, F. H. Doyle is holding matters well in hand and reports a very fair volume of trade for this season of the year. This company has some good hardwood connections in the local trade and its trade is constantly increasing.

The local Hoo-Hoo under the leadership of Vicegerent Charles F. Fischer, hardwood retailer of 1916 Park avenue, are completing subscriptions toward the Atlantic City fund for the entertainment of the delegates and friends to the annual meeting of the order there in September. New York will be well represented financially as well as personally at the meeting and from the reports received from other cities every indication points to a royal time and welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bill of Baltimore and George F. Craig of G. F. Craig & Co., Philadelphia, arrived last week on the White Star Liner Celtic after a lengthy pleasure trip abroad. They were greeted at the dock by Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Perry and Allan Dill.

H. D. Billmeyer, Billmeyer Lumber Company,

Cumberland, Md., was a recent visitor in the interest of business. This company makes a specialty of ship oak and heavy oak timber and Mr. Billmeyer reports the situation as very satisfactory. The demand for this class of material is strong at the present time and the outlook is good. While here Mr. Billmeyer booked some very nice business.

The Marshall Lumber Company is the name of a new wholesale house just incorporated in Brooklyn, headquarters 26 Court street, by M. Marshall, who for twelve years past has been associated with the Brooklyn house of Louis Bossert & Son. The capital of the new company is \$10,000 and it will deal in hardwoods and pine. The officers are as follows: President, James Flynn; vice-president, M. E. Marshall, and secretary, A. J. Fogerty.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business and in collaboration with their local representative A. B. Wetmore. He reports general inquiries for hardwoods good and business fully up to the season.

The proposition of settlement promulgated by the Creditors' Committee of the Ross Lumber Company, Manhattan and Jamestown, N. Y., is being circulated among the creditors and according to general reports is being generally signed. Under its provisions the business of the company will be continued and it should terminate its embarrassment speedily.

Captain Lowell Talbot of Chase, Talbot & Co., 29 Broadway, and for many years the leading figure in the Metropolitan wholesale circles, died at his residence in Brooklyn, July 23, in the 68th year of his age.

The sash, door and blind plant of L. Bernstein of 1001 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Manhattan, was burned July 25, entailing a loss of \$8,000.

William Lake Rice, the popular Philadelphia lumberman, president of the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange and principal in the firm of T. B. Rice & Son, that city, was united in marriage in this city at the North Baptist Church on July 24 to Miss Florence Robbins Keen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Keen of this city.

Adler Siegle & Co. have engaged in the sash, door and blind business at 340 Junius street, Brooklyn.

Charles Hill of the Northern Lumber Company, Flatiron building, accompanied by Mrs. Hill, sailed for Europe via Boston to be gone until September. The hardwood department of this company, which is in charge of Albert Steinbach, is enjoying a profitable trade.

J. E. Kelly of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, well-known saw manufacturers of Fitchburg, Mass., was at the local office of the company in this city last week prior to starting on a trip to the southeastern sawmill section.

F. R. Whiting, Janney-Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, was in the city last week en route to Brewster, N. Y., where he will spend his vacation.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of the Boice Lumber Company, Philadelphia, accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd, passed through the city during the fortnight en route for a two weeks' outing in the Maine woods.

J. J. McKelvey, who is prominently associated with the underwriting management of the Lumber Insurance Company and the Adirondack Fire Insurance Company in New York, headquarters 84 William street, sailed for a business and pleasure trip to the cities of England and the continent on Thursday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Both of the above insurance companies are enjoying a large volume of business among the lumber trade.

At a largely attended meeting of the lumber and building material interests at Newark, N. J., on July 24 at the headquarters of the New

Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, it was decided to organize a freight traffic bureau under which a test case could be made under the new demurrage and car service law just passed by the New Jersey legislature. The lumber and building material firms throughout the state are aroused to energetic action in a determination to enjoy their full rights under the new law and to relieve as far as possible the very unsatisfactory state of freight transportation.

Fire in the cabinet and trim plant of Bender & Brossman, 303 Canal street, did damage of \$1,500 August 2.

W. K. Knox of Lucas E. Moore & Co., 11 Broadway, will leave next week for a brief pleasure tour. He reports the hardwood lumber and stave trade as firm and looks for a good trade for the balance of the year.

Philadelphia.

A meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held August 2, when a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy to be presented to the family of T. B. Rice of T. B. Rice & Sons Company, who died July 31 at Lake Placid, N. Y. The committee was also to select an appropriate floral piece to be sent to Mr. Rice's funeral.

The Retail Lumbermen's Association of Philadelphia held its regular monthly meeting at the Lumbermen's Exchange rooms August 1, Wm. C. MacBride, vice-president, in the chair. There was a very full attendance, but only routine business was transacted.

The Edwin F. Smith Company, manufacturers of veneer machinery, 479 North Fifth street, is being reorganized. More capital has been added and the business will be considerably extended. The concern has been joined by Royden Rothermel, formerly of the Coe Manufacturing Company, Painesville, O., who is thoroughly conversant with the veneer situation throughout the country and who will have charge of the sales department.

H. H. Maus & Co., Inc., report business moving along smoothly. Although not rushed as a few months ago trading for this time of year is satisfactory. Mr. Maus is spending some little time at their mill near Rockfish, Va.

The Kirby & Hawkins Company is adding a new line to its business. In connection with railroad ties they will now handle hardwoods and cypress. At this time they are placing on the market a hardwood fence paling which is said to be far more durable than that made of soft woods. They expect shortly to make some desirable connections and will employ thoroughly efficient men to look after the hardwood department.

The Holloway Lumber Company states that although trading is not so heavy as in the recent past their July business has turned out better than in former years.

The Hindle Lumber Company is marching steadily to the front. They have already outgrown their present quarters and will move soon to their new yard, Twenty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry road, where they will have a capacity for about 5,000,000 feet of lumber. A large shed will be erected for the protection of their best grades of material and they will have the benefit of two railroad sidings 250 feet long. When thoroughly established they will do a general lumber business, instead of, as heretofore, confining themselves to hardwoods alone. They report the month of July to have been eminently satisfactory and are looking forward to a good fall trading.

The J. S. Kent Company reports that although there is a little lull in trading at present they have no complaints to make over trade conditions. Their July business was better than that of July, 1906, and their total of sales this year is ahead of the same period of last year. They are anticipating fair trading for the fall. L. E. Walton and J. P. Walton of this concern are

spending their vacation at Lake George, N. Y. The company recently engaged Jos. G. Wells of Bloomsburg, Pa., as salesman to look after New York state and the coal regions in Pennsylvania.

The Owen M. Bruner Company reports business good. Mr. Bruner states that the June business has exceeded the same month of last year by \$14,000 and that of July also has surpassed same month of 1906. So far this year sales are ahead of 1906. Henry Whelpton, secretary and treasurer of the company, is making a visit to the mill districts, posting himself as to conditions there.

The Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Company's lumber mill at South Norfolk was visited by fire recently, but the machinery fortunately was not damaged. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

The carriage factory and lumber yard of Rauch & Hendwerk, situated on the outskirts of Pleasant Corner, Pa., was destroyed by fire July 27. The loss is placed at about \$20,000.

Fire destroyed the sawmill of Gee & Perry at Trout Run, Pa., July 26; loss about \$7,000. Perry and his foreman, in their efforts to save property, are said to have been themselves severely burned.

Samuel U. Reinoehl, head of the Reinoehl Lumber Company at Lebanon, Pa., died on July 30, aged 68.

The Charles Bond Company, mill supplies, 518 and 520 Arch street, has increased its capital to \$125,000.

The Dimensions Stock Lumber Company, Williamsport, Pa., was incorporated under Delaware state laws July 30; capital stock \$50,000.

The Grimes Furniture Company, Carnegie, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania state laws July 27; capital \$5,000.

Carl Oesterreich, president of the Carl Oesterreich Company, cabinet makers, this city, died suddenly on July 25.

It is announced that T. R. Harter & Co., Lock Haven, Pa., have added two more West Branch timber tracts to their holdings. Recently they closed a deal for a tract of land in Chapman township, Clinton county, from which it is estimated they will be able to cut 5,000,000 feet of lumber. They have also purchased the Jacob Springer tract at Cammal, Lycoming county, which will yield 500,000 feet, and are said to be still negotiating for other tracts.

Williamsport sawmills, it is reported, are getting nearly as many logs by rail as by river drives, the logs being rolled from the cars into the ponds over docks. On July 19 a train of about twenty cars of logs arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, which it is said is the average daily number of cars coming in. A few times as high as thirty have arrived. It is estimated that a hundred or more carloads a week are now arriving. The logs come from the $\frac{1}{2}$ ix Run section, being hauled over the low-grade division of the Pennsylvania.

Correspondents of the Commercial Museum in many parts of the world are sending weekly reports to the institution, in nearly all of which attention is called to the enormous demand from foreign parts for American trolley cars. From the reports it is evident that several large foreign countries are virtually dependent upon American sources for their supplies of rolling stock. Not only do these inquiries come from all parts of Europe, but from the interior of Africa, Asia, Australia and all parts of South America as well. The Brill Company of this city, for instance, has just shipped to Buenos Ayres an order of seventy-five semi-convertible trolley cars and ten double-track cars having the same window system. This company is working now on orders for equipment which will take up the entire output of its plant for the next twelve months and has on hand contracts for the shipment of cars to Italy, Spain, the Congo region, the West Indies, Chile and other points. To what agency this increased demand for American street cars is to be attributed it is hard to say, but indications are that the constant activity of American builders

in the improvement of their cars and the embodying in them of new advantages of construction and equipment has had much to do with their popularity.

It will be interesting to all lumbermen to learn that the minimum amount of freight allowed in carload lots of lumber, which formerly was 30,000 pounds, will now be advanced to 34,000 pounds. This advance is to take effect on August 1 and will cover freight in Ohio east of the Mississippi river, the lower part of Michigan and the whole of New York and Pennsylvania.

Baltimore.

W. D. Floyd, chief inspector for John L. Alcock & Co., hardwood exporters of this city, died July 27 of cholera morbus after an illness of only a few days. Mr. Floyd had represented John L. Alcock & Co. in the West Virginia field for about ten years. Mr. Floyd was a Mason and also belonged to the Odd Fellows, Elks, Red Men and Hoo-Hoo, being at the time of his death vicegerent snark of the Northern District of West Virginia. He is survived by his wife and a son and daughter, the son, Oron L. Floyd, has succeeded to his position with John L. Alcock & Co.

The Chattanooga Lumber Company, which was organized last January with Baltimore interests predominant and has since purchased an extensive tract of timber near Madison, S. C., is erecting an eight foot band mill on the tract and expects to be ready for operation in about ninety days. The mill will be on the main line of the Southern Railway and will have a capacity of about 40,000 feet per day. A short end of track is to be built and when this is completed the work of putting up the machinery will be pushed as rapidly as possible. A planing mill is also to be erected, and will be run in connection with the sawmill. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000 and its officers are: John Lochrie, Windber, Pa., president and treasurer; D. T. Price, Baltimore, vice president, and Winfield S. Price, Baltimore, secretary. The Messrs. Price are members of the Price Hardwood Company of Baltimore, which concern will act as selling agents for the output of the plant. The latter is to be of the Allis-Chalmers pattern. About 40 per cent of the timber on the company's tract is of yellow pine, 10 per cent white pine and the balance poplar and hardwoods.

J. H. Baird, scrivener of the Supreme Nine of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, was in Baltimore July 23 to confer with various members of the order relative to the forthcoming concatenation in Atlantic City. Sentiment here appears to be crystallizing in favor of John L. Alcock as the next supreme snark of the universe. Mr. Alcock is immensely popular, and has taken an active interest in the order ever since it found a foothold in Baltimore.

The Eisenhauer-MacLea Company is now fully settled in its new location at the northeast corner of Eastern and Central avenues. For the office force a comfortable two-story frame building has been erected. The interior of the first floor is finished in ash, while the second story, which is chiefly taken up by a big apartment, that can be used as a board room, is done in mahogany. The work is a good advertisement for two of the principal woods handled by the company. In the yard is a spacious shed with room for several million feet of lumber, and the company has storage room elsewhere.

Another concern which will have to vacate the wharf district included in the territory reserved by the city for its dock improvements will be Carter, Hughes & Co., dealers in hardwoods. This firm has discontinued its yard business and will in the future confine itself to the car lot trade, and it is the reported intention of the members to get offices up town. Nearly all the lumber at present in the yard

belongs to the Reliable Furniture Company. Mr. Hughes recently returned from a trip to Troutdale, Va., where the Iron Mountain Lumber Company, the manufacturing end of the firm, has several saw mills in operation under the personal supervision of David T. Carter, the senior member. Mr. Hughes paid his partner a visit to confer with him on various business matters, and also arranged to take the cuts of several mills. After a brief stay at Atlantic City he has taken up the routine of the home office once more.

William M. Burgan, president of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and a widely known dealer in cypress, has returned from a trip of some weeks to Yellowstone Park and various other points of interest in the far West. He was accompanied by his wife and son.

E. A. Beckley of Crosby & Beckley, the well-known hardwood firm of New Haven, Conn., was in Baltimore last week.

Norman James about ten days ago visited the plant of the Pigeon River Lumber Company in western North Carolina, it being one of his regular inspection trips.

Mann & Parker of this city are at present working on the construction of their new mill at Robbins Neck, S. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The company expects to put the mill in operation early in September. The mill, which will be one of the most thoroughly equipped and up-to-date lumber mills in the state, will have a capacity of from 30,000 to 40,000 feet per day. Ash, red gum, oak, cottonwood, cypress, hickory and rosemary pine will be manufactured. The facilities for preserving the wood in the yards are of the very latest. The company will install a steam house, where the red gum will be steamed on leaving the saw before being taken to the yards, thus preventing stain. The yard foundations for piling lumber are such that ample room is given underneath for the circulation of air, and are especially arranged for convenience and rapidity of loading. Five miles of railroad track have already been constructed.

Pittsburg.

The McCabe Lumber Company of Warren, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$140,000 by Thomas McCabe, C. W. Stone, R. G. Chapel, J. P. Jecerson and A. J. Hezelture, all of Warren. It will have a hardwood operation in northern Pennsylvania.

The Crescent Lumber Company announces a better call for white oak ties, 6x8x8, than for months. Its inquiry for mixed stock is not so flattering. The company has lately made quite a bit in this market with its stocks of cypress poles and ties and now has over 25,000 in stock.

The Windber Lumber Company of Windber, Pa., is building a plant to manufacture insulating pins for use on cross arms of telegraph and telephone poles. Ten men will be employed.

The Meredith-Miller Lumber Company of Davis, W. Va., with a capital of \$10,000, has just been incorporated by E. N. Miller of New Kensington, Pa.; H. F. Miller, J. J. Miller of Tarentum, Pa.; W. R. Meredith of Punxsutawney, Pa., and E. W. Meredith of Fuller, Pa.

A. Germain of the Germain Company is taking a two weeks' trip through the South. This company expects to bestir itself a little more this fall in the hardwood business.

William R. Cornelius, sales manager of J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company for the past four years, has resigned that position and expects to go into business for himself. The Moorhead Company is running three mills near Kittanning, Pa., and is getting its full share of the local hardwood trade since moving its general offices to Pittsburg.

The C. H. Knapp Lumber Company, capital \$50,000, is a new concern formed under Pennsylvania laws by C. H. Knapp, Lester B. Hartman and H. W. Pyles, all of Williamsport, Pa.

J. C. Hall of Eatons, W. Va., has bought 200

acres of oak and poplar timber land near Volcano Junction on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Ritchie County, West Virginia. It will be cut off at once.

Hamilton Bros., who have operated a large planing mill at Leetsdale very successfully for the past six years, are now fully established in the wholesale lumber business in the Fulton building on Sixth street. Both are thoroughly experienced lumbermen and they are driving into the local trade with a vim.

O. H. Rectanus of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company finds that the hardwood business is the most encouraging feature of the trade at present. He has lately taken a pretty thorough survey of West Virginia operations at close range. A. M. Turner is spending two weeks at the company's plants in the South.

The Henderson Lumber Company last week booked orders for 1,250,000 feet of hardwood.

Three former members of the West Virginia Lumber Company, Robert Jenkins Jr., Charles J. Kappler and George E. Bartlett, have united their efforts in the Vigilant Lumber Company, a new partnership. The company has taken temporary offices in the Keystone building on Fourth avenue and will make a specialty of hardwoods and white pine. It has established some excellent connections in the South. Its members are all experienced salesmen and have a wide acquaintance in the trade.

The Kenova Sawmill Company of Catlettsburg, Ky., has informed its Pittsburg patrons that it will build a plant with a capacity of about 30,000 feet a day. Its specialty is hardwood.

The plant of the Phoenix Column Company at Port Washington, Ohio, near Dennison, Ohio, was burned ten days ago. The total loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

Carney, Pendergast & Hughes of Hutton, W. Va., have secured valuable timber rights on 1,200 acres of land in Barbour County, West Virginia, on the Bellington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and will erect mills soon.

The Ruskauff Lumber Company of the East End is gradually working out of the hardwood business and has discontinued its mills. It has found its move out of the downtown district a very profitable one and has a fine suite of offices in the Lloyd building.

The Valley Railroad Company of West Virginia has been chartered by L. E. Shull of Mill Creek, Pa., and capitalists of Tyronne and vicinity for the purpose of extending a line into the heavy timber reserves on the mountain sides. The ultimate object is to get more pulp wood for the paper mills of Tyronne.

H. A. Douglass of the old firm of H. Douglass' Sons of Huntingdon, W. Va., has assigned his business, making the Union Trust & Deposit Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., assignee. Lindsay Merrill of Huntingdon was associated with him in the business, which was supposed to be in good shape financially.

John M. Hastings of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company, is back from a long stay in Nova Scotia, where is located the big Davison Lumber Company, of which he is president. That concern is cutting 5,000,000 feet of lumber a month, a large part of which is exported. The balance is sold along the Atlantic coast. The company has probably better shipping facilities by water than any other lumber firm in Canada and can deliver stock in any market in the world at minimum of cost.

Buffalo.

The lumbermen went down the river, as arranged, July 26 and spent half a day at the Bedell House on Grand Island, where one of the most interesting ball games in the long list they have to their credit was played. J. B. Wall and M. M. Wall chose the nines, the white pine side of the game having now become so weak that it can not muster a battery even. The chief difficulty in choosing was that there

were too many players ready to take part. The choice took in all the old members of the exchange that would play and included M. S. Burns, I. N. Stewart, H. A. Stewart, H. S. Lee, A. W. Kreinheder, F. M. Sullivan, O. E. Yeager, W. F. Betts, A. J. Chestnut, A. G. Hauenstein, A. Miller and H. E. Haines. The M. M. Wall side won, 23 to 22.

A. Miller is carrying all of his former good stock and manages to make a specialty of elm and basswood to a great extent, in spite of the big prices that they bring at the sawmills.

All the members of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company were away last week. R. D. was in Atlantic City, Angus was in Canada slowly picking up the thread of business dropped when he was taken ill and Hugh was on an eastern sales trip.

O. E. Yeager not only looks on July as the biggest July he has ever had, but perhaps the biggest month, which is not saying much for dull times in the yards. He keeps up his plan of carrying an assortment of all hardwoods.

A. W. Kreinheder of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is preparing for a trip below the Ohio next month, but at present the receipts of oak, poplar and chestnut from that direction are good enough to keep him busy at home.

Scatcherd & Son do not report much addition to the stock of their home yard, but so long as the Memphis mills are running strong they are not anxious on that score. It is southwestern oak that their trade is most in need of.

J. F. Knox of Beyer, Knox & Co. has been a little indisposed, so that he was not able to attend the outing, but he is feeling better now and will soon be back to the firm's new mills in Missouri, no doubt, digging out oak.

Manager Janes of the Empire Lumber Company is taking his vacation with his family at Niagara-on-the-Lake, but manages to come to the office every day or two to keep the run of business, which seems to be quite satisfactory.

The plan of T. Sullivan & Co. is to get hold of all the Pacific coast lumber possible now and at the same time not forget that there is good elm and black ash waiting to come down the lakes to the river dock.

The business of G. Elias & Bro. stood still on Aug. 3 while the employees, a goodly army of them, took a day off for a change of scene and the usual games at Point Gratiot, beyond Dunkirk.

The Wall brothers were also all away at the beginning of the month. T. H. was at Atlantic City, M. M. had gone to the Jamestown Exposition and J. B. was off on an automobile trip to Pittsburg. Business went on just the same.

H. A. Stewart goes soon to West Virginia to ship a lot of cherry for I. N. Stewart & Bro., which has been sold to eastern customers. He, of course, will look for more, as well as the fine quality of oak he gets there, which is a ready seller.

The yard of F. W. Vetter is piled with all sorts of hardwood, some quartered oak looking especially fine in these days when it is scarce and high.

Saginaw Valley.

Samuel G. M. Gates of Bay City, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Michigan, died July 26 from a paralytic shock. He sustained one shock July 14 and another July 25, death ensuing the following day. Mr. Gates came to Bay City in 1863 and was continuously engaged in lumbering up to the time of his death. He was somewhat reserved in character and devoted his time to business rather than to cultivating social amenities. It is believed the mill will be operated by the estate, as he owned considerable timber in Ogemaw and Roscommon counties. Mr. Gates was 68 years old and is survived by a widow and six children.

Bliss & Van Auken are running their plant with a full crew and yet are not able to keep up with their trade in maple flooring. The firm

also has a large local trade aside from the wholesale end.

The heading this way of a large quantity of timber from Grayling, Gaylord and vicinity will require a large increase in transportation facilities by the Michigan Central and the company is preparing for it. Every sawmill on the river depends upon this source of supply of raw material. The company is now bringing down logs by rail for mill firms as follows: W. D. Young & Co., 20,000,000; Kern Manufacturing Company, 20,000,000; Bliss & Van Auken, 12,000,000; The Kneeland-Bigelow Company, 21,000,000; the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company, 20,000,000; the Hargraves mill, 6,000,000, and a quantity for the Campbell Brown Lumber Company. For the Gates mill about 8,000,000 feet comes down over the line of the Detroit & Mackinac railway.

The Flood mill has not been operated this season, the owner having no stock of his own. The mill is expected to get a supply of logs and start later in the season.

Thomas Denton of Saginaw, the veteran square timber jobber, will get out a cargo or more of rock elm the coming fall and winter for the European market.

An unusual number of portable sawmills are being operated this season north of the Saginaw river. These are especially available because they can be removed from one locality to another at comparatively small cost. Little patches of timber ranging from 500,000 to 4,000,000 feet can be reached by these mills, and they are found in every county between Bay City and the Straits of Mackinac. In many instances they are located along the line of a railway or branch road and again they are so remote that it is necessary to haul the lumber to the cars by teams. These mills supplement the mills located at railway station points and in the aggregate put out a good many million feet in the course of a year.

Walter D. Young, head of the W. D. Young & Co. plant at Bay City, sailed from Quebec August 6 for Europe. He expects to spend two months abroad. The business of the firm is exceedingly prosperous, the plant being operated day and night.

The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company has practically closed out all the hardwood stock it will cut this year. Early in the year all the maple that could be utilized in the manufacture of flooring that could be produced during the year was sold to the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company, and the remainder has been disposed of. Some maple and other hardwood timber has been sold to Eastern parties.

The company has also made a specialty of maple lath, which is used largely for crating purposes, and finds much favor for that use.

Holders of hardwood stumpage are asking \$5 to \$8 an acre for their property and some big deals are being negotiated. The last figure is the maximum, buyers not taking kindly to over \$5 and \$5.50 for average timber.

Shippers are already discussing the probable car shortage and it promises to be as acute as it was last season.

The Batchelor Timber Company at West Branch is making a very successful run. This company was organized last year and purchased the old Gale Lumber Company's plant, practically rebuilt it, and now has a fine factory. The mill has 75,000,000 feet of hardwood timber back of it, all the logs being hauled by rail to the mill.

Grand Rapids.

In the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, in announcing the incorporation of the Federal Veneer Company of this city and Cedar, Miss., it was erroneously stated that Walter Clark, the prominent veneer man of the Michigan Trust building, had merged his business with that of the new concern. Although Mr. Clark and John F. Conant of Milwaukee are the sole owners of

the new company, it is a separate institution and has absolutely no connection with the Grand Rapids business, which has been carried on very successfully for a number of years. The Federal Veneer Company is capitalized at \$30,000 and will be engineered by expert veneer men so that success is assured. Milling operations will be started about the end of the month.

N. J. G. VanKeulen of the VanKeulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company, left this week with his family on a pleasure trip to Yellowstone Park.

Charles W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Commission, has supplemented his generous gift of a park to the city with the sum of \$500 to assist in building a pavilion there. The park is in the south end of the city and is known as "The Playgrounds."

The forestry board of inquiry authorized by the last legislature to make careful investigation of the state's land and forest policy, has organized by electing R. D. Graham as president and C. B. Blair as secretary. Both are Grand Rapids men and the first meeting was held in this city Aug. 6, when subcommittees were appointed as follows: Land laws and their administration, Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit, and Francis King, Alma; forest land conditions, physical, A. L. Palmer, Kalkaska, and D. B. Waldo, Kalamazoo; reforestation and protection, C. V. R. Townsend, Negaunee, and George B. Horton, Fruit Ridge; taxation, W. E. Osmun, Montague, and A. B. Cook, Owosso. Secretary Blair will have a desk in the land commissioner's office at Lansing.

The Michigan Forestry Commission met at Lansing last week with William B. Mershon of Saginaw, the new member, present. The commission reorganized by electing Charles W. Garfield as president, Land Commissioner Rose as secretary and Prof. Filibert Roth as forest warden for a term of four years.

A. V. Mann, who came to Muskegon just fifty years ago this week, when the town had barely 600 people, is probably the oldest living lumberman on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

The J. W. Wells Company of Menominee has bought of executors of the estate of William Chase, Oconto, Wis., 4,560 acres of timber land in Marinette County, Wisconsin, the consideration being \$122,560. Much of the land has a heavy growth of hardwood and the logs will be cut at the company's mills at Menominee and Dunbar.

Indianapolis.

Chair makers in the three furniture factories at Tell City have been on strike for several weeks, demanding recognition of their union. The state labor commissioner is attempting to adjust the differences between the men and their employers.

There was a noticeable decrease in local building permits last month as compared with those issued in July, 1906. However, the amount denotes more small buildings and residences than in July of a year ago, when two permits of more than \$100,000 were issued. There were 391 permits issued last month, amounting to \$485,909, compared with 378 permits in July, 1906, amounting to \$581,913.80.

A complete new yard and mill is to be established by the Henry Maley Lumber Company of Evansville. Some months ago the company's plant was badly damaged by fire and it has now decided to locate along the Illinois Central tracks, near the Tri-state fair grounds, where better shipping facilities will be available.

A safe in the office of the Claypool Lumber Company at Claypool was blown open a few days ago by burglars. Owing to the precaution of the cashier in depositing the money in the bank on the previous day, all the safe blowers obtained was two revolvers.

An increase in the capital stock of the Peerless Tank and Seat Works at Evansville has

been made, the increase being from \$100,000 to \$150,000, the additional capital to be used in extending the business of the concern.

Practically all the hardwood companies are closing their yards and mills Saturday afternoons, following the example set by the business concerns in the city. This gives their employees an opportunity to enjoy one afternoon's outing each week, and they are much better prepared for work on Monday morning in consequence.

Joseph R. Young, 613 State Life building, spent about ten days this month looking after his lumber interests in Ohio. Two or three cars that had gone astray and one car that had been cancelled after arriving in the city from which it had been ordered, occupied much of his attention.

The Bargserville Lumber Company was organized at Bargserville about ten days ago, the capitalization being \$10,000. At a meeting of stockholders L. E. Slack, John J. Ream, Charles B. Kerlin and Eugene O. Collins were elected directors.

Dealers at Newcastle, one of the best boom towns in the state, are experiencing none of the midsummer dullness. An automobile factory that will employ 1,500 men and bring about 5,000 more people to the town is being built and there is considerable activity in building houses enough to accommodate the new population before the factory is completed. George W. Ewing of Muncie has just undertaken a contract to build 500 new houses within the next eighteen months.

Following a hearing before the Indiana State Railroad Commission, the various railroads have granted lumbermen two very valuable concessions. One of these is that in future no higher rate will be charged for hauling walnut and cherry logs than for any other kind. The other is a decision to allow 500 pounds on each car of lumber for the stakes that hold it in place. Heretofore the railroads have charged regular freight rates for hauling the stakes. The hearing was held several days ago, the result of a complaint made by the North Vernon Lumber Company that the "milling in transit" plan of the railroads was working an injustice to lumbermen. The railroads have been hauling logs at a sixth class rate, then allowing a discount amounting to about 30 per cent, provided that the finished lumber was shipped back over the same road within six months from date. The lumbermen ask for a straight log rate, or in lieu of that a removal of the time limit restriction. A decision is expected from the Railroad Commission within a short time.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The Patterson Lumber Company has purchased a 9,000-acre tract of timber land in Greene county. This company's timber holdings in that county are now about 20,000,000 feet and it is installing a big band mill. The daily output will be about 50,000 feet.

George A. McCrary has just returned from a visit to the mills of the Hassinger Lumber Company, in the White Mountains, twenty-five miles south of Abingdon. Mr. McCrary reports that the company has completed and has in operation at Azen one of the finest mills in this section.

The Hardwood Lumber Company, which operates in Blount county, Tennessee, has voted to increase its capital stock to \$20,000 and extend its operations in that section.

B. B. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Company returned this week from Linville, N. C., where he has been spending a two weeks' vacation.

H. E. Clark of Ben Campbell, Pa., is reported to have purchased a 15,000-acre tract of timber land lying in Washington and Grayson counties, Virginia, and Ashe county, North Carolina. This is known as the Thayer tract and it is said that Mr. Clark purchased it with a view to organizing a concern for its development.

G. L. Fletcher, representing the H. A. Mc

Cowan Company of Salem, Ind., was a visitor in Bristol last week.

L. W. Taylor is buying lumber in this section for the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va.

E. L. Warren of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company and wife of Baltimore were in the city last week on business. Mr. Warren is well known in local lumber circles and was for a number of years manager of his company's offices at Johnson City and later at Bristol. He visited the operations in Carter county before returning to Baltimore.

E. C. Crow has returned from a trip in Virginia in the interest of J. A. Wilkinson and reports that bad roads are interfering with shipments from some of Mr. Wilkinson's country mills.

E. E. Wilson of the Ralston-Wilson Lumber Company has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent on the Great Lakes. He will shortly go to Clinch Valley to look after the starting of his company's new mills in that locality.

"The car shortage is bad in South Carolina," said J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company, who has just returned from a visit to his company's mills in the Palmetto state. "The fruit and vegetable growers are using all of the cars to move their product. One day there were thirty-eight trains passed our mills, all loaded with perishable stuff. This illustrates the extent of this business and accounts for the car shortage."

Cincinnati.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has gone to Williamsburg, Ky., on an inspection trip. He will also take in the other two mills of the company at Burnside, Ky., and Habersham, Miss. He will not return to the local offices for a couple of weeks.

L. F. Volett, export salesman of the Kentucky Lumber Company, is spending his vacation with his parents at Franklin, Ky.

Robert E. Becker, the well known lumberman, has been elected president of the West End Republican Club and has also been suggested as a candidate for council of the Twenty-first ward, where he resides. Should he be selected for council he will add interest to the recent movement of paving the streets of Cincinnati with wood blocks.

President McClure of the McClure Lumber Company of Detroit, Mich., was in town last week in quest of lumber. He visited several lumber firms here and his wants were well looked after.

E. J. Thoman, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club, entertained his brother last week, who represents the interests of Bennett & Witte at Greenville, Miss.

E. L. Edwards and wife left last week for an extended trip to Europe.

Benjamin Dulweber of John Dulweber & Co., who has been ill for several months, has improved enough to make a trip to the mountains. He expects to return within the month of August and get back in harness.

E. M. Schantz, who recently invented the recording dimension saw, is again at work improving his machine. His next step will reduce the cost of its operation greatly and will also increase its output. He will add an attachment that will print the size on each piece of dimension with crayon.

T. B. Stone of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company left August 1 for a pleasure trip to the eastern coast and will visit the principal cities in that locality. He will be away from the local offices for several weeks.

H. H. Lines of Junction City paid a week's visit to the Queen City and during his stay here purchased considerable lumber. He also saw Coney Island and Chester Park and was impressed immensely with the enjoyment places of the Queen City.

Harry Freiberg of the Freiberg Lumber Com-

pany has gone to Mexico to look after the shipment of sixty car loads of mahogany logs for his company. They will be shipped by water to New Orleans and then via the Queen & Crescent to the mills of the company here. The consignment is said to be of the best grade of mahogany. Last spring the company received a shipment of some forty car loads and the quality impressed the members of the firm to such an extent that they decided to reinvest.

President Thomas J. Moffett of the Cincinnati Terminal & Belt Line Company announces that Engineer Hansel of New York will soon begin the actual survey of the route and the other necessary preliminary engineering work. The company is empowered to do the preliminary work, including the obtaining of the franchises, and later its scope will be enlarged so that it may manage the actual construction and operation. J. H. Bleekman, the New York capitalist who is interested in the financing of the company, is expected to be in Cincinnati next week.

The lumber business for the month of July, as shown by the records of the Chamber of Commerce, while somewhat quiet was still ahead of that of last year. The total amount of cars received that month amounted to 7,746, while last year only 6,166 were received. The shipments also show a gain; this year 5,547 were shipped, last year 4,634.

J. W. Darling of the Darling Lumber Company has returned from a business and pleasure trip to the South.

M. B. Farrin of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company has gone east on a pleasure trip accompanied by his wife. Chester F. Korn of the company has also gone away, but he was headed south on a business trip.

G. W. Goodner of Athens, Tenn., was in town last week in conference with the T. B. Stone Lumber Company, whose interests he looks after at Athens.

President Thomas J. Moffett of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club has announced the following standing committees: Law and Insurance—C. F. Korn, chairman; T. B. Stone, F. M. Mowbray, H. H. Freiberg, B. F. Dulweber. Arbitration—B. A. Kipp, chairman; L. G. Banning, M. Koesse, J. P. Hanna, E. E. Beck. River and Rail—W. A. Bennett, chairman; S. W. Richey, B. F. Dulweber, I. M. Asher, W. E. Delaney. Transportation—A. D. McLeod, chairman; C. F. Shiels, C. H. Pease, James Buckley, C. Duhmeier. Credit and Term—S. W. Richey, chairman; L. W. Radina, E. O. Robinson, R. McCracken, G. S. Stewart. Advertising—J. W. Darling, chairman; W. J. Erkman, W. S. Stewart. Membership—J. Watt Graham, chairman; C. F. Korn, J. W. Darling, L. H. Gage, A. V. Jackson. Entertainment—J. W. Littleford, chairman; C. F. Korn, J. Watt Graham, E. W. Robbins, S. W. Richey.

Chattanooga.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States court here against James H. Cranwell, a lumber manufacturer of Pikeville, Tenn., by the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; the First National Bank of Gettysburg, Pa.; the Bank of Landisburg, Pa., and the People's Bank of Pikeville. The complainants claim that Mr. Cranwell owes them the following amounts: The Pikeville bank, \$2,000; the First National Bank of Gettysburg, \$1,800; the Mechanicsburg bank, \$1,800. The petition was filed through J. A. Strite, of Chambersburg, Pa.

J. M. Card, president of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to southern Alabama.

W. O. Harter of the J. M. Card Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Mississippi. His wife, son and daughter will spend two years in Europe soon, for the purpose of educating the children.

The Zack Taylor Lumber Company has entered suit for damages against the Alabama

Great Southern railroad on the much-talked-of question of demurrage.

St. Louis.

N. A. Gladding of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, was a visitor at this market week before last.

Tom Moore of the Moore Company has been spending his vacation in the vicinity of Benton Harbor, Mich., and made several business trips to Chicago and other northern cities while absent.

Geo. K. Smith, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, has gone east to finish out the summer season at his cottage opposite Old Point Comfort.

The Lothman Cypress Company is much pleased with its present large stock; with what is in their yards and en route to them, they have close to 30,000,000 feet.

E. W. Weise of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company is taking a much needed rest at Asbury Park, N. J., and threatens to remain there indefinitely, regardless of business or anything else. Mr. Thomas expects to take a lake trip, provided Mr. Wiese decides to return and take up the burden once more.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Greaser Lumber Company, had a disagreeable experience in being robbed of his pocketbook, money and valuable papers while asleep in his berth on a Pullman train. He has begun suit against the company. Another passenger was equally unfortunate, losing a watch and purse the same night.

H. A. Singer, New York representative of the American Hardwood Lumber Company, was in the city last week.

Dr. Herman von Schrenk has been chosen supervisor of timber preservation for the Frisco System. He will have direct charge of treatments given ties and other railroad timbers.

The R. F. Krebs Lumber Company will build an office on a site at Hall street and St. Louis avenue. It contains about 50,000 square feet along the Burlington track, and will permit the unloading of twenty-five cars or more, and piling of 1,000,000 feet of lumber. This will facilitate handling the company's rapidly increasing business.

The North Arkansas Land & Timber Company, capitalized at \$10,000, and the Premium Hardwood Company, capitalized at \$25,000, have been incorporated at St. Louis. P. Brown, W. Ball and S. H. Wright are the principals of the latter.

A conference was held July 30 at the office of the St. Louis East-bound Freight Committee between traffic officials of the eastern and southern lines and a committee representing the hardwood lumber interests. Traffic Commissioner Coyle of the Business Men's League was present, and the subject for discussion was transit arrangements at St. Louis similar to the transit regulations at Memphis on shipments east bound. The lumbermen presented their side of the case, and the railroad men said that the matter would receive favorable consideration. Another meeting will be held in the early future.

Memphis.

It would be difficult to imagine more favorable weather than has recently prevailed, at least from the standpoint of producers of hardwood lumber. Rapid progress is reported in getting out timber and in putting lumber on sticks. It is doubtful if there has been a fortnight within the past year during which so much lumber was sawn as during the one ending today. It is now regarded as practically certain that there will be no scarcity of hardwood lumber to meet the requirements of fall and winter.

The Interstate Coöperage Company, which is a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil Company, and which has a large coöperage plant in Memphis, is building a heading mill at Bel-

zoni, Miss. It recently acquired a large tract of timber land in that section at an approximate cost of \$150,000.

The Broughton Mantel Company is negotiating the sale of its plant and holdings in North Memphis to the newly organized Memphis Can Manufacturing Company. The mantel company did not complete its plant in North Memphis owing to the death of Mr. Broughton, who was president and general manager. This accounts for the sale of its property. There was very little machinery connected with the plant, as little of it had arrived before Mr. Broughton's death.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has purchased 5,000 acres of timber land in St. Francis County, Arkansas, and will take steps for its development. The consideration is understood to have been \$106,000. The Singer Manufacturing Company has made substantial additions to its timber land holdings in Arkansas during the past few months. Some of the timber on its last purchase is now being barged to Cairo, where the company is reported to be constructing a large mill.

The Rialto Lumber Company, which was recently organized at Covington, Tenn., has elected the following officers: W. S. Mayes, president; W. H. Lindsey, vice president and general manager; J. S. Malone, secretary, and W. E. Hall, treasurer. The capital stock is \$10,000.

The Poinsett Lumber Company has been organized at Harrisburg, Ark., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The officers are: E. L. Real, president; M. A. Satley, vice president; H. S. Cody, secretary, and H. T. Raymond, treasurer. It will be recalled that a short time ago Mr. Real purchased from the Western Tie & Timber Company of St. Louis 28,000 acres of timber land at an approximate cost of \$800,000. The new company is formed for the development of this property and it is understood that a large band mill will be erected without delay.

E. E. Goodlander, F. E. Gary and W. R. Barksdale have been named as a committee to make recommendations regarding the entertainment of the national convention of the Deep Waterways Association, which will be held in this city October 4-5.

President Roosevelt will be present at the convention and will talk on "Internal Waterways Improvement," of which he is a strong advocate. There is much enthusiasm over the subject of waterways improvement, and it is expected that the convention will further the cause considerably.

It is announced that J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, and vice president of the Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company, will sail for Europe some time this month. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Thompson and by Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Penrod of Kansas City. C. J. Tully of the Anderson-Tully Company, and Rudolph Sondheimer of the E. Sondheimer Company are already abroad. F. Zupke of the Darnell-Taenzler Lumber Company is also on the continent looking after business for his firm. He has been gone several months.

F. S. Hendrickson of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company, with headquarters in Chicago, has been visiting the local office of that company the past few days. This is in charge of his brother, C. D. Hendrickson, who has been quite prominently before the lumber public during the past few months as chairman of the river and rail committee of the Lumbermen's Club.

The Business Men's Club is now comfortably ensconced in its new home on Monroe avenue. Many prominent lumbermen of this city are members of that organization. W. R. Barksdale, president of the Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company, being president of it. The building committee which had charge of the plans for the new building has been discharged with thanks by the directors. Prominent on this committee

were S. B. Anderson, president of the Anderson-Tully Company, and W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess.

Dispatches received here from Malvern, Ark., state that the sawmill, planer and about 200,000 feet of lumber belonging to J. T. Chamberlain were burned several nights ago. The loss is estimated at \$4,000; no insurance.

The Cannon-Wheat Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation at Fort Smith, Ark. The capital stock is \$150,000. The company will engage in the lumber business and also in buying and selling timber and timber lands. L. S. Cannon and W. J. Wheat are among the incorporators. Sixty thousand dollars of common stock has already been subscribed.

The North Mississippi Lumber Company, of which E. B. Causey of Memphis is president, is installing a large sawmill, equipped with resaw, at Corinth, Miss., and this will be ready for operation about the middle of September. The daily capacity is to be 100,000 feet. The company controls about 200,000,000 feet of yellow pine, poplar and hardwood about thirty miles from Corinth on the new line being constructed by the Illinois Central between Corinth and Birmingham. It has options on about 400,000,000 feet more and these may be exercised in the near future. The company has headquarters in the Tennessee Trust building here. E. B. Causey is looking after the installation of the new plant. The other officers are J. W. Draughon, vice president, and J. H. Draughon, secretary and treasurer.

The new hardwood firm of Gibson & Whitaker, in New South Memphis, will receive its resaw equipment by the end of the current week and will have this ready for operation by Aug. 15. A veneer plant is to be installed also but machinery for this has not yet been selected.

W. R. Barksdale, president of the Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company, is visiting New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Northern and Eastern points. He is combining business and pleasure and will be gone for a couple of weeks.

Thomas W. Fry, secretary of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis, was in Memphis a few days ago circulating among the lumber interests of this city.

Charles B. Stetson of the Standard Lumber Company has been visiting the Northern and Western markets recently.

The committee in charge of the entertainment of the national convention of the Deep Waterways Association, which holds its annual convention here October 4-5, gave an informal banquet at the Business Men's Club last evening. Covers were laid for about 100 and W. H. Russe, chairman of the general committee, presided. Prominent among the speakers was John A. Fox, special representative of the National Rivers and Hardwood Congress, who reviewed the deep waterways movement and who pleased his hearers with his enthusiastic declaration regarding the rapidity with which the plan of improving internal waterways is being accepted by the people in every part of the country. Other very interesting speeches were given and marked enthusiasm prevailed.

The impression at the close of the meeting was that while much work remained to be done, there would be no difficulty in securing the necessary money for the entertainment of 2,000 distinguished guests of the city at the coming convention.

Ross & Atley of Cincinnati, who have been operating a circular hardwood mill at Heth, Ark., are preparing to erect a large band mill at that point, which is one of the termini of the Crittenden railroad, running from Earl to Heth, of which F. E. Stonebraker is president and general manager.

The Heth Improvement Company has been formed, with headquarters at Heth, for the exploitation of property at that point. James R. Blair, Western manager for the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, is one of the incorporators.

The Gilchrist-Fordney Company, which some time ago acquired the plant of the Kingston Lumber Company at Laurel, Miss., and which bought large quantities of timber lands in that section, will handle some of the output of the mill through its offices at Memphis which are maintained in connection with those of the W. E. Smith Lumber Company and the Three States Lumber Company. W. H. Greble is in charge of the yellow pine end of the business.

New Orleans.

Theodore Kuntz, manufacturer of sewing machine tables, is looking for a desirable hardwood tract in Louisiana near which to establish a big branch of his already extensive operations. Mr. Kuntz's representatives have been in this territory for some time and have been negotiating for certain pieces of timber land. Up to now the prices have proven too fancy for them, however, and no sale has been announced. There is a great deal of land such as Mr. Kuntz desires in Louisiana and there is said to be a strong probability that he will not be long in coming down this way.

Agitation over the matter of equalizing the conditions under which the lumber exporters of the Gulf coast shall make foreign shipments of lumber has finally resulted in the organization of the Gulf Coast Lumber Exporters' Association, which was created at a meeting of exporters held at Mobile late in July. Robert Hunter of Hunter, Benn & Co. of Mobile was made the first president of the association and the other officers selected are: J. H. Hinton of Camp & Hinton, New Orleans, vice president, and J. T. McKean, treasurer. The rolls at the meeting of July 30 showed a total of thirty-six members. Of these twenty-one were added at the last meeting. They were distributed as follows: Gulfport, 10; Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 4, and Pensacola 4. Officers and directors for the various ports were named as follows: Pensacola, W. L. Wittich, vice president; Gus Eitzen, director. Mobile, E. C. Ganahl, vice president; K. Carter Jr., director. Gulfport, L. Thayer, vice president; W. W. Syfan, director. New Orleans, Hugo Forchheimer, vice president; E. R. Dumont, director. The object of this new association is to better protect the interests of the Gulf coast lumbermen. The matter of reclamation from abroad and a system of inspection for this side will be about the most important proposition to be considered by the new organization and there is said to be a strong probability that an inspection bureau will be created with a view to establishing the grading and condition of the lumber before it is shipped from this side. The object of this will be to stop the reclamation made by the European buyers. This inspection bureau, it is anticipated, will not be long in materializing. The general Gulf coast classification will govern all shipments made by members of the association. An effort will be made to get the Texas lumber exporters into the association, and with that in view the next meeting of the new association will be held in New Orleans August 15 at 2 p. m.

W. P. Stewart Jr., E. C. Rowan, W. B. Perry, Robert Arnold, J. W. Rowan and H. P. Ficken have incorporated the Bogalusa Lumber Company at Bogalusa, this state, and will manufacture flooring, ceiling, staves, etc.

The American Manufacturing Company, which operates a large woodworking plant here, is preparing to expend several thousand dollars in making additions to its plant and in installing new machinery.

The Caldwell-Logan Company, Ltd., has been organized at Robeline, La., with an authorized capital of \$50,000. J. L. Logan is president, J. E. Caldwell vice president, and T. J. Caldwell secretary-treasurer.

A new lumber company has been organized at Shreveport, in the hardwood district of this state. It is the N. A. Ayers Lumber Company,

capitalized at \$75,000, and its charter has just been filed. N. A. Ayers is president of the concern.

Minneapolis.

The proposed advance in eastbound lumber rates from the Pacific coast has stirred the hardwood men here again, and they are once more talking about the prohibitive westbound rate. While the roads are charging 40 cents a hundred for fir and 50 cents for cedar, eastbound, and proposing a ten-cent advance, they maintain a westbound rate from the Twin Cities of 85 cents, which practically shuts hardwood lumber from the Mississippi valley out of Coast territory. The special committee named to represent the different hardwood associations has labored with the transportation officials to no purpose, the matter being brought up at intervals for a number of years. The chairman of this committee is E. P. Arpin of Grand Rapids, Wis. The other members include O. O. Agler, Chicago; John Pritchard, Indianapolis; D. F. Clark, Minneapolis, and G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee. Mr. Clark says that with a 50-cent rate west, hardwood dealers could build up a trade on the west coast, where most of the hardwood now has to be imported from Japan and other countries. James J. Hill defends the advance in eastbound rates on the score that lumber business has developed beyond everything else, and that cars have to be hauled empty west in order to supply the demand. He figures that it costs \$280 on an average to haul a car for the round trip, and that 50,000 pounds of lumber at 40 cents only brings in \$200, a loss of \$80 on each car. The hardwood men point out that by granting a 50-cent rate westward the roads could load some of those empty cars and get a revenue of \$250 on each westward haul, which added to the \$200 coming east would mean \$450, a profit of \$170 for the trip, on Mr. Hill's figures. The committee will probably renew its efforts, urging that a reduction in rates would develop a profitable line of westbound freight.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is just back from Milwaukee, where he went to meet his new White Steamer, and made the run back to Minneapolis in the machine, as a trial trip. He was laid up at Elroy for a while with a puncture. A. S. Bliss of the same company returned a few days ago from a vacation trip. He went down on one of the Anchor Line boats from Duluth to Buffalo and Cleveland, stopping two days in the latter city, where he was formerly located with the Advance Lumber Company. He also stopped at Detroit on his return. George S. Agnew, traveling representative of the company, is now on a fishing trip, which is his idea of a good vacation.

F. H. Lewis, the well-known hardwood wholesaler, is enjoying a vacation trip down in Maine. Mr. Lewis was considerably upset by the untimely death of his efficient salesman, Max Littman.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company is back from an extended business trip among the Wisconsin mills.

G. W. Everts of the G. W. Everts Lumber Company, a well known hardwood wholesale concern of this city, is one of the incorporators of the Works-Everts Lumber Company, just organized here with \$50,000 capital. It will engage first in the wholesale business in northern Minnesota lumber, and later in manufacturing. Mr. Everts' associates are S. D. Works, a well known lumberman and land dealer of Mankato, Minn., and F. E. Tallant, a prominent merchant of Minneapolis.

The R. L. Frome Veneer & Cheesebox Company, of Howard's Grove, Wis., has established a branch plant at Rice Lake, Wis., where it will turn out hardwood lumber and veneer as well as cheese boxes. The branch is in operation

and is laying in a good supply of elm, basswood and birch logs.

Ashland.

Dr. Vickers and W. B. Fowler of Pikeville have bought 6,000 acres of timber from the Brushy Creek Timber Company and are preparing to develop the property. The timber is located in Pike county, on John's Creek.

The Ward Lumber Company on Grassy Creek in Pike County, W. B. Sutton manager, will complete a three years' cut in September and remove their mills to other operations.

Jack Bush of Argillite, Ky., had his leg taken off at the Deaconess' hospital recently in Iron-ton as the result of having his foot caught in a sawmill near Argillite about a month ago, at which time the limb was badly lacerated.

Work is being pushed on the narrow gauge road being built on Big Ugly Creek, in Lincoln County, West Virginia. A number of Hunting, W. Va., people are interested and they hope to soon be hauling timber and ties to the Guyan Valley road at Gill.

Thurman Scott, one of the best-known lumbermen in this section, and superintendent of the Ashland Lumber Company's sawmill, while riding the carriage at the mill was struck on the shoulder by a lever, breaking his collar bone.

J. A. Meridith of the Ashland Lumber Company intends to spend two weeks in the East, taking in the exposition among other sights. He will be accompanied by his wife.

W. H. Dawkins of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is recuperating at West Baden Springs, Ind.

O. L. Wade of W. M. West & Co., Boston, was in the city this week.

H. F. Pullen was a recent visitor, representing the C. L. Monger Company of Elkhardt, Ind.

The work recently begun by the government forest assistants in co-operation with the state of Kentucky is now well under way. The greater part of the field work in Pike county will be completed this week. Hearty co-operation has been given by the mill owners and is much appreciated by the men in charge of the work.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company has orders from all parts of the country, the saw and planing mill departments are in full operation and the prospects are for a long steady run.

The offices of the W. R. Vansant Lumber Company have been removed from this city to Rush, Boyd County, Kentucky, which is the nearest railroad point to the 2,000-acre tract recently purchased. Mr. Vansant has also removed his family to Rush.

Little Rock, Ark.

The demand for railroad ties is one of the important features in the hardwood industry of this state at present. This is due, of course, to the fact that this section is drawn on largely for ties for the entire Missouri Pacific system. There is now under construction the Missouri & North Arkansas Railway, crossing the state from northwest to southeast; the Burdon & Fort Smith line, running in a parallel direction, but south of the Arkansas river; improvements for the Rock Island in the southern part of the state, and many short lines under construction. The Missouri & North Arkansas is penetrating a splendid timber belt, much of which is virgin hardwood forest, and is of course supplying its needs along the way.

This city suffered a serious loss in the recent fire which totally destroyed the Buddenberg furniture factory and the Arkansas boat oar plant. The Buddenberg factory will perhaps rebuild, but the owners of the oar factory announce that they will not replace their plant.

W. H. Langford, Fred Fox and S. C. Alexander, Jr., of the Citizen's Bank of Pine Bluff consummated a deal in this city recently whereby they secured control of the Pine Bluff Lumber & Veneer Company's plant. This plant went bankrupt several months ago, the Citizens' bank holding heavy claims against it. The price, ad-

judged by the referee in bankruptcy, was \$20,000. The former owners were C. D. Voorheis and L. D. Hill of Profitville, Ind. An effort will be made to secure capable men and put the plant into commission again.

The option taken some weeks ago on the holdings of the Henderson Hardwood Company at Nashville, Ark., by the Nashville Lumber Company has been declared off, the prospective purchasers not finding the amount of timber expected. The Henderson Hardwood Company controls a very fine tract of hardwood, comprising 7,000 acres, along the Saline and Little rivers.

A new concern has been organized at Fort Smith, Ark., under most favorable auspices, the American Veneer Company. Twenty-five men will be employed at the start and the pay roll will be about \$300 dollars a week. The company is capitalized at \$25,000 and Joseph Strand is president and C. B. Hughes secretary and treasurer. At the beginning of operations only gum veneers will be manufactured but later oak and all kinds of stock will be cut. Three acres of ground have been purchased for a plant and work on the erection of three large buildings has already begun. The members of the company hope to have the plant completed ready for operation about the end of September.

The above company is the third woodworking concern secured by Fort Smith this year and the second the past month. The others were the Dow-Eads Chair Company, capitalized at \$100,000, and the Fort Smith Handle Company, both large concerns. The incorporators of the new handle factory are R. Bittle, J. H. Holloway, Frank S. Bittle, Allie Bittle and M. J. Ford, with R. Bittle president.

The McHue handle factory at McHue, Ark., took a rest last week on account of lack of water. New wells will be drilled at once.

One of the largest hardwood timber deals in the history of northeast Arkansas has just been closed whereby E. L. Reed of Chicago becomes the owner of the former holdings of the Southwestern Tie & Timber Company of St. Louis, in Poinsett county. The tract contains 27,000 acres and the consideration was \$810,000.

C. W. Muirhead and M. W. Muirhead have closed deals for extensive belts of cypress timber along White river and on Bear lake. Mills will be put in to work up the products.

J. R. Bowles of Ashdown is now in St. Louis purchasing an outfit to replace the plant of the Bowles & Bridewell Lumber Company, which was recently lost by fire.

Negotiations are in progress for a lease for a site on which to establish a spoke factory at Hot Springs.

The Grant Manufacturing Company of Batesville has begun the operation of its handle factory. It reports paying fancy prices for handle timber.

The Veedersburg Handle Company of Veedersburg, Ind., is making arrangements to remove its two Indiana handle factories to Newport, Ark.

The Hartzell Handle Company of Memphis has purchased the Paragould plant of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company.

C. S. Jackson, manager of the Eldorado Hardwood Manufacturing Company's plant, was among the visitors in the city the past week. He reports a fine run of business for his plant.

President J. C. Ong of the Ong Chair Company came up from Malvern last week. Mr. Ong states that he is installing five new machines

and will turn out several additional patterns of high grade work.

J. E. Poston of Topeka, Kan., made a visit to Marshall, in Searcy county, last week looking over the cedar timber of that section.

Charlotte, N. C.

A fine boundary of timber land in North Buncombe, known as the Coleman, Walker and Peach Orchard tract, has been sold to Northern capitalists after negotiations which have extended over a period of several months. There are 15,000 acres in the tract. General interest is felt in the purchase in the western section of the state on account of the belief that a railroad will be constructed from Craggy, a little distance from Asheville, through the Ivy section on toward Waynesville. In fact, a survey has been made already of the greater part of the distance.

The land sold for \$8 per acre, the low price being due to the inaccessibility of the property. Oak, cherry and poplar abound on the tract, the oak, it is said, being of especially high quality.

As evidence of the rapid increase in the value of timber properties in North Carolina, a real estate firm of Asheville has just negotiated the sale of a timber boundary in Transylvania county for \$5,500 which was purchased a year ago for \$1,500. The purchaser of the property is W. D. Pendleton of West Virginia, who will at once establish a sawmill and begin cutting. The tract contains 1,080 acres and is said to be abundant in hardwoods.

General interest is felt among the lumbermen of the state in the action of the state authorities on freight rates which follows one of the most sensational fights between the federal and state authorities on the rate question ever known. Governor Glenn has taken up the matter of freight rates and declares that the last legislature gave him \$4,000 to spend, in an effort to ascertain why North Carolina shippers are discriminated against, and the authorities have taken hold of the situation with determination.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Stevens-Kirkland Company of Asheville to do a general lumber business. The capital stock is \$10,000. The incorporators are J. H. Stevens, J. C. Adams and W. L. Kirkland.

By its many manufacturing industries, High Point, N. C., is coming to be known as "The Grand Rapids of the South," and if the record of the last few years is continued, it will lead the country in the number of its woodworking industries. There is a prospect of several new factories being established here within the next twelve months.

The New South Art Company is the latest addition to the manufacturing fraternity of Lexington. It will manufacture mirror and picture frames and mouldings. J. W. Crowell is one of the organizers of the company. Suitable buildings will be erected at once and new machinery purchased.

Sills & Klutts of Concord are establishing yards in North Charlotte. This makes the fifth yard under their management in this section, the others being at Concord, Salisbury, Gold Hill and High Point. They will carry a large stock of lumber here and will ultimately establish a furniture and woodworking factory. C. Frank Klutts will have charge of the local yards.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

While there is a fair trade in hardwood distribution, there is no particular vim in the market. As invariably happens at this time of

year, there is a dragging of demand. Prices are being well maintained and just as soon as summer vacations are over there is every prospect that there will be a strong and active call, which will make the fall trade equal to that of last

year. The local trade in mahogany and veneers is very good, with the promise of largely increasing demand as the season progresses.

Boston.

The local market for hardwood lumber shows but little improvement over the business of two weeks ago. Prices are firmly held. As a rule manufacturing consumers are doing a fair business, but are only buying lumber in a hand to mouth way. Several dealers are urging their customers to place orders now so as to avoid disappointment later, when stock is needed. These dealers anticipate that considerable trouble will be experienced with the railroads in moving lumber, but state that it is hard to convince buyers of this fact. Some buyers are holding out of the market, believing prices will be lower. The export call for hardwood lumber is moderate only.

A very good call for quartered oak is reported and it is difficult to get suitable supplies. A prominent dealer states that he has found nothing that he can afford to sell under \$85 and in most cases \$87 is being asked. Higher prices still are predicted. Plain oak is in moderate call at \$55 to \$57, although some mills will not sell at these figures. Brown and white ash are in fair call. Chestnut poles are in smaller offering, with prices quite a little higher than a year ago. Large buyers of native oak are well filled up and are not willing to anticipate their wants at present to any extent. Buyers of this wood are largely the railroads. Whitewood, so far as shipments are concerned, is a little easier, but prices are still high. Cypress is quoted at about the same prices. Some of the smaller mills report a scarcity of stock, although the big Gulf mills are carrying a good supply.

New York.

The general situation in the hardwood market of the Metropolitan district is very fair, with every indication pointing to a good volume of trade during the fall season. Prices continue firm and there is no immediate danger of any break in the present situation. There is not much good hardwood lumber available for current wants, local yards are not carrying heavy stocks and furniture and the general manufacturing trades are sailing close to the wind in regard to supplies so that an active demand with the approach of the fall season is certain. Inquiry at the present time for stock in consuming channels is about the same as it was last month. There have of late been some offerings of mixed oak which have sold at prices considerably less than more desirable grades of white and red oak, but it has been absorbed without creating any break in the special grades.

There is a fair demand for pretty much all kinds of hardwoods with perhaps poplar, oak and ash in first class, but the market is featureless as regards any special activity in any particular stock.

The mahogany and cedar trade continues in fair shape, although by reason of heavy receipts during the past thirty to forty days, prices of foreign cedar have eased off one to two cents per foot and are now ruling about eight to ten cents, according to quality. Mahogany receipts have not been as heavy and that market is in a little better shape. There is a very fair current demand and prices are holding up well.

Philadelphia.

The hardwood market has borne up remarkably well during the usually dull summer period. July has in many instances surpassed in amount of sales the business of July, 1906. There is a notable increase also in the total amount of business done since January 1 compared with

the same period of a year ago. But, notwithstanding the more than a few cases of unusual prosperity, it must be admitted, however reluctantly, that there has been a slight falling off in business. There has been some weakening in hardwood values, not because of an oversupply of stock but simply on account of the anxious desire of some to get orders in spite of the usual summer apathy in business. It is said that the large consumers are holding off buying only because they do not care to overload their stock just now, and it is predicted that when the fall opens up these people will be heavy buyers, while those who are so anxious to dispose of their stock at this time will not figure in the transactions. There is also the probability of a car famine which must be considered, in which case the prompt delivery of goods will be very materially interfered with.

The building boom in this city, which seemed for a time to have subsided, has taken, apparently, a new lease of life, as permits are being taken out for the northern and southern sections of the city for work sufficient to furnish activity in that line for months to come. The wood-working industries are still busy and as yet there is no sign that they will have the usual lull at this time, in which they have been in the habit of looking after repairs in machinery, etc. Railroad extension has fallen off for a time and the companies seem overloaded with the stock. However, there are plans on the boards which purport an expenditure of millions of dollars in improvements in the near future. Electric car building is in the height of its prosperity, with prospects of activity for months.

Among the hardwoods ash, poplar and chestnut hold the lead as to scarcity and high prices, yet a considerable weakening in these values has been noticed in the last fortnight; in fact the same can be said of most hardwoods. However, it is believed a reaction will take place for the better in the near future. All flooring material is running well.

Baltimore.

The hardwood trade continues in good shape. Stocks are moving in liberal quantities and prices are firm. Some of the plants state that they have more inquiries than they can well take care of. It is noticed, however, that the offerings are more liberal and that stocks are easier to get. It is pointed out that much rain has fallen, especially in the mountain sections, and unfavorable climatic conditions have interfered greatly with the operation of mills, cutting down production, so that the available stocks of lumber now are no larger than usual, notwithstanding that railroads and other big consumers are deferring purchases. Nevertheless, there is a feeling in the trade that the future presents some elements of uncertainty, and this tends to restrict the placing of contracts to immediate requirements. The foreign buyers especially are disposed to hold off in the hope that lumber may be offered at somewhat lower figures, and the export trade is uneventful as a consequence. Liberal supplies have gone forward on consignment and there is no scarcity of lumber in the foreign markets; neither can it be said that congestion prevails. The conditions are in the main favorable for the manufacturers and dealers to profit by any quickening of the demand, which applies to nearly all woods. Poplar is offered in fairly large quantities, but the consumption keeps up well and the trade is in good shape. No further easing off in values has taken place, and stocks are being moved at very acceptable figures. The foreign markets are adequately supplied, and in the interest of firmness some reduction in the volume of lumber available is desired by the trade.

Pittsburg.

Trade is dull, generally speaking. Building is extremely slow, which keeps the yard busi-

ness at a low mark. In fact, the local yards are buying only such lumber as is needed to fill in their stocks for immediate use and seem to manifest no interest in providing any considerable quantity for winter consumption. The bulk of the business being done is with manufacturers, although railroads are furnishing more requisitions than a month ago. It is a sort of "steady dullness" that pervades the Pittsburg market and just how soon it is to be dissipated is a question that is bothering wholesalers not a little.

The hardwood trade has suffered surprisingly little in comparison with that in the pines and hemlock. Most of the hardwoods are in good shape, which means a fair to good demand and prices very close to list. A few advances have been reported, but they are spasmodic and for particular stocks. Poplar, chestnut and the better grades of oak are selling well and at profitable prices. The lower grades of oak are off a trifle. Hickory, ash, maple, cherry and birch could be sold in this market in much larger quantities if the lumber were available.

Dealers in mine material report a good trade. Some excellent orders have recently been booked along this line and present inquiries go to show that the mine and river interests will be steady buyers this fall. Standard ties for railroads are in good demand, but traction ties and poles go slow.

Buffalo.

The hardwood lumber trade can not be called very slow when many dealers are speaking of the big July they have had and few, if any, are complaining of poor business. There is some uneasiness over the high sawmill prices in the Southwest, but so many dealers have mills of their own in that district that they are able to regulate the cost of lumber to a great extent.

There is plenty of oak, especially plain, so that the minor woods are readily taken care of so long as there is no need of special time in the leading hardwood. As a rule all the yards are filling up with lumber, even the scarcer poplar, ash and chestnut making a better showing than was thought to be possible last spring, when there was such a wail from the Southwest on account of wet weather. But the dealers found what they wanted elsewhere, both by purchase and by increasing the running of their own mills, till they are now in position to resist too high mill prices if they are made.

Even now, with poplar so scarce, there are remarks that if it is pushed up so arbitrarily in price as it was several years ago there will be a disposition to let it wait awhile, as it seems to be the idea that there are other woods that can be put in its place readily enough. Elm and basswood are already in the list of "too highs" and will not be bought very heavily hereafter, except where the mill price can be shaded so that there is something in it for the jobber. Some of the yards are making a very good showing of chestnut and ash, considering the great scarcity of both lately, but the demand is heavy and the prices good. The sale of maple and birch is always large and stock plenty.

Saginaw Valley.

Stocks in the hands of manufacturers are about one-third what they were a year ago, which is a very satisfactory condition, in view of the fact that all of the mills are in operation. A number of the firms in the valley are cutting on contracts made at the beginning of the year which takes the entire yearly output of all but some certain grades, and this places the local market in good form. Prices rule steady. The demand has been fair up to the beginning of the midsummer quietude, and it is confidently expected that when the fall trade opens stocks will move freely again. Basswood, ash and oak are particularly firm. Maple has done much better this year than it did a year

ago, both as to price and volume of trade. There is not likely to be any pressure to force stocks on the trade because of the small stocks on hand and hence conditions inspire confidence as to the future.

A large quantity of special bill timber is being cut this season for bridge, structural and harbor improvement work at points on Lake Erie and Lake Superior, and is sold at special prices. In fact, everything is being worked off to advantage.

Indianapolis.

While there is a touch of the usual midsummer dullness in market conditions at present, hardwood men have sufficient business to keep them busy and to keep them from complaining. Prospects are for a steady business throughout the year, something that has not often been enjoyed here.

Prices remain steady and no changes are noted in quotations of the last several weeks. A stiffening in the market is predicted when the fall season opens. Car service is good and no difficulty is being experienced in getting practically all grades of hardwoods.

Bristol, Va. Tenn.

There are unmistakable evidences of improvement in trade conditions in this section, but just now the car situation is demanding the attention of the lumbermen. The famine set in two weeks ago. The present situation is largely attributable to the demand for cars in handling the wheat and grain crops in the middle west, and the heavy fruit crop in the south.

The lumber business has picked up a great deal within the past fortnight and is expected to soon resume its normal condition. Oak is still slightly off both in the domestic and export market. Poplar leads with good prices and heavy demand.

Cincinnati.

The market during the last fortnight has developed little change. Quartered and plain white oak have fallen off slightly in demand, but not enough to cause dealers to make concessions in prices. The best item on the hardwood list is poplar, and it is receiving a good call, and prices are steady. Cottonwood has in the last two weeks received added impulse; prices, however, were not augmented. Red gum is another item that has been doing stunts in the line of demand, but in the price line sustaining previous quotations. Mahogany and cypress are about the same in both demand and prices. The slight dullness that has prevailed over this section the last few weeks, it is expected, will give way to a big boom within the next month. The spring trade reduced stocks to such an extent that the dullness was really appreciated, as it has allowed lumber dealers to replenish their stocks and get ready for the fall demand, which they predict will be a heavy one.

Chattanooga.

The usual dull summer season is on here, but lumbermen are not complaining about anything except the insufficiency of dry stock. It is said that there has not been so great a scarcity in this line in twenty years. One reason for such a state of affairs is the fact that there have been few logging tides and the wet spring prevented timbermen from getting out the usual amount of logs.

There is an excellent call for everything handled by local lumbermen. The demand for walnut and chestnut is remarkable and mills and yards have a very meager supply of these hardwoods. Oak and poplar are holding their own. There is a slight lull in building operations at present, but sufficient orders are in sight to insure lively business in the fall and winter.

St. Louis.

Although trade conditions with regard to hardwoods are somewhat quiet at this time, the outlook seems to be very favorable for the fall season. Mills are now operating under much improved conditions, but there is practically no dry stock in the hands of manufacturers, so it is not at all probable that the new cut will have any deleterious effect upon the condition of the market. Good weather is necessary to enable manufacturers to get some accumulations of stock for prospective trade.

Memphis.

There is not much doing in hardwood just now. Most houses are shipping out stock on orders booked some time ago, and while there is not much business just now, there are liberal inquiries which suggest the probability of a good demand for the early fall and winter. Export business is very quiet. Weather conditions continue quite favorable and much progress is reported in putting lumber on sticks. There is no suggestion of a surplus of dry stock and it is noted in this connection that mill interests are rather firm in their views of value, maintaining a more stolid front than was expected, in view of the rather rapidly increasing output.

There is demand enough to absorb all the ash offered at prevailing figures, but there is no urgency about the request for this lumber such as characterized the situation some time ago. Plain oak, both red and white, is in satisfactory request. Some thick stock is being shipped and very good figures have been obtained thereon. There is only a moderate call for quarter-sawn oak, but there does not appear to be very much of this for sale. Poplar is offering in only a limited way and holders are therefore not inclined to shade prices, although the demand just now is not large. There is a moderate call for cottonwood in firsts and seconds, while there is a good demand for the lower grades, which continue scarce and which are selling at close to the best figures of the season. There are not many cottonwood box boards for sale and they, too, are commanding good prices. Red gum is not particularly active in the better grades. Clear sap gum sells moderately, while there is a very satisfactory call for the lower grades used in box manufacture. Cypress is not offering in large quantities. The market for this wood, however, is rather heavy at the moment and concessions are reported in some directions beyond those more recently obtainable.

Minneapolis.

The contract season for northern hardwoods is about over. It has ended unusually early. The jobbers and the large consumers got into the game back in the spring, and with a few exceptions they have prepared themselves for the season with about all the stock they will need. The stock remaining in mill ownership is held at fancy figures that no middleman or consumer feels willing to pay at this time, and judging from the comment of the trade it is not likely that there will be much doing in the way of sales for some time. Whatever is sold is going now at fancy prices. The factories are having a successful season and a good outlook, and they will have use for all the lumber they have bought and a good deal more in some cases. They are prepared now to pay higher prices than last year for anything they want.

There is nothing that looks like weakness in the market for northern hardwood, and as for southern stock, there is not enough offered now to cut much figure. Dealers here find when they go to bidding in the southern market that the prices are almost prohibitive for shipment to northern points, and the southern dealers seem to have all the trade they want at home. Oak is more plentiful than it has been, but shows no weakness in price at any point. There is a good supply of birch, but no overproduction

as in the past, and prices are firm at a marked advance over last year. The low grades are well sold out already, and this is also true of basswood. Ash is hard to find now in any quantity, and the maple stocks are already well concentrated in strong hands. The yard trade has been quiet, but is showing some improvement, and flooring is moving actively in all parts of the Northwest.

London.

Business is quiet here, buyers finding that they can supply most of their wants from goods on the quay at docks, of which the arrivals have been ample, although mostly of inferior grades. However, in most cases the quality has fitted the prices which buyers can afford to pay, manufacturers not being able to get such advance on their products as will enable them to pay the advance in prices, and they are therefore substituting as far as possible lower grades of stock.

In whitewood there is a very good demand for prime grades in planks and dressed boards, but the stocks on hand are very light. No. 1 common is in good demand at good prices. Culls are wanted and are in good demand owing to the high price of the lower quality of Canadian pine, in place of which this lower grade of whitewood is used. Oak planks are in request and command a ready sale; boards in all grades are difficult to dispose of and the stocks are ample. There is a much better demand for quartered boards and planks and moulding strips are scarce and would find a ready sale at good prices. The walnut demand is much better than it has been for some time past. Satin walnut is in better favor, but the inquiries are mostly confined to the lower grades. Mahogany is very firm, with higher prices ruling, and whilst these high prices rule for logs buyers are looking with more favor on the American cut boards and planks.

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White, W. H., Company	62
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Willson Bros. Lumber Company	56
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Anderson-Tully Company	52
Atlantic Lumber Company	67
Beyer, Knox & Co.	64
Bennett & Witte	12
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Chicago Car Lumber Company	11
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Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.	61
Co-Op. Mill & Lumber Company	9
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Crosby & Beckley Company, The	64
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Cypress Lumber Company	61
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Davidson-Benedict Company	61
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Plummer Lumber Company	11
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Radina, L. W., & Co.	65
Ransom, J. W., & Co.	54
Richmond, Park & Co.	60
Ritter, W. M., Lumber Company	5
Rumbarger Lumber Company	1
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Schofield Bros.	60
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Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Company	4
Vetter, Frank W.	67
Walnut Lumber Company, The	66
Wells, R. A., Lumber Company	60
White Lumber Company	60
Whitmer, Wm., & Sons, Inc.	6
Wiborg & Hanna Company	65
Wiley, C. L.	1
Willson Bros. Lumber Company	56
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POPLAR.

Advance Lumber Company	57
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Brown, W. P., & Sons, Lumber Co.	2
Cheat River Lumber Company	56
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Crane, C., & Co.	64
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Massengale Lumber Company	11
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Dwight Lumber Company	10
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Forman, Thos., Company	6
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Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company	63
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Wood Mosaic Flooring Company	8
Young, W. D., & Co.	12

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Crown Iron Works	43
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LUMBER INSURANCE.


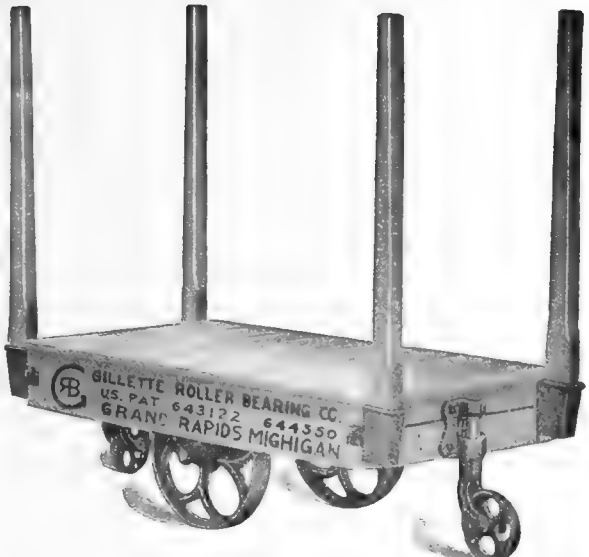
Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.	1
Lumber Insurance Company of New York	1
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston	1
Lumber Underwriters	12
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company	1
Rankin, Harry, & Co.	40

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Childs, S. D., & Co.	39
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Lacey, James D., & Co.	10
Martin & Co.	53
Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.	2
Poole, Clark L., & Co.	12
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- Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

This Truck—The Gillette Truck—with its Roller Bearing Axle—Unbreakable Malleable Iron Caster-Fork, Improved Stake Pockets and general Superiority of Construction is the Easiest Running Truck made. Strongest where other trucks are weakest. Best Truck to buy. Cheapest Truck to use. Invest money in these trucks. Do not waste it on others.

GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan



READ THIS LETTER

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS.

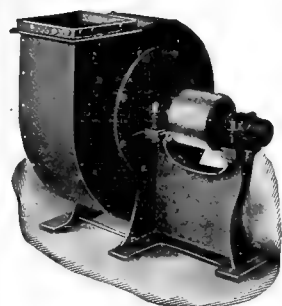
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen: It is now two months since we remodeled our kilns and added your patent process, and we want to say to you that we are glad we made the change. We can now dry our lumber in about half the time it formerly took, and the saving in time is but a small part of the advantage, as the lumber dried under the new process comes out in much finer condition. It is entirely freed of all sap and none of it is warped or checked.

We can cheerfully recommend your system to parties needing an up-to-date system. Yours truly,
SCHILLER PIANO COMPANY.

WRITE

Grand Rapids Veneer Works
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



ESPECIALLY

Adapted for Handling Shavings, Saw-dust and Stringy Material of All Kinds

1-PIECE FAN WHEEL.

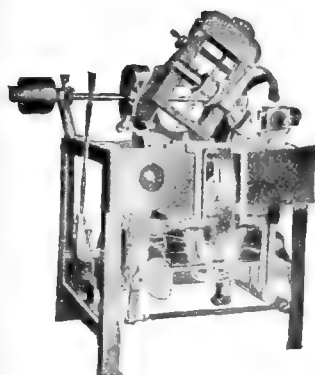
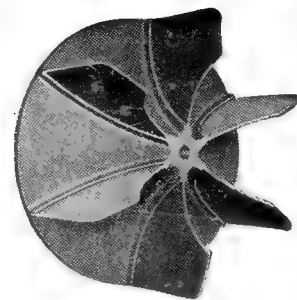
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58-G

NO OBSTRUCTIONS.

We Also Make Lumber Dryers.

NEW YORK BLOWER COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., Bucyrus, O.
Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis.



IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners

ARE THE BEST.

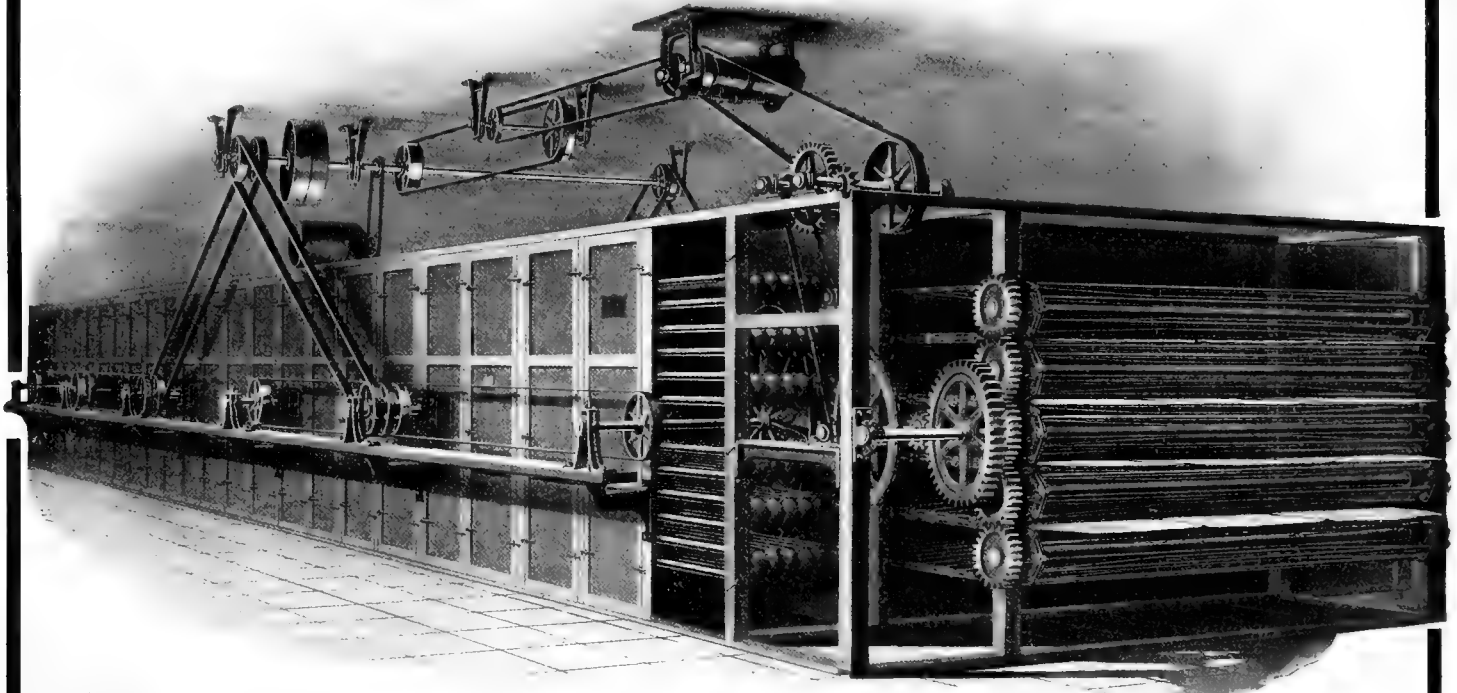
Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws. It will pay you to get in touch with us.

MATTESON MFG. CO. 120-128 SO. CLINTON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Phenomenal Success
Send for New Catalogue

NEW VENEER DRYER

"Proctor System"
Automatic Girt Conveyor Type



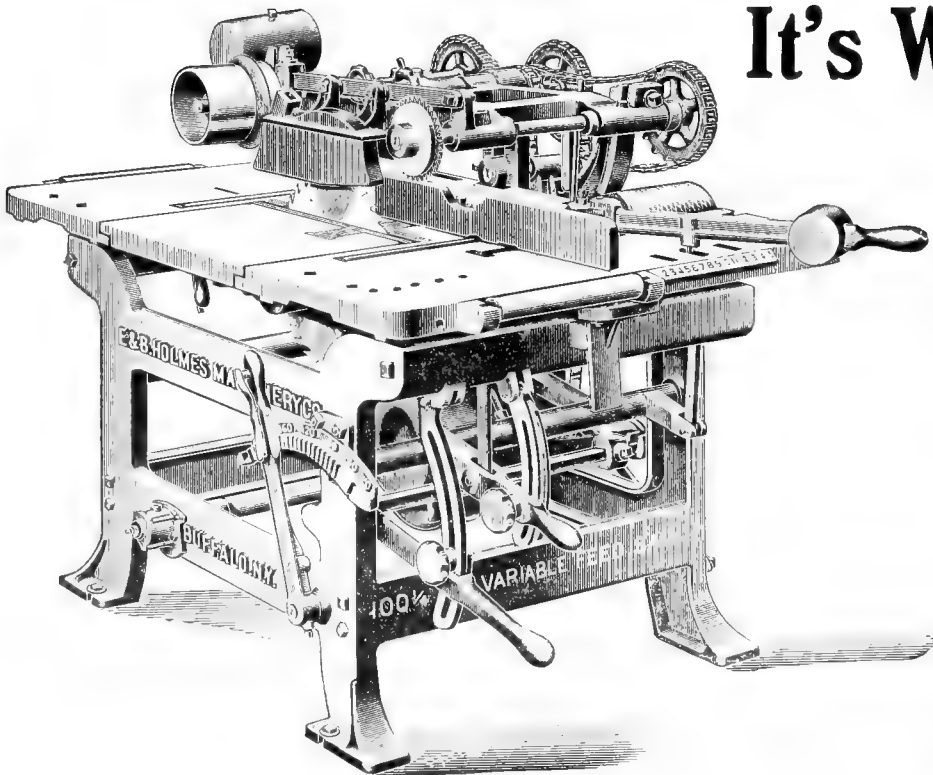
No Rolls to Jam.
No Aprons to Adjust.
Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
Fortieth inch handled better than Apron Dryer

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Hancock and Somerset Sts. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

It's Worth While

Let us tell you
about our

Variable Feed Rip-Sawing Machine



Nothing equal to it
for making dimension
stock and for general
use in furniture and
other wood-working
factories. It's just
as good as it looks.

**E. & B. HOLMES
MACHINERY CO.**

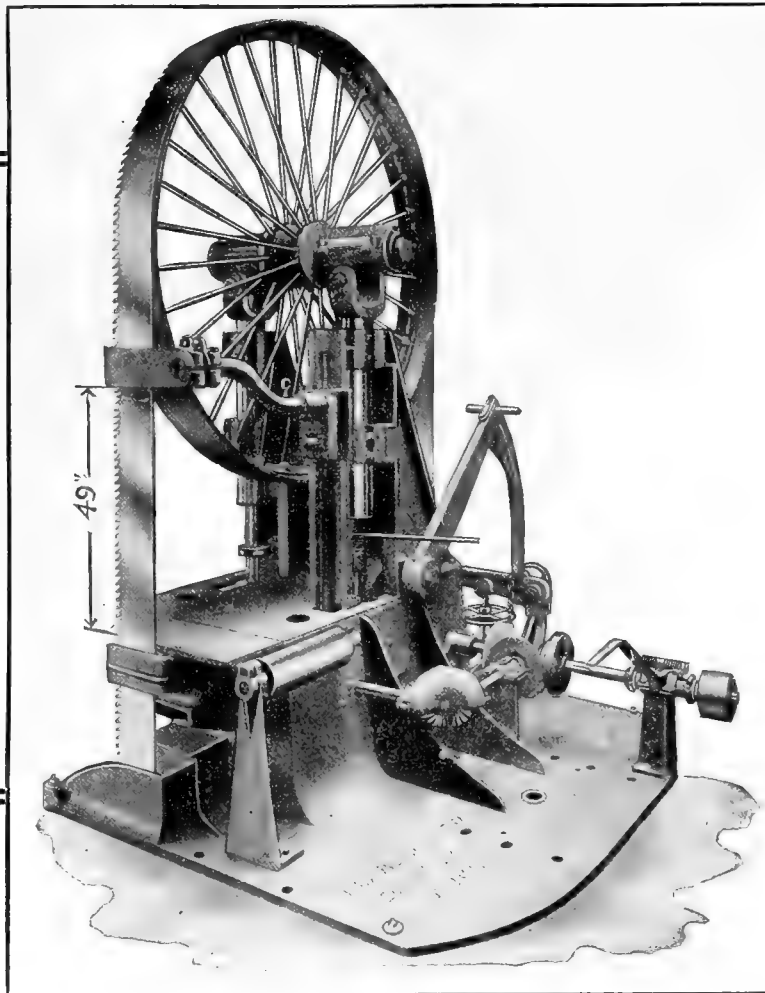
Buffalo, N. Y.

SELF-FEED RIP-SAWING MACHINE.

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity,
Capacity,
Economy on
Saws.
We
manufacture
a full line
of Sawmill
and
Conveying
Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

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Kneeland-Buell Co..... Bay City, Mich.
W. D. Young & Co..... Bay City, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave..... Bay City, Mich.
Bliss & Van Auken..... Saginaw, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co..... Grayling, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co..... Johannesburg, Mich.
Michelson & Hanson Co..... Lewiston, Mich.

Harbor Springs Lumber Co..... Harbor Springs, Mich.
W. H. White Co..... Boyne City, Mich.
Mud Lake Lumber Co..... Raber, Mich.
Engel Lumber Co..... Englewood, La.
Hardgrove Lumber Co..... Hardgrove, Mich.
Churchill Lumber Co..... Alpena, Mich.
Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co..... Wilmington, N. C.
Embury-Martin Lumber Co..... Cheboygan, Mich.

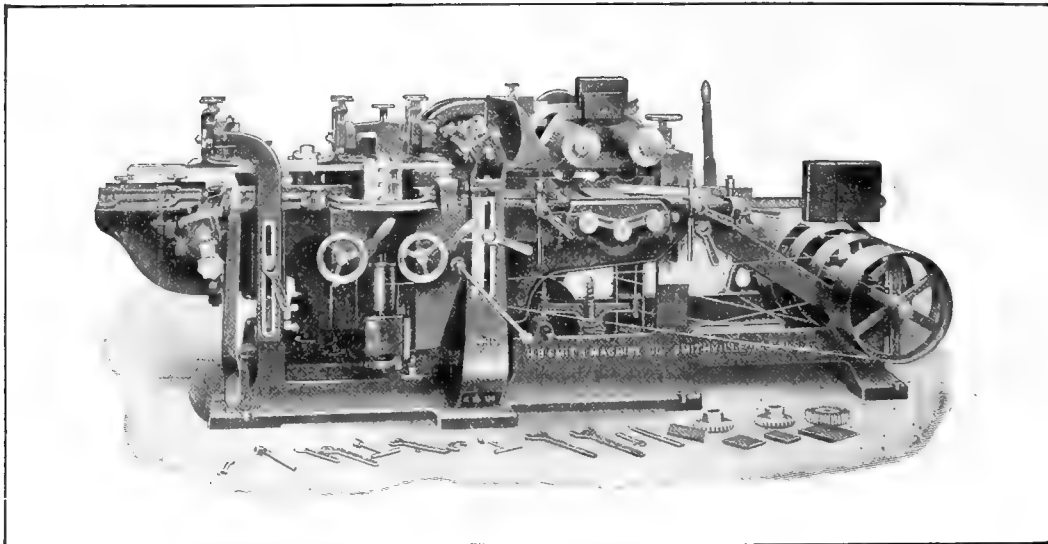
The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**

The Profit Builder

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**



NO. 105-A, EXTRA HEAVY 12-INCH MOULDER




IT HAS been our purpose during the last half century to develop a line of wood working machines containing the best workmanship and material that American skill and wisdom can afford. This fact we are proud to say is well established in the minds of our many patrons. We have, however, now exceeded ourselves by the development of a remarkable Moulder, the excellence of which is due to our obtaining written suggestions from more than a thousand operators throughout America. This machine stands alone as being the composite idea of the thinking operators of this country. One year's test of its work has convinced us that it is impossible for you to compete successfully against the Smith Moulder with any other machine. Can't we send you prices and literature?

Branches:
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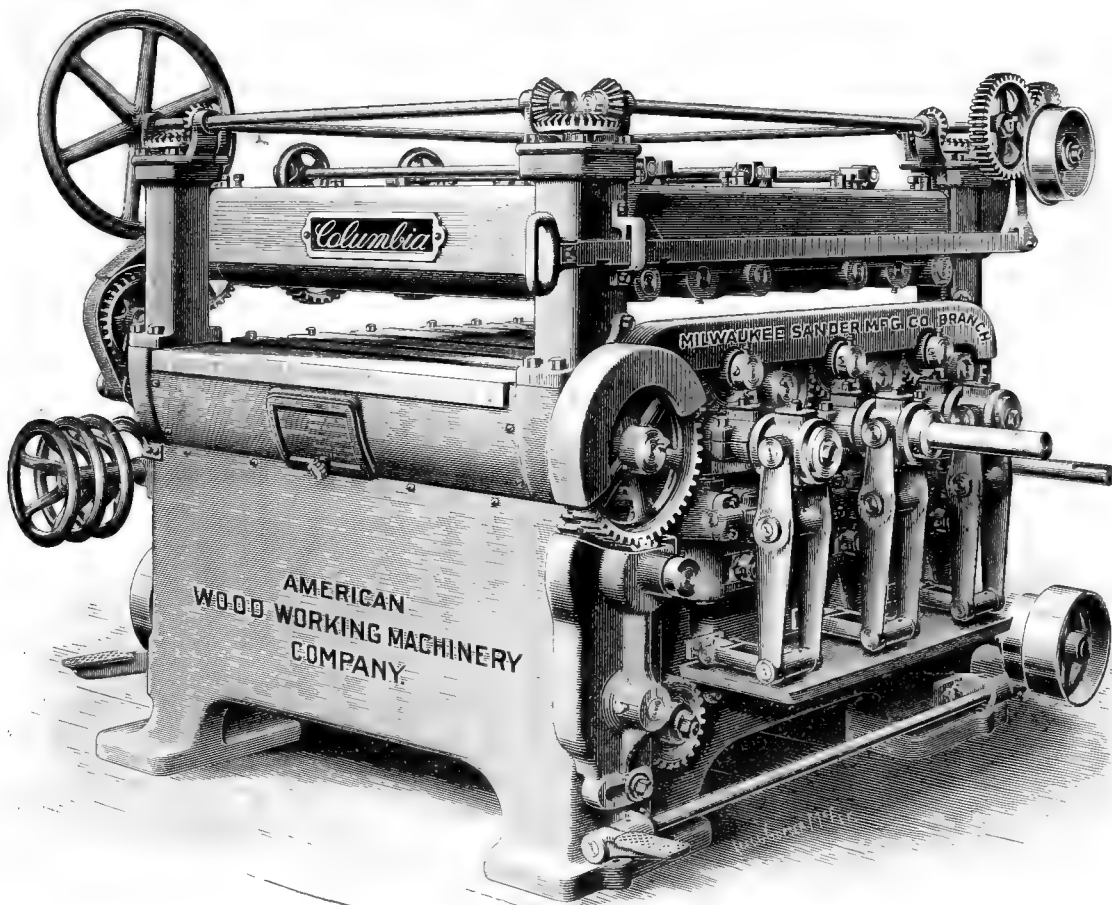
H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

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THE ONLY SANDER

capable of producing Perfect Work—the COLUMBIA. Built 30 inches to 84 inches wide. Eight feed-rolls. One, two or three drums. Perfect sanding can only be accomplished by keeping the paper on the drums at an even tension at all points and at all times.  The COLUMBIA is the only sander made provided with mechanism for automatically tightening the paper while the machine is in operation. Investigate!

Write for Full Particulars



American Wood Working Machinery Company

General Office: Rochester, N. Y.

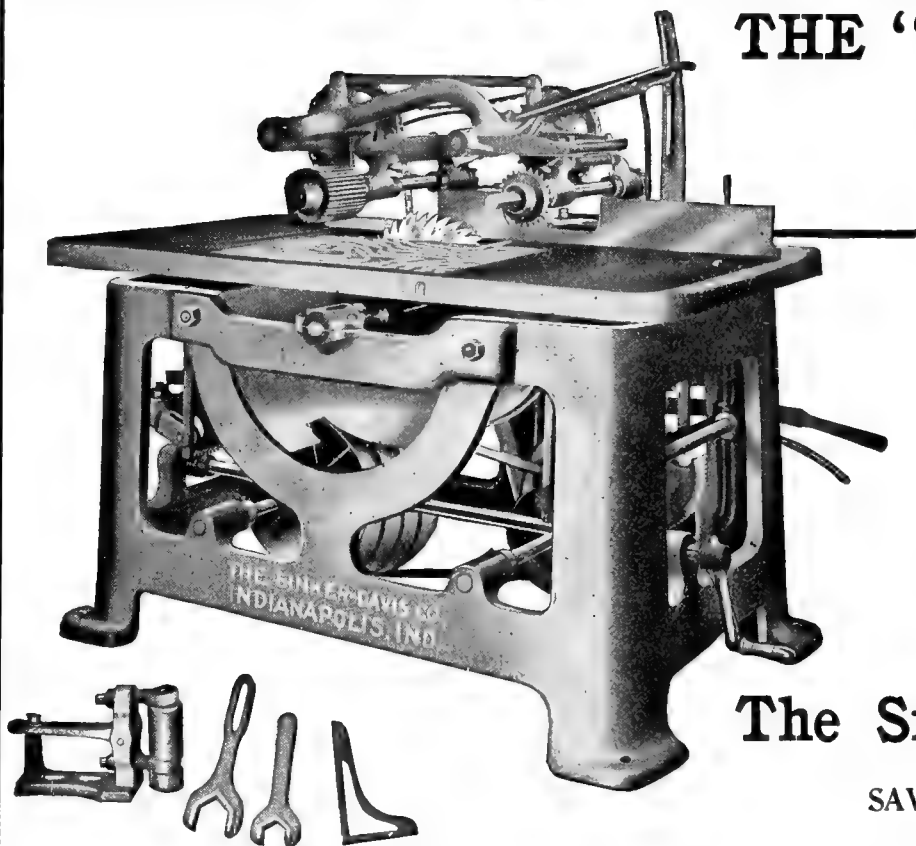
SALESROOMS:

NEW ORLEANS, Hennen Building.

CHICAGO, Fisher Building.

NEW YORK, Cedar and West Sts.

THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW



The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

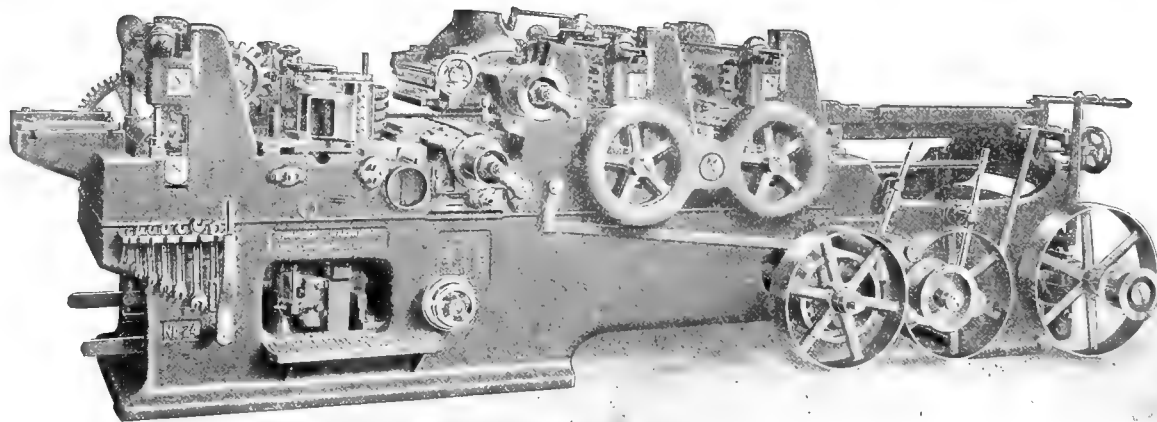
We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher



SIX ROLLS. WORKS 8" TO 30" WIDE BY 6" THICK.

May be seen at our exhibit at **JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION**, Machinery Building, Section 15, Aisles B. and H. Representative in charge will be pleased to show and explain in detail, its meritorious features.

S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston

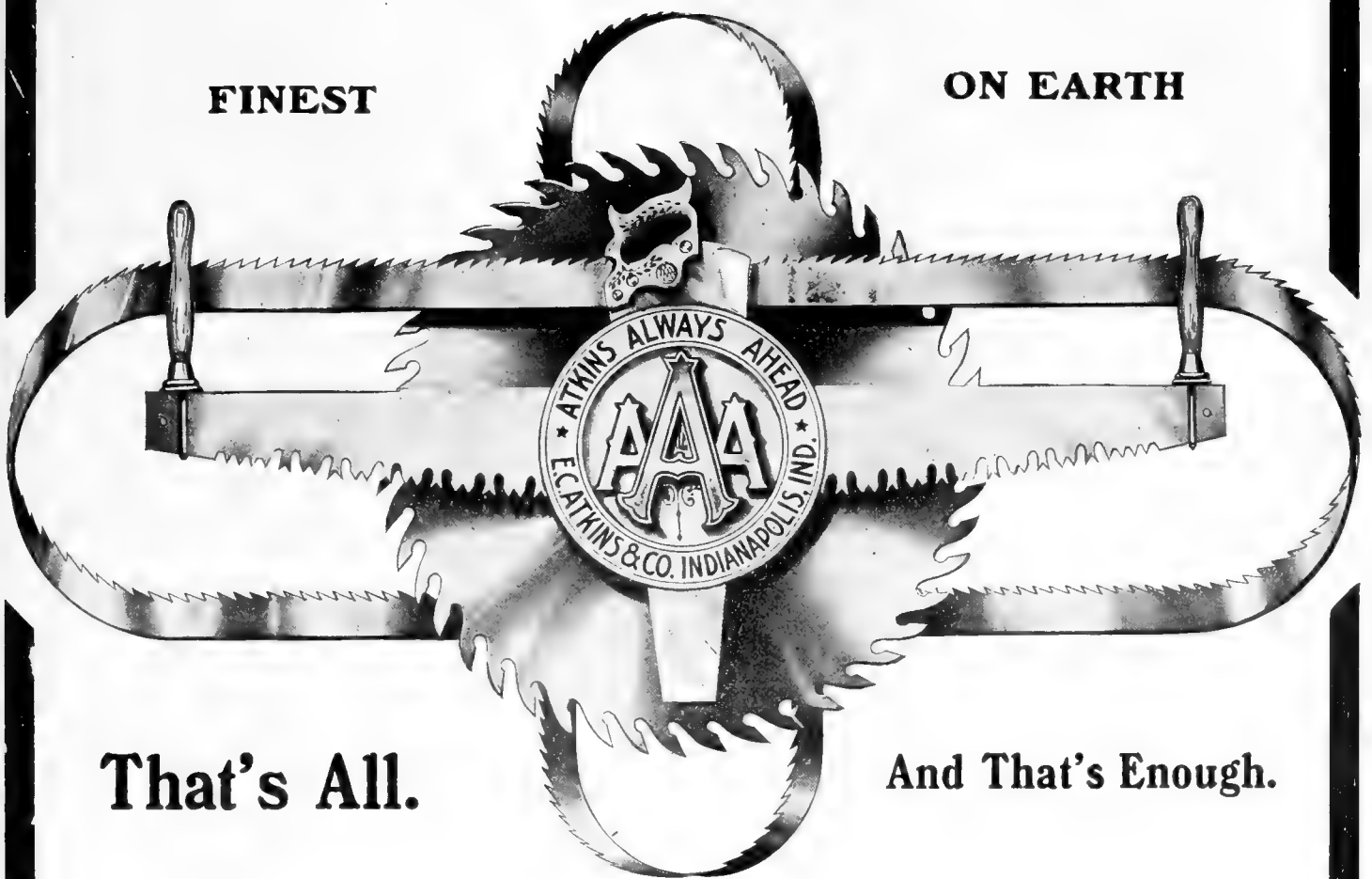
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SPECIALISTS IN
Floorers, Planers and Moulders

SEATTLE

ATKINS

Silver Steel Saws

FINEST**ON EARTH****That's All.****And That's Enough.**

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE**Home Office and Factory,****INDIANAPOLIS**

Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto.



Russel Skidding and Loading Machinery

INSURES

A Regular Supply of Logs
Reduced Cost of Handling

They are operating successfully in Hardwood Timber both north and south.

We build Standard Equipment. We also regularly build Special Machinery to best meet special conditions.

Would our Catalogue interest you?

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICH.



PICKING UP LOGS ALONG THE TRACK IS RAPID WORK FOR THE McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

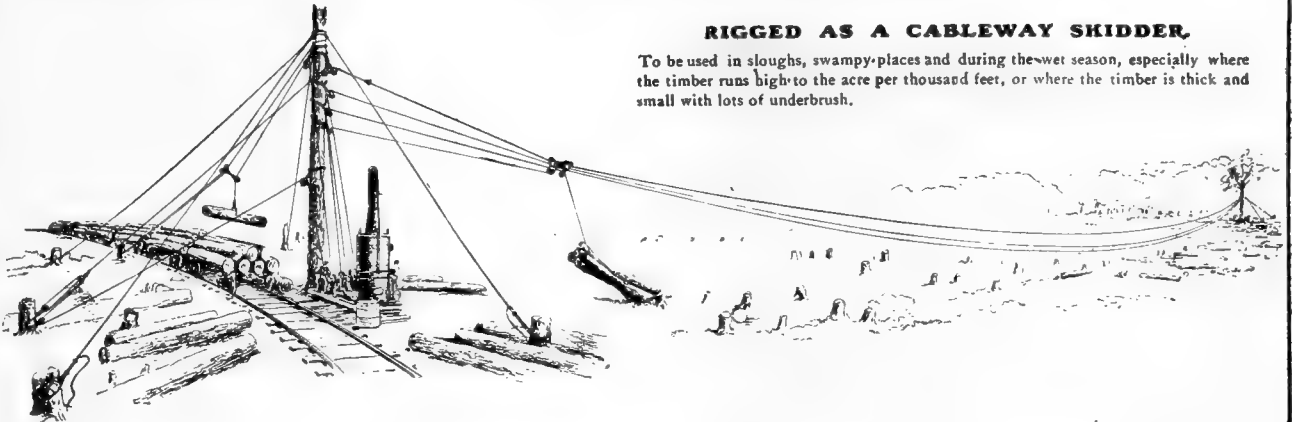
- ☐ It can either move along the track with a car and pick up scattered logs, or it can stay in one spot and load a whole train, because it is self-propelling and independent under all conditions.
- ☐ It loads any kind of cars on any gauge track, and is a mighty good machine to pick up dollars for you, too.

ASK FOR BOOKLET CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.

Lidgerwood Combination Hardwood Logger

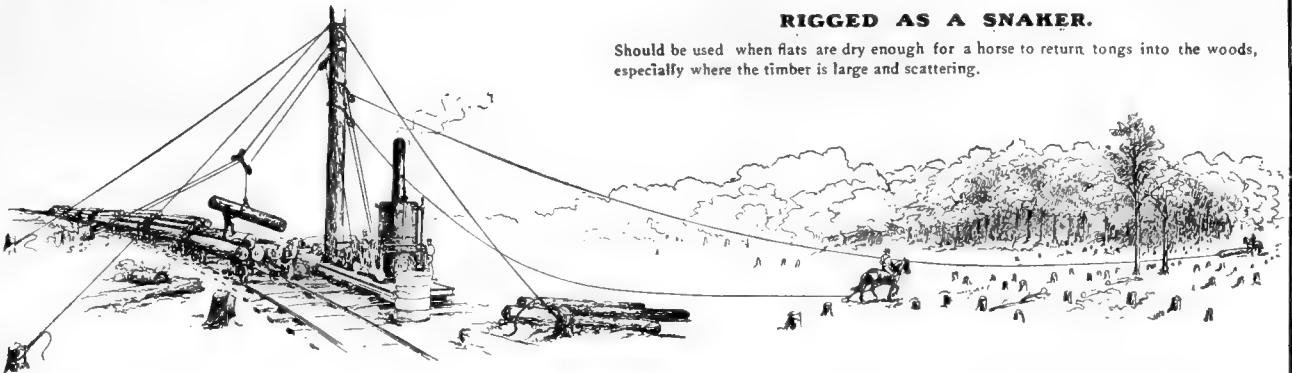
(Patented)

Especially Designed to Log the Hardwood Flats Bordering on the Mississippi River. A Machine that Can be Used Twelve Months in the year.



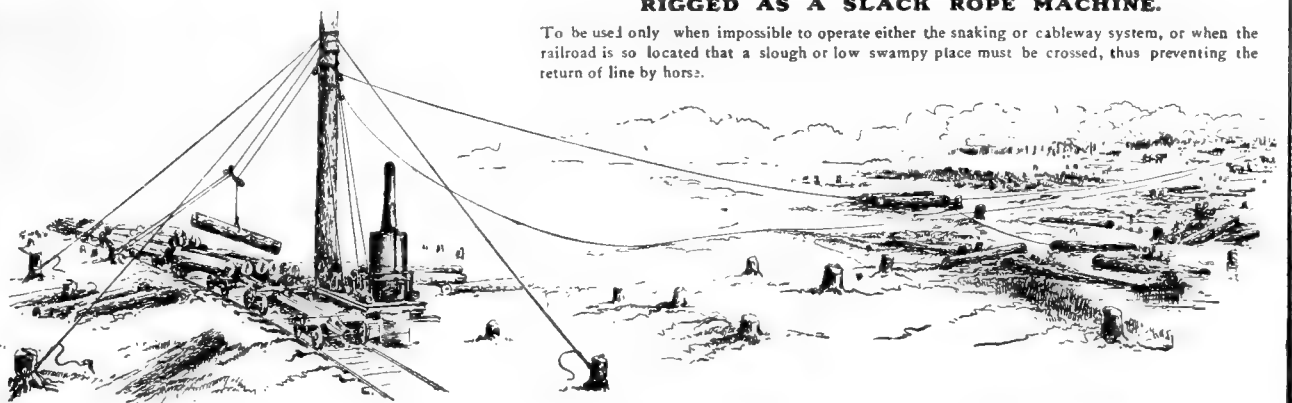
RIGGED AS A CABLEWAY SKIDDER.

To be used in sloughs, swampy places and during the wet season, especially where the timber runs high to the acre per thousand feet, or where the timber is thick and small with lots of underbrush.



RIGGED AS A SNAKER.

Should be used when flats are dry enough for a horse to return tongs into the woods, especially where the timber is large and scattering.



RIGGED AS A SLACK ROPE MACHINE.

To be used only when impossible to operate either the snaking or cableway system, or when the railroad is so located that a slough or low swampy place must be crossed, thus preventing the return of line by horse.

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

96 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: WOODWARD, WIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.

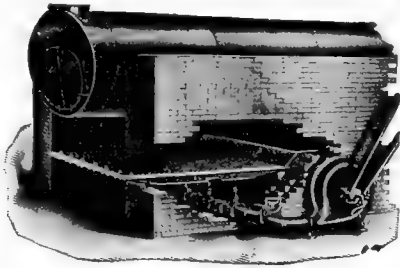
Loafing Boilers

Have You Any About Your Mill?

If so, every machine in it is doing less work than it should, and so is every man on your payroll. Your boilers are the source and fountain head of the energy that runs your plant. They set the pace for everything else. If they are not making enough steam, your output suffers, and, consequently, your profits.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

MAKES EVERY OUNCE OF STEAM A BOILER IS CAPABLE OF GENERATING



It is to a saw mill what the bellows are to a blacksmith, and what the cupola is to a foundryman. **TRY before you BUY.** We sell on approval giving you thirty days' trial. If the grate is unsatisfactory—you to be the sole judge—return it at our expense.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT
WE TAKE THE RISK**

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The largest manufacturer of blast grates, edgers and trimmers

LET US KILN DRY YOUR LUMBER

Consign your carload lots direct to us.

Switch tracks to our new modern dry kiln make it most convenient to Chicago and vicinity.

No charge for unloading and reloading.

Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device that money can buy for the perfect seasoning of all lumber.

Quantities less than carload lots receive just as careful attention.

All consignments will be returned to you promptly as soon as seasoned.

Write today for prices.

**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY**

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Avenue

Chicago

Hanchett's Saw Swages



Band Saw Swage

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

OFFER STOCK FOR SALE

PLAIN RED OAK

40,000' 4/4x12" & up coffin boards
50,000' 4/4 1st & 2nds " "
50,000' 4/4 No. 1 common
75,000' 4/4 No. 2 common
50,000' 4/4 No. 3 common
100,000' 1/2 1sts and 2nds
10,000' 3/8 1sts and 2nds

GUM

80,000' 4/4 1sts and 2nds red
90,000' 4/4 No. 1 common red
200,000' 4/4 1sts & 2nds saps 6 to 12"
60,000' 4/4 " " 13 to 15"
75,000' 4/4 " " 16 & up
75,000' 4/4 13 to 17" box boards

MEMPHIS

PLAIN WHITE OAK

50,000' 4/4 1sts and 2nds
50,000' 4/4 No. 1 common
45,000' 1/2 1sts and 2nds
4,500' 3/8 1sts and 2nds

COTTONWOOD

30,000' 4/4x6 & 7" 1sts & 2nds
150,000' 4/4x8" and up 1sts & 2nds
150,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2nds
15,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2nds
30,000' 5/4x12 & 13" 1sts & 2nds
50,000' 6/4x8 to 12" 1sts & 2nds

TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

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H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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GUM
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Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawed

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
A Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
2 FAS or Firsts and	③ No. 3 Common
S Seconds	④ No. 4 Common
S Saps	

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber.
Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and
Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO.

191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or

LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y

1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cot-
tonwood Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum
SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

DUDLEY LUMBER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE WANT TO MOVE

600,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Log Run Birch on Grade
500,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Hard Maple on Grade

Good stock Grey Elm, Red and White Oak, Cherry, Basswood and Ash.
Yards at Grand Rapids and Memphis.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

ASHLAND, KY.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.



J. B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT.

A. B. RANSOM, SECT. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if any one can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, Secy

R. J. WILSON, Treas

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite in-
quiries for Flooring, Oak
and Poplar lumber and
other Hardwoods in
mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere**NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, V. Pres.

W. A. RANSOM, Sec. and Mgr.

C. R. RANSOM, Treas.

GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

W. J. CUDE, Pres.

J. B. RANSOM, Vice-Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, Sec'y.

W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company

1013-1014 Stahlman Building

Nashville

MANUFACTURERS OF

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut and Gum Lumber

Mills and Yards at Kimmins, Tenn., Colesburg, Tenn., and Cude, Miss.

LEADING

VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

SEDRO VENEER CO.

ROTARY CUT VENEERS

Our Specialty

Pacific Coast Cottonwood

For Drawer Bottoms, Panel Stock, Egg Cases, Etc.
Has no equal.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, - - WASHINGTON

MARKLEY & MILLER

Manufacturers of

Mahogany and Oak

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Write for Prices

406 W. Lake Street

CHICAGO

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac . . . Michigan

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS THIN LUMBER PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops

AND

Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer
cutting plant in the country. High-
grade product from Birch, Maple,
Elm, Basswood, Ash and other na-
tive woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Panels	Trunk Tops	Fruit Packages
Veneer	Trunk Slats	Berry Boxes
Drawer Bottoms	Veneer Lumber	Tree Protectors
Can Jackets	Elm Wrapping	Packing Drums

ST. LOUIS

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us. : :

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special
price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have
you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5/4	" " "	2 Cars
5/4	" " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6/4	" " "	1 Car
6/4	" Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8/4	" No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10/4	" Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10/4	" No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12/4	" No. 1	1,500 Feet
12/4	" " 2	1,000 Feet
4/4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8/4	" " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

[2 cars	1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
6 "	1" 1st and 2nds poplar
6 "	1" No. 1 common poplar
6 "	1" No. 2 common poplar
8 "	1" mill cull poplar
2 "	1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
5 "	5/4 No. 1 common cottonwood
15 "	1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
20 "	1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
19 "	1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
21 "	1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
20 "	1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
15 "	1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
20 "	1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
15 "	4/4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
24 "	4/4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

**WEST VIRGINIA
HARDWOODS**

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

WALNUT, POPLAR AND BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.
I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.
Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

The Crosby & Beckley Company

HARDWOODS

We are
In the Market for Choice Stock.

WRITE US.

No. 1 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.New Haven,
Connecticut

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have 4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY



RED BIRCH

300,000 ft. 1 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
150,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
125,000 ft. 1½ in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common
100,000 ft. 2 in. 1st & 2d & No. 1 Common

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty—Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
50M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch.
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

North Western Lumber Company

Birch a Specialty

Want to move 1", No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N.W.R.R.

Marshfield, Wis.

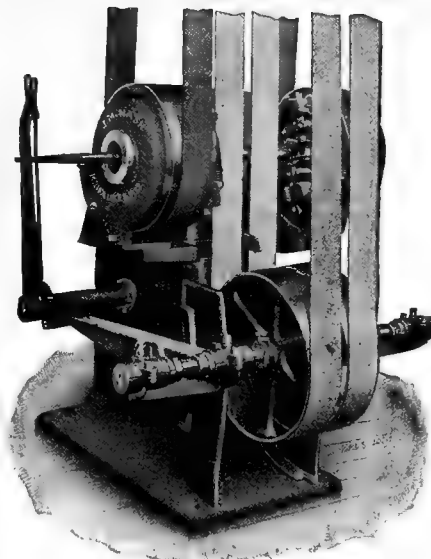


Do you want a
7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class
machine, and will
give the best of re-
sults. It is strong,
well made, and as
good as it looks.
Write us and we will
give you full particu-
lars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1 2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood
Lumber

Office and Yard :
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND

CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS



ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty

Laflin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

We Want to Move :

1 inch No. 3 and No. 4 Poplar
1 inch No. 2 Common Poplar

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR POPLAR, OAK, ASH AND
CAR AND R. R. MATERIAL

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS :
873 to 881 So. Laflin Street
MILL : PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone
Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone
NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

Heath Witbeck Co. CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK. THEBES, ILL. McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for *delivered quotations.*

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE,

1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT

PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

Northern and Southern
Hardwoods

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

W. A. DAVIS

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

1612 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4/4 AND 5/4 COMMON AND BETTER

A No. 1 STOCK

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres. BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for comparison will convince you that our product is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and

BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.

Manufacturers

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL OR CARGO

J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear

Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.

Correspondence Solicited on Michigan Lumber, especially White Maple.





MICHIGAN



FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

180 M. ft. 8/4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
 80 M. ft. 8/4 Common and Better Tamarack.
 1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
 1 Car 5/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
 1 Car each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 White Maple.
 75 M. ft. 4/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
 75 M. ft. 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
 One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
 Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
 DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on
 its merits alone. † Comprises all the features
 desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest,
 most approved machinery methods and best
 skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to
 your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and
 will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar, Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents

for

Product of

ROY
LUMBER
CO.



Will Buy

OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood

Branch
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Main Office
CINCINNATI, O.

We have a stock and ship Straight Grades

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

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THE

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Always in the Market for

BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

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Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

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SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

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SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

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PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

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load to a million feet. Will
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at shipping point, pay cash
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Cypress Red Gum Oak

WE BUY

**Oak, Poplar
and Walnut**

For Cash



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Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes
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100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40"; 13" and up
30,000 feet 4/4 Poplar Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 and 8/4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4/4 Log Run Elm
25,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4/4 to 8/4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com.,
15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

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IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

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OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

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A FEW CARS OF 4-4 AND 8-4 POPLAR

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Fine Figured Quartered Oak

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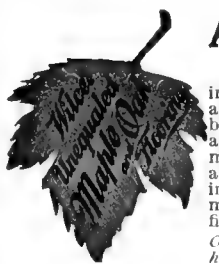
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For choice lots of hardwoods.
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For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

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WE WANT TO MOVE

250,000 4/4 Common and Better Gum.
250,000 5/4 1st and 2nd Sap Gum

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



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Dealers in

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Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

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ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

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We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

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500,000 feet 5-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

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For Shipment Now

Memphis, Tennessee

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**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
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Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
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YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
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ALL GRADES
5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
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Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1907.

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by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

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Marshfield, Missouri

Sixty-Five Cents on the Dollar

This refers to present cost of insurance with us (35% Cash Dividend.)

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This describes settlement of losses.

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The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cuts.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY
WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM
US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED
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2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of
Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

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RICHWOOD, W. VA., CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA.
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DAILY CAPACITY 500,000 FEET

"THE BEST LUMBER"

SOUTHERN STOCK

30 M. ft. 1 in. Cottonwood, 1st and 2nd.
27 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, Log Run.
90 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
50 M. ft. 2 in. Elm, Log Run.
675 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, 1st and 2nd.
320 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, No. 1 Common.
20 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
50 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
59 M. ft. Gum, Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in.
175 M. ft. 1 in. Red Gum, Common and Better.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, Common and Better.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, No. 1 Common.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Log Run.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
45 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
20 M. ft. 1 in. Sycamore, Log Run.

Also prepared to make quotations on all kinds
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OAK AND RED GUM
POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE

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Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber
RANDOLPH BUILDING MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

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AND INTERIOR FINISH

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PITTSBURG

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THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

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DRY STOCK LIST OF MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN, AUG. 13 1907

4-4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.....	40M
4-4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common	40M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 1 Common	8M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 2 Common	20M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 3 Common	84M
1x10 to 14 in. Hard Maple, 1s and 2s	49M
1x15 and up Hard Maple, 1s and 2s.....	24M
4-4 No. 3 Common Maple and Beech.....	500M

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

**MITCHELL BROTHERS
COMPANY**

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN
We Offer For Sale

- 5 cars 4/4 Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10 to 15% No. 1 common in it.
- 7000' 4/4 Bird's-Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
- 5 cars 5/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 common.
- 2 cars of Maple and Beech dimension, 2" and over wide by 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
- 1 car 6/4x6/4 Maple and Beech dimension, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
- 2 cars 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 2 common and better.
- 1 car 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 3 common.
- 1 car 4/4 Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10" and over wide.

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURED BY
COBBS & MITCHELL, Inc.

Cadillac, Michigan, Aug. 13th, 1907.

DRY STOCK.

4/4 Ash, No. 2 Common and Better....	24M
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4/4 Basswood No. 1 and 2 Common.....	225M
4/4 Birch, 1's and 2's, Red.....	6M
4/4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common....	22M
4/4 Birch, No. 4 Common.....	7M
4/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	40M
6/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	70M
6/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common....	40M
8/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	120M
8/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common....	60M
12/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	38M
4/4 Hard Maple, 1's and 2's.....	400M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common....	800M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 3 Common.....	180M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 4 Common.....	7M

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. WRITE US

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4.
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

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(INCORPORATED)
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BAND SAWN THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

RED GUM
WHITE OAK
SAP GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
POPLAR



Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

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Tennessee

Goodlander Robertson Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

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IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

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OFFER STOCK FOR SALE:

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500,000' 4/4 No. 3 common.

COTTONWOOD

150,000' 4/4x8" to 12" 1st & 2ds.
15,000' 4/4x12" 1sts & 2ds
90,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2ds
12,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x8" to 12" 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x12 and 13" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 6/4x8" and up 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4x9 to 12" box boards
25,000' 4/4x13 to 17" box boards

CYPRESS.

15,000' 4/4 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4 selects
150,000' 4/4 shops

TUPELO GUM.

16,000' 1" No. 1 com. & better

POPLAR.

25,000' 1" No. 1 com.

RED GUM.

35,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
49,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds
4,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" No. 1 common

SAP GUM

40,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
300,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 8 to 12"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 13 to 15"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 16 to 20"

RED OAK

100,000' 3/4" 1st & 2ds plain
20,000' 3/8" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" No. 1 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 2 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 3 com. plain

WHITE OAK

40,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds plain
30,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds plain

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
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80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak

3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

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MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
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cheerfully
furnished

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South Bend, Ind.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

AUGUST STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1¾ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

BRANCHES:
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

MAIN OFFICES:
GIRARD TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

THE EAST

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

A Bird in Hand is Worth Two in the Bush



We have the following stock on hand, and lots more in the bush:

500,000 ft. Tupelo Gum, all thickness.

225,000 ft. Red Gum (Hazelwood) all thickness.

10 cars 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Common and Better Chestnut.

22 cars 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.

7 cars 4/4 1s and 2s No. 1 Common, White Oak.

12 cars 4/4 to 8/4 1s and 2s, No. 1 Common Red Oak.

3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of all grades and thickness, Soft Yellow Poplars.

We want your inquiries for North Carolina Pine.

Tough White Oak cut to order for shipbuilding and railroad work

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

Penna. Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak,
Quartered Oak and Cypress.

33 BROAD STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

SOBLE BROTHERS WHOLESALE LUMBER

Mills:

Honaker, Va., Okeeta, Va.

Specialties:

Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Holloway Lumber Company WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

312 Arcade Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

7 East 42nd Street, New York City

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKS

Inspection at point of
shipment. Spot cash.

Baltimore, Md.

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.

MANUFACTURERS

HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.

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Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

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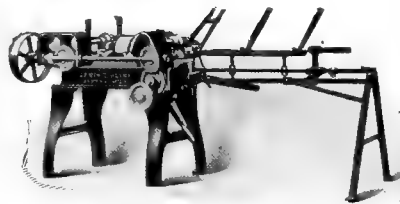
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2 cars 5/7 Qtd. White Oak Com. and better wide run.
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4 cars 4/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
2 cars 5/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
2 cars 4/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
1 car 5/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
1 car 4/4 and 5/4 Log Run Bass.
6 cars 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and better Pl. Oak.
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4 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Pl. Oak.
6 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Qtd. Oak.

Sliced and sawed Qtd. Oak Veneers.

Can ship immediately, as we have N. and S. Ry. tracks.



Kline's Automatic
Broom Handle
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More and better
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MANUFACTURED BY

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 { 1,000,000' of 4-4 sound wormy Chestnut
 { 300,000' of 4, 6 and 8-4 common and better Maple }

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 The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its
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We have close on to ten million feet of various hardwoods in stock at Philadelphia and outside points. Most of this large stock is Oak, Chestnut and Poplar. Remembering the difficulty in getting cars last season, we would suggest that you place your lumber orders now. We can quote you on all grades and quantities in your inquiries to-day.

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SAGINAW BRAND

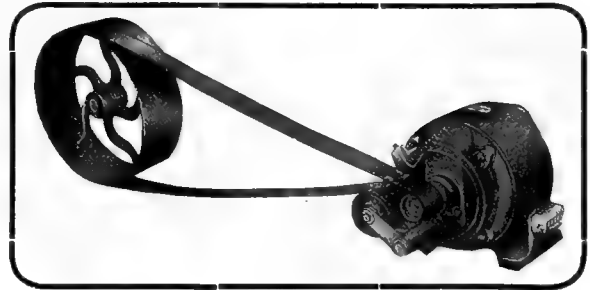
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It permits driving a large slow speed machine with a small high-speed motor.

Fully described in Catalog 486-F, sent at request of those interested.

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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

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That we are manufacturers of the celebrated

**Wolverine Brand
Maple Flooring**

"There is none better."

Bored, polished, end and edge matched, lays with every joint even. Largest sales in the history of maple flooring. May we have your order?

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Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

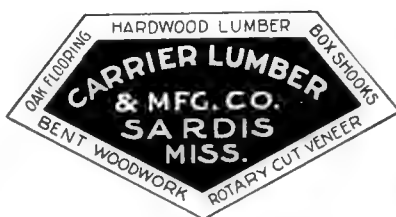
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Hollow

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and

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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MEETING OF HANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

Agreeable to the request of several leading handle manufacturers of the United States, and in accord with the approval of upward of a hundred other manufacturers, a meeting of these interests, including all the various lines of handle production, is hereby called, to convene at 10 a. m., Tuesday, October 8, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. The purposes of this meeting are fully outlined in an editorial on this page.

HENRY H. GIBSON,
Editor Hardwood Record.

General Market Conditions.

With the waning of summer the hardwood trade seems to be strengthening in all the manufacturing and commercial centers of the country. The slight lull of midsummer was not nearly so pronounced as is usual at that time of year, and there is every prospect now that trading in hardwood stocks will go forward with great activity.

The south country reports that there are not as many large orders being booked at the present time as was expected, but that the bulk of small orders is so great that all available dry stock is closely sold. The weather has been very favorable for the production of lumber for some weeks, and mills generally have been turning out a fair amount of stock. However, there is no accumulation of any variety.

In the north there never has been such a dearth of dry lumber as at the present time and the demand is excellent. Poplar, oak, ash and hickory are still the strongest sellers, but as noted there is no accumulation anywhere of any variety of American hardwoods.

Buying seems to be starting earlier than usual, as the car shortage lesson of the last few years has taught wholesale consumers that they must provide for their fall and winter requirements in advance of the actual time when they will need stock, otherwise they will wait a long time before being able to get it transported. With the bountiful crops in sight another severe car shortage is imminent and buyers are showing good judgment in placing orders early.

The export trade is not in good shape on the whole. Desirable orders from the other side are scarce and with few exceptions there is no urgent call for any particular line of stock. This situation is just as well, because the home market will take care of every foot of hardwood that can be produced during the remainder of the year at as good or better prices than can be achieved in Great Britain or on the Continent.

The veneer and panel business seems to be improving. Orders are reasonably plentiful and prices have strengthened to a point where manufacturers are getting a little profit out of the business. Undeniably values are still low and will enhance materially as time goes on.

The hardwood flooring plants are still very busy. While there are not as many large orders offered as a few months ago, there is a growing multitude of small requisitions which promise to keep plants busily employed for a long time to come. The demand for mahogany and other fancy woods is strong, and the general supply throughout the country is short.

The splendid crops in sight throughout the agricultural regions make assurance doubly sure that there is another good year's business in store for every branch of the hardwood industry.

To Handle Manufacturers.

On another page of this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD is reproduced an editorial printed in the last issue, covering suggestions for the formation of a handle association, with copy of the letter sent to several hundred manufacturers and a score or more replies to it. These replies with few exceptions are decidedly favorable to the proposed organization, hence it is that the editor takes the liberty of issuing a call for a meeting in this relation, as will be noted on this page. This meeting will be held October 8, in Chicago. From the interest manifested in this movement it is believed that the conference will be attended by from two to three hundred handle manufacturers.

While the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD is familiar with general association work, and various lines of lumber production, and has in the past launched several associations that have proven eminently successful and of vast benefit to several lines of the hardwood industry, he must confess to a very limited knowledge of the handle business. Therefore, if this initial meeting matures into a successful handle association, covering in its divisions, as it should, the various lines of handle production—it must be by the enthusiasm and hearty coöperation of the individuals who are engaged in handle making.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is spending a considerable sum of money in this attempt, and has absolutely no interest in the proposition aside from the betterment of this important branch of the hardwood industry, and the slight profit accruing from a possible enhancement of its subscription list. It will do everything within its power toward the success of the undertaking, but must insist upon the attendance and coöperation of all parties in interest to carry the issue to a successful termination.

The history of association work along all lines—manufacturing, jobbing and retailing, in hardwoods and building woods, dimension

stock, hardwood flooring, veneers and panels, whether through national, state or local organizations, has shown wisdom and great results. As is well known, there are stringent laws against any organization which attempts to boost and control values. To introduce this feature of organization is in no wise meditated, and there is no occasion for even a suspicion of "trust" manipulation being attached to this movement. The whole idea is for the mutual acquaintance of people interested in the handle industry, thorough threshing out of the problems which encompass the trade, reorganization of the inspection system, and analysis of cost, based on present timber values, labor and manufacturing expenses. There are scores of things that this association may do which will tend to the betterment of every division of this great industry.

It is to be hoped that manufacturers of every variety of handles will be present at the meeting, and will undertake to form specific divisions covering the various lines of production, as well as a general association to cover the totality of the handle manufacturing industry. The editor invites from every manufacturer of handles, no matter in what line he may be interested, letters of suggestion that may be presented to the conference at Chicago, October 8.

It is self-evident that this movement is a desirable one, and one which will redound to the benefit of every individual in the industry if representatives will only come to the conference without prejudice, without jealousy and without selfishness, remembering only that whatever benefits the industry at large invariably benefits the individual engaged therein.

The slogan of this meeting should be "Get Together and Do Something!"

The Duty of the States.

The wonderful development in both knowledge and appreciation of reforestry that has come to the people of this country within the last few years involves a good many legal problems for the various states of the Union to consider. Under existing laws there is no logical and profitable way in which the individual may engage in reforestry pursuits. Taxation and the paucity or even entire lack of protection from fire and depredation makes it such a hazardous and expensive proposition for the individual that few dare enter upon it. Today there is no assurance that an area of land set apart and devoted to the reproduction of trees may not be taxed out of commercial existence, destroyed by fire, or otherwise damaged.

There are hundreds of lumbermen in this country who have vast areas of cutover lands which are not suitable for agricultural purposes, but which are particularly adapted to reforestry. Many such owners would be glad to attempt the experiment of regrowing the forest area if they had reasonable encouragement to enter upon it. It has been suggested that the several states should exempt from taxation for a long period of years such areas as individuals might wish to devote to this purpose; but inasmuch as anyone entering upon this venture would naturally demand of the state stringent laws prohibiting the setting of fires, require the employment of forest rangers to guard against depredation, etc., it would seem that there should be a reasonable tax assessed against such property for this purpose.

Very few lumbermen have any desire to avoid their just proportion of taxation. Therefore if the several states should enact laws establishing a modest value on lands devoted to reforestry purposes there is no owner who would find any fault. The government and the several states originally sold millions of acres of forest lands at \$1.25 an acre. If today these same states should place that value on stump lands and guarantee taxation on that basis until such time as a crop of timber was matured, it is safe to say that hundreds of stump land owners would be very glad to engage in reforestry.

The farmer is taxed on his lands and on his improvements, not on his growing crops. Hence it would be equally just to thus tax land devoted to the regrowing of trees. The national government is doing its full share through its Forest Service in protecting existing forests owned by the nation, and in assisting the regrowing of

denuded areas and the protection of properties from timber thieves and fire devastation. A few of the states are also engaged in forest planting in a limited way, but what the country needs is to interest individuals, and notably lumber manufacturers, in rehabilitating devastated areas that are unsuitable for agricultural purposes, of which there exist millions of acres throughout this country.

The Sales End of the Business.

The secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, at its recent meeting, made the following observations:

That we have secured a better understanding of the conditions pertaining to the marketing of our product is a statement that I think no one will dispute who has studied the stock reports sent out by your secretary and the reports of the Market Conditions Committee. The matter of marketing their product, however, is one that is sadly neglected by most manufacturers of hardwood lumber. They will work overtime and lie awake nights studying plans to reduce the cost of logging, sawing or piling their lumber ten, fifteen or twenty cents per thousand feet, spend thousands of dollars on a device that promises a saving of a few cents per thousand in the cost of manufacture and then sacrifice from one to five dollars per thousand feet in the sale of their lumber for lack of more information in regard to market conditions, information that could be obtained with very little effort and practically no expense.

The observations above quoted are particularly timely and pertinent. The average sawmill operator devotes the greater portion of his brains, money and energy to securing timber and to the economical manufacture and preparation of lumber for market. When it comes to the details and finesse of the sales end he is lamentably weak. This weakness of the manufacturer is the very strength of the jobbing element of the trade. The jobber makes a study of the specific requirements of his customer and is therefore able to supply his wants to a nicety. He studies particular lines of manufactured product, and makes specific grades that will suit these requirements exactly. If a customer is making interior finish he furnishes him with stock that will rip to the best advantage. If he is making furniture that requires short cuts he will select cross-cutting boards for him. By these means he disposes of all the varieties contained in mill-run lumber to his own advantage, and to the manifest advantage of his customer, for he gives him lumber that suits his requirements, at a minimum cost, grade by grade.

A study of these requirements by every one—manufacturer or jobber—interested in lumber production and sale is well worth while, for by it he can realize the highest possible price from a given mill-run product. The distribution of hardwoods of various types is another study that is neglected by a great many manufacturers and jobbers. The best trade for any lumberman is that which lies nearest at hand, but no one doing a large or small business can in safety depend entirely upon local trade, but must needs make distributions of considerable breadth, so that if his trade, for local reasons, falls off in one section he has calls from more remote districts to depend upon.

Today there is a development in supplementing the work of traveling salesmen through selling lumber by mail, and many manufacturers and jobbers are enjoying a large trade that is handled exclusively through the general sales office. A man does not properly support his salesmen who does not keep the mail loaded with letters to every customer and prospective patron as well. It is the constant, kindly letter that makes friends for any house, and the operator who neglects to learn the specific requirements of his trade and keep it posted on what he has to offer is neglecting an important and low-priced way of disposing of his lumber output.

It is this very system of sales manipulation to which the HARDWOOD RECORD is contributing so largely, since it has been engaged for nearly eighteen months in collating a list of the wholesale hardwood consumers of the entire country, with their annual requirements of lumber by kind, grade and thickness. With this information at hand the hardwood man can solicit his trade within the proper geographical limits and contribute materially to the economical and advantageous disposition of his stock.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Lost!

There was a young lady from Lynn
Who was so exceedingly thin
That when she essayed
To drink lemonade
She slipped through the straw and fell in!

They're Plentiful!

There was a young lady named Maud,
Who many folks said was a fraud;
In the light, we are told
She was proper and cold.
But on the dark porch—O, my G—d!

Jealous!

There was a young lady named Enos,
Who went to a ball dressed as Venus,
Said the hostess, "How rude
To come here so nude!
Shall I get you some leaves from the green-us?"

If He Asks Her.

When a man's
business affairs go
wrong, his wife
thinks forever after
that it was because
he didn't follow her
advice.

Diplomacy.

If a man occasion-
ally tells a woman
how pretty she looks,
he can usually get
her to forgive most
of the other lies he
tells her.

Not Much!

Years may come
and years may go,
but the time will
never arrive when a
man will sit up and
patch his wife's
clothes after she is
abed.

Delusions.

A maiden thinks
she is necessary to
man's happiness; a
widow thinks man is
necessary to her hap-
piness; and man—
well, he hasn't much
to say about it!

'Specially Old Ones.

When a man falls
in love, he gives his
brain a vacation.

Changes His Mind.

The more some
handsome women
talk to a man, the less
inclined he is to sit
up and take notice.

A Woman's Way.

Her lovers adored her, they asked and im-
plored her

To give them a look or a smile;
Like little dogs trotted to tasks she allotted.
And begging for notice the while,
They fetched and they carried, they dodged
and they parried

When snubs for reward did she give;
They took it all meekly, give in to her weakly.
Just asking permission to live,
Their worship she scouted, their love lightly
flouted.

And treated them all with disdain;
She met vows with laughing, hearts' anguish
with chaffing.

And took as just tribute their pain.

GOOD CROPS FROM COAST TO COAST



Prosperous farmers mean continued prosperity for the Hardwood Trade.

Double Function.

Love makes the
world go round—and
men go broke.

Rebounds.

Many a successful
man is like a rubber
ball—the harder he
is thrown down, the
higher he rises.

Far Cry.

Do not mistake no-
toriety for fame!
Anybody can get his
picture into a yellow
journal.

O, Joy!

The advantage of
being fancy free is
that you're free to
fancy what (or
whom) you please.

Crushed.

People keep truth
mighty busy strug-
gling to rise!

Specifics.

To cure insomnia
pay your bills. To
get rid of weeds—
marry again. To re-
move paint when it
is fresh back up
against it.

Suggestion.

Women entering a
theater should check
their hats—men,
their thirst.

Never.

It isn't fair to judge
a woman's aims by
what she hits!

The Forest Ranger's Job.

The Denver Field and Farm alleges that over
one-fourth of Colorado is now included in forest
reserves. It is fearful that eventually there
will be no place to bury the Colorado dead ex-
cept in forest reserves, and this is its excuse for
breaking into rhyme over the situation:

Oh, bury me not in the woods,
In a musty hole in the ground,
Where the discordant tree toads sing,
And straddle-bugs tumble around.
Bury me not on the range,
Where the taxed cattle are roaming,
And the mangy coyotes yelp and bark,
And the wind in the pines is moaning.
On the reserve please bury me not,
For I never would then be free;
A forest ranger would dig me up
In order to collect his fee.

That they did adore her, the more seemed to
bore her.

She said they were idiots all;
So little she prized them that she soon de-
spised them

For being slaves of her thrall
At last came a wooer who scorned to pursue
her;

He ordered her just at his will,
Asserted his power, said he would "allow"
her

His need of affection to fill.
They stared in amazement to see her abase-
ment,

For meekly she gave him his way,
Just followed the faster when he would be
master,

And promised with joy to "obey."

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTY-NINTH PAPER.

White Cedar or Arborvitæ.

Thuja occidentalis—Linn.

The range of growth of white cedar or arborvitæ, which is perhaps the commoner name, is from New Brunswick to Lake Winipeg and south to central Minnesota and Michigan; through northern Illinois; along the mountains of the eastern United States to North Carolina and westward into eastern Tennessee.

It is called arborvitæ in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Ontario. White cedar is a name often used in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ontario. In Maine, Vermont and New York it is called cedar. In New York, and where cultivated in England, American arborvitæ is the name applied to it. The Indians were wont to call it "feather-leaf"—in their language oo-soo-ha-tah. In Delaware it is called vitæ, and in western literature, Atlantic red cedar. It is unfortunate that the name white cedar is so commonly applied to the tree—confusing it with species of the genus *Chamæcyparis*, to which it should belong exclusively.

Two distinct species of the genus *Thuja* are known to botanists, of which two are native to China and Japan. The Chinese species *orientalis*, which is exceedingly popular and decorative, is used extensively in the South. No less than forty-five varieties of *Thuja occidentalis* are distinguished in cultivation, and the trees are particularly adapted for use in formal gardens and for hedges.

This tree belongs to the pine family. Its leaves are simple and opposite; very blunt and scale-like, growing closely together and overlapping upon the flat branchlets. They are a bright green and aromatic—more so when bruised. The flowers bloom in May; they are monœcious, the staminate forming a globose cluster of stamens, and the pistillate a red cone of from eight to a dozen scales, with ovules on the lower ones only. The cones are small and of a yellowish-brown color; in shape they are oval, and when ripe open to the base. The seeds have thin, broad wings.

The bark of arborvitæ is light brown, tinged with red on the branchlets; it is thin, and cracks into ridges with stringy, rough

edges; the branchlets are very smooth.

In general appearance the tree is conical and compact, with short branches; it attains a height of from twenty-five to seventy feet, and a diameter of from one to three feet. It thrives best in low, swampy land, along the borders of streams.

The wood of arborvitæ is soft, brittle, light and weak; it is very inflammable. The fact

thin and nearly white; it has rather a fine grain and compact structure.

Lounsberry says: "This very formal and prim-appearing tree has for a long time been extensively planted. In fact it was probably the first North American tree to be known in Europe and has been cultivated in Paris since before the middle of the sixteenth century. It forms an excellent hedge. When

under the gardener's care it is very prone to vary and produce new varieties, but it can hardly be said to become more beautiful than when in its wild state. The extremes of climate affect it very little. In America it becomes smaller and grows less abundantly as it reaches the limits of its southern range. Northward it covers large areas of swamp land, and the forests that it forms are almost impenetrable. As of all coniferous trees, its fruit is interesting. The tiny cones remain on the branches over the winter to greet the new growth in the spring-time. This is an act of pure courtesy on their part, as during the preceding autumn they have finished their own work and ripened and scattered their seeds. The Indians had many uses for the fragrant, yellowish-brown wood of the tree. They separated its thick layer of sapwood, as they could do with ease, and with it strengthened their canoes. They also used parts of it in the making of their baskets. Fluids of medicinal value are yielded by the tree, and they have some local popularity for the curing of warts. The fresh young branches are used to make brooms."

The most prolific growth of white cedar is in the swampy sections of northern Wisconsin, northern Minnesota, the upper peninsula of Michigan, the northern portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and eastward across the Dominion of Canada.

In value cedar stumpage ranks as high as any of the northern woods. The hundreds of thousands of telegraph, telephone and street railway poles in use in the West and middle West are very largely the product of the cedar swamps of the North.

Cedar constitutes a very large proportion of the fence posts of the entire region of the country west of Buffalo and Pittsburg to the mountain regions of the West. The same swamps are also the source of supply of thousands of the railway ties used in northern roads, and the product of white cedar shingles is second only to that of the red cedar shingles of the Pacific coast.

The halftone engraving with which this



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH WHITE CEDAR, MISSAUK-EE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

that it is durable, even in contact with the soil, permits its use for railway ties, telegraph poles, posts, fencing, shingles and boats. However, the trunk is so shaped that it is seldom sawed for lumber, but oftener for poles and posts, the lower section being flattened into ties. A cubic foot of the seasoned wood weighs approximately nineteen pounds. The heartwood is light brown, becoming darker with exposure; the sapwood is



WILLIAM A. GILCHRIST

MEMPHIS, TENN.

article is illustrated is from a photograph recently made by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* on the lands of Mitchell Brothers Company of Cadillac, in a small swamp in

their Missaukee county timber holdings. The twin trees represented are typical only of certain characteristics of cedar growth; many trees grow to a much larger size.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER L.

William A. Gilchrist.

(See portrait supplement.)

It requires no excuse to publish the portrait of William A. Gilchrist of Memphis, Tenn., as supplement to this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, nor does he require a very specific introduction to the lumber fraternity. Mr. Gilchrist has fairly "won his spurs" as one of the foremost lumber operators of the country; by sheer force and forcefulness he has demonstrated his ability in the handling of large lumber affairs. He is vice president and general manager of the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis, one of the largest cottonwood producers of the country; is identified in a managerial capacity with the new Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company, an important yellow pine concern; and in connection with his father, F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena, Mich., is interested

in numerous other timber and lumber enterprises.

At the last meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States Mr. Gilchrist was chosen first vice president, a position to which his prominence in lumber affairs and his interest and enthusiasm in association work justly entitle him. "Will" Gilchrist, as he is familiarly known to all his associates, is that rare type of "good fellow" who can be such without making an ass of himself. He is deservedly popular in all branches of the trade, and is justly entitled to the friendship and confidence accorded him.

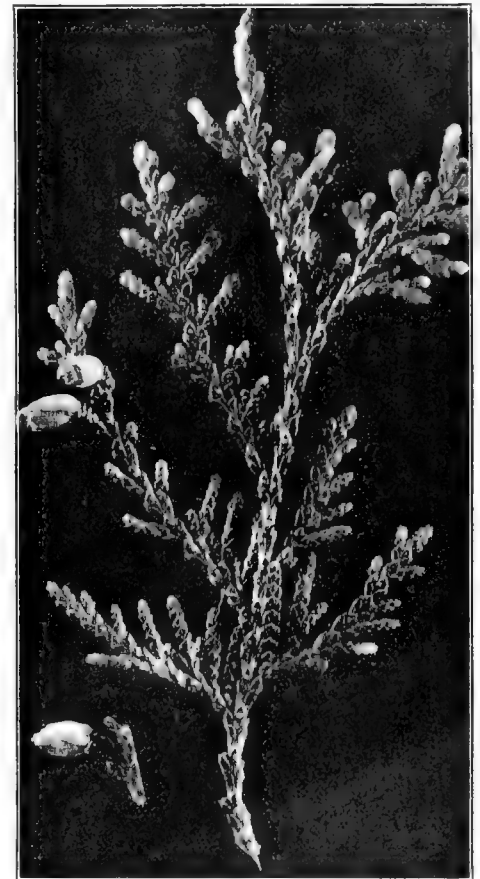
The portrait from which this supplement was made was obtained surreptitiously, and notwithstanding the fact that its publication will likely offend the modesty of its owner, is presented at the specific request of a number of his admiring friends.

stand in the yard from three to six months. mills have furnished fairly straight, clear boards, and the extra care has advanced prices materially.

Gum boards are also successfully dried in the kiln, but pieces over two inches thick are apt to case harden, and consequently to season on the outside only. The sapwood should be kiln-dried rather than air-dried, as it is more liable to stain if put in the yard. On account of tendency to stain if piled when green and the difficulty of kiln-drying thick pieces, it is usually advisable to saw green sapwood into boards only.—EDITOR.

Some Differences of Opinion.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, Aug. 8.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: I notice in your issue of July 25, just received, a little criticism of the articles I have written to you of the Liverpool market. Before proceeding to answer these remarks I may tell both you and your readers that I was approached some few weeks ago by a prominent Liverpool broker who asked me to place certain



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT WHITE CEDAR.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the *HARDWOOD RECORD* clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Rotary Cut Pine.

DRESDEN, GERMANY, Aug. 7.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Your address was given me by a lumberman when I was in your country, and I take the liberty to write you and ask a favor. I am interested in rotary cut pine veneers; I buy this stock from a party in the South, but as he can only fill a small percentage of my orders which I can place in pine veneers, you would much oblige me by giving me a list of reliable manufacturers of rotary cut pine veneers.

A. S.

We have supplied this correspondent with one or two names, but others who do or can furnish this stock will confer a favor by writing this office.—EDITOR.

How to Cut Gum.

DICKSON, TENN., Aug. 18.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Please send us the *RECORD* for a year, check enclosed. We have recently bought a large tract of timber in western Tennessee, of which about one-half is gum, and as we have never handled any gum lumber would appreciate your advising us what thicknesses and widths it would be best to cut this stock; if you are unable to furnish us with this information, will you kindly turn this letter over to some of your advertisers who buy gum lumber and who could so favor us? Thanking you in advance for this favor, yours truly,

—COMPANY.

There is a good trade in gum in all thicknesses from $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to thick stock, of which the largest quantity is cut one inch. In *HARDWOOD RECORD* of Sept. 25, 1905, a very comprehensive article was published on the

subject of red gum—methods of manufacture, piling, seasoning, etc. The article was based on specific information from leading producers of the wood, and contained the following paragraphs:

Practically 60 per cent of the stock coming from the tree is common or sap grade and is largely used for boxes. The export trade requires clear heart, six inches wide and over and of all thicknesses from three-eighths of an inch up to two inches. About 75 per cent of this lumber is exported to England, France and Germany for use in the manufacture of furniture, interior finish, stairs, etc. Export timber is usually dried before shipment from sixty to ninety days, and upon its receipt abroad is given a further air drying of from six to eight months, or is kiln dried.

In this country a constantly increasing quantity of red gum is used in the manufacture of furniture. The commoner grades are made into drawers, frames and backing for desks, tables, etc. Considerable clear heart is used for surface work, solid or veneer.

A large amount of red gum is cut into wagon box boards. Owing to the size, straightness of grain and few knots, a larger percentage of such boards can be cut from red gum than from any competing species.

Red gum boards should be piled in the yard with plenty of space between the tiers and half a foot beneath them, so as to permit a free circulation of air under and through the pile. In the first ten or fifteen layers the boards should be laid from six to eight inches apart, and the remainder from two to three inches. The piles should not be over six feet wide and should have a pitch of fully twenty inches to sixteen feet lengths. The strips should be placed from one and a half to two feet apart. To prevent straining, which often occurs when the stickers are laid, they must be thoroughly dry, and preferably of oak or the heartwood of gum. Staining is much more apt to occur in the sapwood than in the heartwood. By using these methods of piling, and allowing the lumber to

deceptive remarks before the readers of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. His object, of course, was to benefit his own pocket, and I absolutely declined to allow myself to be made the tool of such disgraceful tactics. With regard to the letter, I may say that I quite agree with your reader that hickory this year has been extremely weak and poplar very strong. But if your correspondent will kindly read my report again he will see that I said: First, that hickory was "stronger," and second, that poplar was "somewhat easier." Now, I repeat that at the time I wrote my report hickory was stronger than it has been all year and that poplar was slightly weaker. There were at that time on the quay about ten to twelve cars of poplar which were shipped on consignment and sold at from $\frac{1}{8}$ d to

and lower than market values. I flatter myself that my article stopped those shippers from shipping further lots on consignment at the advice of brokers whose only interest is their own pocket. I shall at all times be glad to hear of friendly criticism, but I strongly object to petty spite. Yours truly,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, Aug. 9. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your Liverpool correspondent of July 25 has evidently allowed his political prejudice to overbalance his judgment. In business reports it is much wiser to state facts than to offer opinions.

Because in some few recent elections, owing to the fact that three candidates have been nominated for one seat, the Socialists have stolen the representation, it does not at all follow that their principles are being pushed to the fore in the government of this country. The fact is, the Socialists are as much opposed to the present government as they are to the party which sits on the other side of the House, and on every possible opportunity run candidates against the government nominees.

Instead of money which ought to have been spent on "further orders" being spent in "Socialist legislation" (what your erratic correspondent means by this phrase is rather a conundrum) the fact is, that the trade of Great Britain is in a stronger condition at the present moment than at any previous time in its history. The Board of Trade returns prove this beyond question. The returns for July were issued yesterday afternoon. In comparing these with last year it must be remembered that 1906 was itself a record year. The imports for July totaled £52,213,304, compared with £48,607,799 for the corresponding period last year. The value of the exports amounted to £40,452,331, as against £33,442,962 in July last year. The imports for the month thus show an increase of £3,605,505; whilst the exports were £7,009,369 in excess of last year.

That this improvement is general and not confined to one or two trades is evident from the fact that the principal increases in exports last month were, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £830,315; other metals and manufactures thereof, £164,944; machinery, £688,527; cotton, £1,976,339; wool, £514,885; other yarns and textile fabrics, £220,380; apparel, £113,277; chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors, £170,566; and miscellaneous, £469,572.

It is a recognized fact that the lumber trade is generally the last to feel any improvement in the trade of the country, as it is also nearly always the last to suffer from depression. The lumber trade is very largely dependent on the building industries and as long as other investments offer better returns than bricks and mortar, so long is money spent, not in "Socialist legislation," but in other things than real estate and lumber. It is only when general trade begins to decline that these latter begin to prosper. Similar conditions influence the price of consols and other gilt-edged securities. Consols are low because trade is good.

Exception may also be taken to your correspondent's prophecy respecting the alarming increase in the prices of mahogany mentioned in the previous issue of HARDWOOD RECORD. Again the facts are against him. The July auctions certainly did not mark any approach to higher prices; indeed, in the opinion of some who bought largely at these sales, there was a chance to buy below valuations based on results of May and June auctions. Already there are large parcels in the yards for the August sales, and in the judgment of the writer, which is backed by possibly the best authority in the trade, it may be said that whilst prices may not to any marked degree recede from recent results, they most certainly will not advance in the manner suggested by your alarmist and alarmed correspondent. The auctions during the next three or four months will in all probability afford opportunities to purchase at what may be con-

sidered ruling prices. The present healthy condition of the mahogany market here is certain to attract shipments in sufficient quantities to steady the advance, whilst the strong demand from America will prevent a decline.

Yours truly,

Who Cuts Willow?

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I will appreciate it if you will give me the names of some mills cutting willow, as I have inquiry for export stock.—G. F.

Anyone manufacturing this stock and who cares to communicate with this correspondent may have his address on application to this office.—EDITOR.

About Hickory.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you tell us if hickory grown in some sections of the country is stiffer than that grown in others? If so, in which parts would the stiffest wood grow? Also, can you tell us what treatment is necessary to keep this wood from twisting out of straight after it is turned for whip handles, golf sticks, etc.? Any information you can give us along this line will be greatly appreciated.

I do not know that there is any particular difference in the stiffness of second-growth hickory attributable to the particular section in which it grows. Arkansas second-growth has the reputation of being as good as any, and today that is the real center of hickory production. If the wood is thoroughly and properly seasoned in the squares very little of it should twist out of straight after it is turned. The directions for properly piling oak dimension stock which you will find in an article on page 21 of the HARDWOOD RECORD of July 25 should apply to the piling of hickory. However, this inquiry is run in the mail bag to see if some reader will give some further information on the subject.

EDITOR.

From the Editor of Arboriculture.

CONNERSVILLE, IND., Aug. 7. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have your paper of July 25 and have extracted from it your article on "Railway Ties, for September Arboriculture." Yesterday I received a copy of the Journal of Commerce, published in Rio Janeiro, containing a column article on my book, "Journal and Work," concluding with an extract from the HARDWOOD RECORD, endorsing the subject. The world is surely learning that arboriculture is an important subject and that the catalpa is a valuable tree. JOHN P. BROWN.

Sapodilla.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., July 29. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am as much interested in the search for a substitute for hickory or the hoop-pole, as some people are for the north pole.

I notice in your journal of July 10, the article entitled "Woods in the Vehicle Industry," and I am very much interested in it, so far as it relates to a substitute for hickory in the manufacture of gear and wheel material for light vehicles. I have given this branch of the wood business considerable time and attention for two or three years. I have examined several species of timber on the Pacific coast, particularly, eucalyptus, which is receiving considerable attention just now and mentioned by Mr. Holroyd as a possible substitute. The forest of this wood which I have specially in mind, was first brought from Australia in very small seedlings, about fifty years ago, and planted on the hill sides near the Golden Gate by Rudolph Suro. They have grown

and flourished on the rugged mountain slopes around the city of San Francisco, in close proximity to the sea, and farther south along the coast, where the atmospheric conditions are right and frost unknown. Eucalyptus does not thrive so well, however, in other localities or higher altitudes. In fact, the conditions are so rare and the area so limited in which it flourishes that it can never cut much of a figure as a substitute for hickory, although some authorities on timber matters have thought that it might, but I wish to discourage the idea as being unreasonable. It is a quick growth hardwood but is much inclined to be limby, as it does not lose its branches early or while a sapling, as is the case with hickory. For this reason all the tree, except possibly, the very butt log, would so develop knots by sawing, as to render it worthless as a material from which to manufacture this one particular item of hardwood lumber, namely, light vehicle stock, and it is only in this connection that I am speaking. The forest of eucalyptus on the Suro estate, is doubtless the largest body of this kind of timber and contains the best specimens of it to be found in this country, and yet it is not being utilized for any commercial purpose except cord wood for fuel, and according to my judgment, the nature of the timber will bar it from ever being a practical substitute for hickory. I do not wish to be understood as condemning it, however, for it has its many good qualities and is a splendid tree and a very valuable part of the forests of the United States. The men who brought it from the far off land of its nativity and planted it on our shores deserve great credit. It is being tested, studied and experimented with quite extensively at present and is found to possess many desirable commercial qualities. The only fact to be regretted in regard to it, as mentioned above, is that the total area of country here in the states where it will grow is so small that it will not admit of it ever becoming a factor in supplying material for the vehicle industry even if there were no other obstacles in the way. With the new wood sapodilla, the conditions are radically different. We have it in almost unlimited quantities in all the tropical and semi-tropical forests in the countries surrounding the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, where it has grown for centuries untouched, still standing at our very door as it were, and within easy reach of our southern ports. Sapodilla or zapote is the tree from the juice or sap of which chicle, the basis of chewing gum, is extracted, and it is this tree that I think from its own peculiar merits, will finally be adopted and become generally used as a substitute for hickory. It is similar to it in every particular except color, being of a reddish tinge, as are most all other tropical woods, and in introducing it, it will so completely fill the bill that there will be no prejudice on the part of the consumer to be removed, and substitution will be easy when the manufacturer hits upon the right material. The natives of Honduras, Guatemala, and other Central American states invariably use it in making axe handles and other implements and they just as naturally look to it for these purposes as we use the hickory, and they tell me that it has been recognized by them for centuries, as being the most suitable wood for such purposes. I have examined the handles of axes used by the natives in hewing mahogany and chopping out logging roads and they are equal, if not superior, to hickory. Most all the logging camps use it for making ox bows, and I was told by one of the foremen of the George D. Emery Company that it was the best timber that could be gotten for that purpose, as it was springy, could be shayed down to a neat size and become smooth and polished by wear, still being strong enough to stand the pulling and jerking of the logging cattle for years, and it looks reasonable that wood with these qualities would be quite suitable for bending or manufacturing wheels and felloes.

There are locations where thousands of these trees stand in the forests in close proximity to water transportation, and generally speaking, they are superior in size and more symmetrical in proportions than American hickory. One of the principal features common to sapodilla, which would greatly decrease the cost of massing or accumulating the logs in large lots, is the fact that it grows in communities or tracts where a whole section of the forest is almost all sapodilla. It does not grow scattering with only an isolated tree here and there as is the case with mahogany, and for this reason the expensive item of road building in the jungle would be greatly reduced and short hauls would bring large quantities of logs to the river or lagoon

from where they could be floated down to the bar. On account of the weight, however, of this timber it would be impossible to raft it without some kind of floaters, but this difficulty can be overcome in various ways. Where the water is deep enough the natives bring down non-floating woods, such as logwood or lignumvitæ, by building cribs or pens of the cabbage palm logs from 12 to 20 feet long and 10 to 16 inches in diameter; the bottom of the crib being made of the same material. These palm logs after they have been cut for some time become dry and are hollow or full of air-tight compartments and are buoyant as an empty cask on account of their pithy nature. The whole craft is bound together with the vine in a wonderfully substantial man-

ner and the crib is then corded full of the short billets of the heavy woods and floated down to the bar or sea shore. They also bring down heavy woods in dories or canoes, made by hollowing out large mahogany logs. The sapodilla can be handled in this way and the only expense to the entire process would be the native labor, which is cheap and it is surprising what they can accomplish by their own crude methods, in fact, they generally do more work when allowed to use their own implements and ways than they do when required to adopt the tools and methods of the white man. The cost or royalty for the stumpage would be small, as there has as yet been no market for sapodilla.

—J. V. HAMILTON.

Proposed Handle Manufacturers' Association.

At the instance of several prominent handle manufacturers the following editorial was printed in the last issue of the **HARDWOOD RECORD**:

The Handle Industry.

The manufacture of handles is an industry of considerably more importance than it appears on first consideration. Under this generic term the line of production is exceedingly broad, including as it does fork handles, hoe handles, shovel handles, rake handles, broom handles, mop sticks, axe handles, railroad pick handles, coal pick handles, sledge handles, maul handles, adze handles, drift pick handles, hammer and other small tool handles. In the aggregate the consumption of hardwoods in this industry runs a long way into the millions of feet annually.

A portion of the handle product of this country is produced by an alliance of numerous factories under one general head—the so-called “handle trust”—but there are a large number of independent concerns. The prices of handles are largely controlled by this “monopoly,” and there are a good many people in this trade who contend that they are not at all in proportion to the price of lumber and of labor. They also contend that the rules for grading them should be radically changed, since they are the same today as they have been for the past quarter of a century, and when made were based on a better and more plentiful supply of timber than it is possible to obtain now.

For these reasons it is suggested by several manufacturers that it would be wise to organize a Handle Manufacturers' Association, with a view to securing a somewhat higher scale of prices, and also to reorganize the grading and inspection system of handles. It is suggested that a logical and just set of inspection rules could be formulated through conference between handle makers and handle buyers, the execution of these rules to be under the direct control of the proposed organization. The good results obtained in other lines of hardwood production by coöperative work are too well known to need extended comment. Hardwood lumbermen have their associations, veneer and panel people have theirs, wagon stock makers have theirs, and so it goes.

The **HARDWOOD RECORD** will be very glad to coöperate with the handle makers of the country in assisting them in the formation of an association, if the majority of manufacturers in the various lines involved deem it wise to form such an organization.

On Aug. 13 a reprint of this editorial and the following letter were mailed to nearly 800 manufacturers of all varieties throughout the United States:

Dear Sirs: We enclose you herewith reprint of an editorial from the **HARDWOOD**

RECORD of Aug. 10 which is self-explanatory. We have been solicited to assist in the formation of an association to take up the affairs of the handle industry of the country, and if it is the wish of the majority of manufacturers that this be done the editor of this paper will take pleasure in calling a meeting at Chicago during the latter part of September to perfect the plan and to assist in the work.

Will you freely express to me at your earliest convenience your ideas of the possibilities of good resulting from this movement and make suggestions concerning the conduct of the enterprise? If this proposed association receives sufficient support the **HARDWOOD RECORD** will make an active campaign, analyzing the present conditions of the trade, and attempt to interest every handle manufacturer to assist in the betterment of the industry.

Kindly give this matter the attention its importance deserves and reply promptly and fully. If you are not engaged in this line of trade do us the courtesy to so advise.

Thinking possibly you may not know the character of this publication we are sending you under separate cover a specimen number. Sincerely yours,

HARDWOOD RECORD.

HENRY H. GIBSON, Editor.

As will be noted by a perusal of the following replies to this letter, which are still coming into this office by every mail, the majority of the handle makers seem to be enthusiastic over the prospect of the formation of a handle association. Therefore, it is that in the editorial columns of this issue of the **RECORD**, the editor makes a call for a meeting for this purpose, to be held at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 8.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Aug. 20. —Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: We have your favor of recent date and note with pleasure what you have to say in your editorial in reference to the handle business. The time is ripe for a handle manufacturers' association not controlled by a trust. There should be a change made in the grading rules, also in prices, and there should be gotten out each year a uniform price list. While we make handles that will bring top prices in any market, yet we are in favor of an association if it can be organized and carried on in the right way, and should you call a meeting of the handle manufacturers soon for the purpose of organizing, advise us and the writer will try to attend. In the meantime each handle manufacturer should make up a set of grading rules as they think handles ought to be graded, and submit same to the committee on grades. Thanking you for the interest you are taking and trusting that your efforts will prove a lasting benefit to the handle manufacturers and yourself, we beg to remain, yours truly,

WILLIAM CHARLES GRIFFIN HANDLE COMPANY.

JONESBORO, ARK., Aug. 20. Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: Yours of recent date received enclosing reprint of editorial from **HARDWOOD RECORD**

of August 10. This is the most practical and businesslike editorial written on the handle situation that we have seen. The laws of Arkansas do not permit us to belong to an association, but we would heartily coöperate with you for the adoption of a set of new modern uniform rules for grading. This is almost a necessity and will save, besides, a tremendous waste—millions of feet—in our forests. The last grading list was adopted September 10, 1904, by the Handle Manufacturers' Association, but the largest manufacturer utterly disregarded the list adopted by it and others. Yours truly,

AMERICAN HANDLE COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, MICH., Aug. 20.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: Yours of a few days ago regarding association for handle manufacturers received. Think it is the only way the business will ever be made what it should be, and I have talked with some of our Michigan manufacturers and they are of the same mind. If I can do anything to help you make this success let me know. Very truly yours,

BIRMINGHAM HANDLE COMPANY.

NORWAY, ME., Aug. 19.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: Your circular letter regarding the formation of a handle manufacturers' association received. No doubt such a move would be a good thing for rake, hoe and long handle manufacturers, as the industry is mostly confined to the West, but do not think it beneficial to eastern makers. In this section it is mainly everybody for himself and no regard to competitors, particularly so with small manufacturers like ourselves; each must upbuild his own industry to the best of his ability, jealousy being the great drawback to unity in this line, there being no confidence in one another. We would like the views of other manufacturers in this section in this specific line, if you receive them. Yours truly,

NOVELTY TURNING COMPANY.

SEQUATCHIE, TENN., Aug. 19.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: Answering your circular letter with reference to formation of handle association, we have been identified with handle associations in the past and received much benefit. We will be glad to give any assistance possible in the formation of a new one, and wish you much success in the undertaking. Yours truly,

SEQUATCHIE HANDLE WORKS.

WHEELERVILLE, PA., Aug. 19.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: Your favor at hand. I am in the handle business, making a variety of round handles, such as broom, hoe, pruning shears, etc., any kind and shape, but only make broom handles to order, as the price is too low for profit. If a factory only made broom handles one could not get enough out of the handles to pay for the lumber; but we make our waste or short pieces into short handles, such as for wash brushes, feather dusters, pails and a variety of other articles. I would be willing to do all in my power to advance the price of handles, but the handle business is the same as all others. For instance, I was supplying one factory 15,000 per week at \$11.50, \$15.50 and \$18.50 per thousand, and some party sold the same company two carloads at \$8.50, \$11.50 and \$17. Now if there was an association that would keep such men in line it would greatly help the trade. Hoping you will succeed in adding much to the advancement of the handle business. Respectfully yours,

B. P. RAUB.

MEMPHIS, MO., Aug. 17.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: There is no such thing as a handle trust in the country, though a few years ago the handle makers did combine for the betterment of the business, but it soon went to pieces, and everyone now is for himself, with prices very little better. Recently, however, we understand that several of the larger concerns have advanced the prices of handles and have issued

a new price list which is about 42½ per cent higher than the 1904 list. If there is any combination or agreement we have not been advised. We think the advance is caused by the scarcity of timber and the scramble to get it between the handle makers, the rim men, the spoke men, the wagon makers, the sucker rod men and others. It might be a good plan to reorganize the grading of handles, but it should be done by the handle makers themselves, as they know what constitutes good timber, while the buyer does not, as a general thing. They will frequently take an all white handle for first quality and reject a really good piece of timber on account of a little red wood. Another thing the maker knows is the proportion of good handles he can get out of timber, and he is the best judge of the cost and therefore should be the grader and price maker. There are other considerations besides quality of timber that go to make values on handles, such as shape, size, style of finish, etc. If you can organize an association such as other branches of the industry have, it might be a good thing, but if you organize one like the one that has gone through the mill and come out \$29,000,000 behind, you would break all the handles and the makers, too.

Yours truly,

REES BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL., Aug. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your circular letter with copy of editorial received. With reference to starting a movement for a handle association, will say that we would not be interested in this, as prior to a year or so we were members of an association, and the results were far from satisfactory to us. However, we should be very glad to have you send us any information on this line that you may have, and would also like to have a copy of your paper. Very truly yours,

HARTWELL BROTHERS.

GREENFIELD, MASS., Aug. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Yours at hand. We believe in the association and meeting together of manufacturers in the same line and think the movement you suggest would be helpful to the trade.

Yours truly,

RUGG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MALDEN, MO., Aug. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your circular letter received, and we think the step should be taken in regard to perfecting a handle manufacturers' association. Hope the meeting will be called some time in September. We will endeavor to have a representative present, and think the movement a good one; also that all the handle people will think the same except those that the "trust" own. Please find enclosed \$2 for a year's subscription to the RECORD. Thanking you for the active part you are taking, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

UNITED STATES COOPERAGE AND HANDLE COMPANY.

GALLEN, MICH., Aug. 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In relation to the formation of a handle makers' association, we are pleased to endorse the movement and will endeavor to attend a meeting in Chicago for that purpose if advised of the date. Yours truly,

WOLVERINE HANDLE FACTORY.

FARMLAND, IND., Aug. 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In my opinion the handle manufacturers should be in closer touch than at present. The grading of handles in our line is very peculiar and hard to get on a basis of equality, as hardly any two men see the same lot of handles alike. Considering the difficulty in buying timber and the wages paid, we should have a better price to be able to compete with other manufacturers using ash timber. Yours truly,

ASH & MILLS.

WARREN, ARK., Aug. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Noting your editorial in the HARDWOOD RECORD of August 10, in regard to the handle industry, wish to put ourselves on record as being in favor of your suggestions. We believe there should be a uniform system of grading and inspection. A system put into effect twenty-five years or more ago is not applicable to present conditions. If a reform in grading can be made we feel sure the question of price will soon be solved. We hope you will keep these questions before your readers until such time as the handle manufacturers "wake up" and organize. You may count on our support.

Yours truly,

WARREN VEHICLE STOCK COMPANY.

COOKEVILLE, TENN., Aug. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in receipt of your letter of recent date, also of reprint of editorial which meets with our views on this subject, and we extend our hearty cooperation in bringing about an organization of this kind. If every manufacturer of handles, especially hickory handles, could be made to realize the importance of such an association—which we think no doubt they will—there would be no trouble in getting them together in this matter, as no

business industry without organization can succeed. But unless all the manufacturers, both large and small, will endorse and cooperate in this movement, we are of the opinion that it will do no good. Under existing circumstances there are several radical changes that are necessary to be made in this business, which cannot be done by one or half a dozen manufacturers, but all must come together in one association, where we can discuss and exchange views on these matters and agree upon something definite to meet present conditions. Times change and circumstances change with the times; what suited in this business twenty-five years ago, or even ten years ago, does not suit conditions of today, yet we are hanging fire and dragging along in the old paths because of no power to change. We think all the manufacturers now see this and the time is ripe to meet and bring about the necessary changes to meet existing circumstances. The writer has been engaged in the manufacture of hickory handles for twenty-seven years and has seen it in all its ups and downs, but thinks this is the greatest down he has ever struck. While the demand is good the price is not in touch with the increased price in timber and labor, the cost of production is too high for the prices obtained for handles. I think all will agree on this—hickory timber is fast disappearing and growing scarce owing to the heavy demand for this class of timber, and the great draw on it by the handle, spoke, rim, wagon stock and other hickory users; the price has more than doubled in the last few years. We deem it foolish and unbusinesslike to be working up this timber with little or no profit to the manufacturer when a fair profit could be realized by an honest organized effort on the part of all the manufacturers. We see no other way this can be brought about except by a friendly association and understanding of all the manufacturers in this line. We do not believe in trusts and would not belong to one, yet we do believe in hearty cooperation, friendly feeling, association and proper understanding with all manufacturers in the same line of business. As requested, this expresses our views in the matter, and if we can be of further service to you along this line, command us. Hoping you will meet with success, we remain,

Yours very truly,

GREGORY-MAXWELL HANDLE COMPANY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your circular letter of August 10 at hand, re handle industry. We note same carefully and would like to ask you what handle manufacturing company is making the effort to organize a handle association, that brought about this matter with you. The reason we would like to know is that the hickory handle manufacturers had an association for some three or four years, but it finally dwindled away to nothing, and one of the greatest reasons that it did not hold out was the fact that the members of it would not carry out their obligations, and one of the principal ones was the grading of the handles according to uniform grade, that was established by the association. We would be very glad indeed to have a representative at the meeting that you speak of and assist in bringing about the conditions that are so essential today to our welfare. You are correct when you say that the price of handles today is not in keeping with the price of lumber, and that the same rule for grading today has been in use for twenty years. This point of grading or classifying handles is a very important matter, and it is one that the writer has been hammering at for a long time. It is also the way that our largest competitors cut prices, selling handles according to the uniform list and discount, but brand handles as No. 2 and invoice them that, but furnish No. 1 goods. Of course the broom handles, shovel handles and some others would not interest us, as we are engaged in the manufacture of hickory handles exclusively. We would be very glad to hear from you again, and if you will keep us posted as to the progress made, would give some assistance in this line.

Yours truly,

CONSOLIDATED HANDLE COMPANY.

KALEYVILLE, ALA., Aug. 17. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Replying to your circular letter in reference to a handle manufacturers' association, we are satisfied that it would be an advantage. We are only running a small plant, but should you take any further steps in the matter we would like to be kept informed, and if the expense is not too heavy would probably be willing to take part in it. We suppose we have a fairly good run of timber here, but it is getting hard to get good timber at reasonable prices. Wages have nearly doubled and farmers want more for their hauling, so that the cost of production has gone up. Any further information will be appreciated, and we will try to reciprocate it. Thanking you, Very truly,

LAKEMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BLUFFTON, O., Aug. 20. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Replying to your circular letter in reference to organizing a handle manufacturers' association, beg to say that in our opinion such an organization would be a benefit to the makers.

The present prices paid by the "handle trust," which practically controls the industry, are below the prices of lumber, not considering the amount of extra work attached to making the handles. There are, however, many handle factories that are not equipped to saw lumber, and the result is that they will manufacture logs into handles that would net much more money were they made into lumber. I note that you expect to call a meeting in Chicago some time during September. Now we are not going to dictate to you where to hold it, but it seems that a place more centrally located in the handle manufacturing field would bring a better attendance to the meeting—Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Fort Wayne, as most of the handle factories are in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, with quite a number in Arkansas and Missouri.

Very truly yours,

THE BLUFFTON HARDWOOD COMPANY.

PUNICO, MO., Aug. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in receipt of your favor of recent date and note contents. The present condition of the handle industry is very unsatisfactory, and is almost the only industry of any magnitude that is without some kind of organization. As a consequence it is a scramble for timber at high prices, and a scramble for the market. Prices are cut so low that in many cases coming under the writer's personal knowledge handles have been sold for less than the cost of production. Another matter of vital importance to the industry is the matter of grading. We believe the present grading rules are bad and do not meet the conditions that prevail today. The writer will surely be glad to see the business placed on a better basis than exists today, and hope you may be able to accomplish something in the way you suggest, and at the same time not infringe in any way upon the laws. Will be pleased to have further information on the subject as you may have it to give out.

Yours very truly,

FULKERSON BROTHERS HANDLE COMPANY.

MILFORD, N. H., Aug. 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Would be glad to know more of the subject under consideration and also to receive sample copy of the RECORD. Yours truly

W. E. PEIRCE & Co.

TIMPSON, TEX., Aug. 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Referring to yours attached, we think that this is the thing that should be done, and would like to see steps taken to that end.

Yours truly, TIMPSON HANDLE COMPANY.

CHARLESTON, MO., Aug. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In reply to your favor of recent date, will say that we will be glad to assist in any way we can in the formation of an association which would better the interests of the handle manufacturers, all parties alike, as far as practicable. We realize the fact that handle manufacturers are not getting the benefit of prices, as other industries are, and we trust that there may be an alliance formed that will bring the manufacturers of handles closer together. We will gladly furnish you all the information and assistance we can. Trusting that you may succeed in the undertaking, we are,

Respectfully yours,

J. W. PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SOMERSET, KY., Aug. 21.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your favor at hand and noted. We are not now in the handle business and have not been in it for the past two or three years, as we found ash in this section of Kentucky too scattering and brach for farming tool handles. Our experience in the handle business, however, leads us to think that it would be rather hard to form a combination that would stick. There is no doubt it would be a good thing for the manufacturers of handles to do so, as they could then get the grading rules where they should be, and also hold the price of the handles at a point where there would be a fair margin of profit all the time. The great trouble, however, is that the amount of capital necessary to go into the handle business is so small (\$3,000) that wherever a man starts there are others outside who see so much money in the business that they will get into it, which then makes a lot of poorly turned stock for the market which has to be sold at a sacrifice; it also makes an unnecessarily high price for the timber by the competition in buying. We have found all these things to be facts in twenty years' experience in the business.

Respectfully,

I. R. LONGWORTH COMPANY.

ADA, O., Aug. 17. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have your very kind favor and have noted same with much interest, and are quite sure that your decision to line up the handle manufacturers is a step in the right direction, and one which we are quite certain will prove to be of mutual advantage. We are quite willing to help you in any manner we can. Prices of handles are not at all in proportion to prices of timber and timber supply. The rules of grading should be radically changed, as they are now the same as for the last twenty-five years, and

were at the time based on better and more plentiful supply of timber than we are possibly able to obtain now. This would be one suggestion we would make; another would be to have an independent inspector for both buyer and maker and under the direct authority of the association to be formed. Other suggestions, no doubt, would be offered by others, so that if the handle

manufacturers could only be gotten together in an organization, there would be no end of good accomplished for them. Please feel at liberty to ask us any questions you may wish to and will be pleased to answer them to the best of our ability. Thanking you for your interest.

Yours truly,
GEORGE H. KEMPHART & SON.

News Miscellany.

The Hoo-Hoo Meeting.

All is now in readiness for the Great Hoo-Hoo annual, which is to be held at Atlantic City Sept. 9, 10 and 11, and the general and subcommittees can rest from their arduous labors with the certainty that their plans will materialize to a nicety, and that they have done all in their power to make both the business and entertainment features a "howling success."

The attendance promises to be larger than ever, and accommodations will be plenty and as good as the most fastidious can desire, since Atlantic City is famous the world over for its fine hotels. The business sessions promise to be of particular interest, while an abundance of special entertainment has been provided, although one does not have to search for amusement on even the most ordinary occasion, in Atlantic City.

The program is announced as follows, subject to change, however:

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.

10 a. m. Annual assembly of Osirian Cloister.
3 p. m. Initiatory ceremonies of Osirian Cloister.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

9:09 a. m. Annual meeting called to order on the Steel Pier by Snark A. C. Ramsey of St. Louis, Mo. Address of welcome by Mayor Franklin P. Stoy and response by W. E. Barnes of St. Louis, Mo. Welcome on behalf of Eastern Hoo-Hoo by Supreme Arcanoper John L. Alcock of Baltimore, Md., and response by Supreme Junior Hoo-Hoo Wallace W. Everett of San Francisco, Cal. Snark's annual address, Scrivenor's annual report and appointment of committees.

3 p. m. Surf party on beach near Steel Pier.
7 p. m. Annual concatenation in assembly room of the Hotel Islesworth.
10 p. m. Smoker and high-class vaudeville show.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

10 a. m. Business session on the Steel Pier.
2 p. m. Trolley ride to Ocean City on Shore Line.
8 p. m. Banquet of Osirian Cloister members and ladies.
8 p. m. Theater party on Steel Pier.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

10 a. m. Business session on Steel Pier.
2 p. m. Election of officers. (Special order of business.)
3:30 p. m. Special trip to the fishing banks on the auxiliary steam yacht Mermaid.
8 p. m. Ceremony of embalming the Snark.

The headquarters for officers will be at the Hotel Islesworth, which has set apart a fine hall for the concatenation and smoker. Monday evening the ladies accompanying visitors to the meeting will be entertained with a musicale at the Hotel Chalfonte.

Scrivenor Baird announces that the Trunk Line Association has turned down the application for one-fare rate, the best they will consent to do being one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. This, Mr. Baird condemns, on the ground that people will not bother with certificates when there are such low rates to the extent at Jamestown. He strongly advises that all take care of themselves with these exposition tickets or buy mileage, saying he believes every man who goes to Atlantic City on a certificate ticket will be disappointed, as they

are a snare and a delusion, and the requirements of the roads, regarding numbers using them, etc., are so complicated.

Atlanta and Little Rock are strongly urging to be selected as the next meeting place for Hoo-Hoo. A handsome souvenir booklet is being made ready, to serve as a reminder of the royal good time which will surely come to every member who attends the concatenation.

A Modern Dutch Oven Furnace.

Many operators will be interested in knowing that, according to a leading manufacturer, "Dutch oven troubles are a thing of the past." Quinn & Co. of Cincinnati, O., are manufacturing a flat-top Dutch oven furnace for saw and planing mills which they believe has no equal for burning sawdust, shavings and refuse. With this contrivance there is no archwork to fall in, no high-priced brick masons to pay and no danger of a plant being closed down for repairs, as it is absolutely impossible for the flat top to fall in.

Two or more boilers can be placed in one battery without a division wall between the boilers or in the fire, and the efficiency of boilers may be increased ten to thirty per cent. All this means saving of brickwork, fuel, time and expensive labor, as any mechanic can erect the apparatus. The furnace insures equal combustion and an even flow of heat units, as none of the combustion room is taken up with the circle, as in archwork. Each row of special hanger tile is supported independently and can be repaired without interfering with the abutting rows. Quinn's flat-top Dutch oven furnace will last for years without repairs, and when they are necessary they can be made while the boiler is being cleaned. The first furnaces of this type built were operated day and night for over four years without repairs, so that they pay for themselves in more ways than one, and in a very short time.

In order to become more fully posted on what this furnace will do anyone interested need only send number and size of boilers, with pencil sketch, to Quinn & Co., at Cincinnati, and they will be glad to give further particulars and to make prices.

Dyewood Industry of Jamaica.

A number of American manufacturers have requested the United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, to make a report and furnish some statistics in relation to the logwood and fustic industry of the island, and he accordingly writes that the Jamaican output of logwood represents about one-fifth of the world's supply.

The tree belongs to the natural order *Leguminosae*, and attains an average height of 20 to 30 feet, the trunk having a diameter of about 12 inches. The usual age when felled is ten years. The logs are prepared for the market by cutting to suitable lengths for convenient stowage, and by more or less completely removing the bark and inner layer of whitewood, which usually runs about half an inch in thickness. The roots of previously felled trees now also form an important article of export. The wood itself, when freshly cut, is of a handsome reddish-brown color, but the color produced from the wood in dyeing is a deep blue-black.

Formerly logwood was principally used for dyeing raw wool and woolen goods, but since the introduction of aniline colors, many of which have replaced logwood for blacks and allied

shades, causing a falling off in the demand for the wood, it is in great demand in the leather industry, for which it seems peculiarly adapted. There are also a number of uses for it in textile dyeing, for which aniline colors have not proved their superiority.

For very many years logwood was exported from Jamaica only in its crude state, but within the past few, factories were established there for the purpose of extracting the coloring matter from the wood and exporting it in casks to the United States, Great Britain and Germany, where it meets with ready sale.

On the island are two concerns devoted exclusively to this industry, one of which began operations about a year and a half ago, upon local capital. For the year ending June 30, 1906, the company exported to the United States \$205,293 worth of logwood extract, and in addition it made large shipments to Great Britain and Germany. The other dyewood extract factory is located at Lacovia, another important logwood center. It is controlled by English capital. Since its establishment the consumption of logwood has materially increased, as have prices. The total quantities exported from the island for the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, were respectively 36,875, 42,184, 30,005, 29,511 and 17,512 tons.

Another dyewood known to botanists as *Morus tinctoria*, commonly called fustic, is grown in Jamaica and is the source of a bright yellow dye. It is used very largely in producing the kaki shades upon cotton and wool. The exports of this wood run into the thousands of tons annually.

Notwithstanding the continued advances made in coal-tar colors and the persistent attempts to produce dyes that would replace the natural colors, the shipment of the above-mentioned woods forms an important and increasing factor in the trade of Jamaica.

A Common but Undesirable Condition.

Many mills with ample machinery and an engine and boilers of ample size have to shut down occasionally because steam gets low. In some cases this happens so often as to materially reduce the capacity of the plant; and it is always expensive and demoralizing. The remedy is to introduce a forced draft.

There is manufactured by a well-known Michigan house, a blast grate that, according to the testimony of users, adds twenty-five to fifty per cent to the capacity of a boiler, and therefore puts an end to this condition of affairs. This grate is sold with the written understanding that the user may have thirty days in which to thoroughly test it. If he concludes it is not a profitable investment—being himself the sole and undisputed judge—he notifies the company that the outfit is subject to its order, and the transaction ends, the company paying the freight both ways. Thus the purchaser takes no risk whatever.

The Gordon grate has been on the market for sixteen years, and there are 5,000 sets in daily use. It can be applied to any number of boilers, from one up, and is adapted for either plain furnaces or ovens. No change in the construction of a furnace is necessary; except to make an opening through the wall or walls for the pipe, not a brick need be disturbed. There is no difficulty in starting up a fire when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing. The grate saves labor in firing, and is exceedingly durable.

It would certainly appear that operators who have trouble from lack of steam would do well to take the matter up with the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich.

The New Forestry Policy Bearing Fruit.

The fact that the government's work to preserve what remains of America's great forests is bearing fruit is strikingly shown in the report brought back to the University of California

at Berkeley by one of the college men who has been working in the Shasta region this year. The territory was so carefully watched and obedience to the regulations so strongly demanded this year that only one fire was started in it. This did little damage.

Such a report as this is in decided contrast to those which it has been the misfortune of the country to bear in past years. An interesting example of the safeguards which are now being thrown around the forests is the forest telephone service, which covers mile after mile of the timber lands, allowing a few inspectors to do a great deal of work in a short time and still do it thoroughly. The government deserves every bit of support that the nation can give it in this great task, and it may be said to the great credit of the state of California that her people have stood decisively for the new administration of forestry affairs.

What Is Doing.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a very neat little booklet bearing the above title, setting forth a number of reports of general interest, on various kinds of timber land, prepared by C. A. Schenck & Co., consulting forest engineers of Biltmore, N. C. For clearness and conciseness these reports are remarkable, and anyone who knows the reputation of the house by which they were prepared can vouch for their thoroughness and accuracy.

In an original and effective little preface, Dr. Schenck writes: "We claim to command unparalleled experience in practical woodcraft. Your knowledge plus our knowledge is double knowledge. Why not obtain double knowledge? Our knowledge is yours for the asking. We have studied diligently, and having worked faithfully for many a year, we dare say that we know the forest; that we know the methods of valuation, exploitation, development, surveying, engineering, cruising. Many of these methods have been devised by us. We promise to supply all that we can, and we can supply all that we promise. We assist you as expert advisers and not as commission brokers. Stop right here! You need not read any further if you know what is coming: We cannot be bribed! We want to be paid by you for our actual service as cruisers, engineers, surveyors, experts, foresters, estimators. It is wise to be good when you must, and it is good to be good when you mustn't!"

The little book is full of these and other trite sentences, together with a comprehensive report on certain longleaf pine lands, dilating on the possibility of agricultural use, turpentine, ranching, stand of timber, quality of timber; also a report on hardwood lands, answering the following questions, put by the owner: What is the stumpage on my land? What is the topography and its accessibility? What is the expense of lumbering, and what is the value of my timber? What damage (which I may recover from the . . . railroad responsible) has a certain fire done to my property? What is the aggregate value of it? A report on hardwood bottoms subject to overflow deals with the logging proposition and with the stumpage separated by kinds; one on yellow pine, cypress and hardwood lands gives the total stand of timber on a tract of 78,840 acres; in each case the charge for the service is given. A copy of the booklet will be forwarded on application, and should be of interest to all stumpage owners.

Sale of Michigan Timber Land.

Bay City papers announce the sale of 2,600 acres of hardwood timber land in Montmorency county, Michigan, by the W. H. White Company of Boyne City to the Kneeland-Bigelow Company of Bay City. This is a tract remote from the main holdings of the former concern and lies east of the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central. The principal holdings of the White company are west of this division. The company

originally intended to tap this timber with its Boyne City & Eastern Railroad by building a line through Alpena, but has abandoned the project for the present, and has made the terminal of its road its junction with the Michigan Central. The Kneeland-Bigelow Company will log this timber over the Michigan Central and transport it to Bay City for manufacture in its mills there.

The W. H. White Company has well toward 45,000 acres of uncut timber land between Boyne City and the line of the Michigan Central which will supply its big and varied manufacturing and remanufacturing plants at Boyne City with stock for many years to come. It is estimated that the timber sold to the Kneeland-Bigelow Company will cut upwards of 25,000,000 feet. One particular feature of the transaction is noted—that it was a cash sale, the entire amount of money involved being paid over in a lump sum.

Miscellaneous Notes.

It is claimed that a comparatively new source of tannin has been developed in the palmetto, whose leaves contain the foundation principle in a form easily extracted. It is further asserted by experts that the employment of these leaves will be found more economical than oak and hemlock bark.

The steamer Montauk left Vera Cruz, Mex., August 19, after unloading the biggest cargo of railroad ties that ever came to that port in one vessel. The consignment consisted of 72,000 cedar ties from Canada for the Mexican Southern Railroad.

J. W. Henney, of the Henney Buggy Company, and O. P. Wright, both of Freeport, Ill., will form a company there and build a new vehicle plant.

The Wilkinson Lumber Company has been incorporated at Cary, N. C., with \$25,000 capital stock, to establish a lumber plant at Cary and operate a planing mill at Dunn. F. E. Grey is president and T. F. Wilkinson manager.

The McCormack Development Company has been incorporated at Carthage, N. C., with \$100,000 capital stock, to develop timber lands.

The Montezuma Lumber Company, incorporated at Montezuma, N. C., last month with \$25,000 capital stock, owns about 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of hardwood, white pine and hemlock, and expects to contract all its work to portable mills. J. L. Lowe of Montezuma is treasurer and G. H. Mell of Kane, Pa., president.

In the construction of the North German Lloyd steamship, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the newest and finest of the floating palaces on the Atlantic, 42,000 cubic feet of teakwood, 70,500 cubic feet of Oregon and pitch pine and 19,426 feet of pine were used.

E. E. Carrier, secretary and treasurer of the Niquies-Lenoire Company of New Orleans, exporters of hardwood, is arranging to extend the company's operations in that territory. The company has purchased many hundred acres of hardwood along the Colorado Southern and has several stave making camps in operation.

Chicago capitalists have been in Mount Pleasant, Tex., recently and have purchased several thousand acres of fine timber lands near there; they expect to build a large veneer factory.

The Cadillac Veneer Company is sending out some very choice freight. One day's shipment recently was three carloads, one of handsome bird's-eye maple stock.

It is expected that the new Knight-McLean veneer factory at New Albany, Ind., will be completed and put in operation this year, giving employment to a hundred or more skilled operators.

The various saw mills at work in and around Stillwell, I. T., are shipping many carloads of hardwood timber to all parts of the country.

The American Veneering Company of Indianapolis has purchased three acres of ground near the Union tracks north of Fort Smith, Ark.,

on which to establish a plant. The company is capitalized at \$25,000 and will employ from twenty-five to thirty men. The company has a force of men cutting a quantity of gum timber recently purchased north of the city.

R. L. Dennison of Cherryvale, Kan., says that the Forestry Bureau has recommended that everybody in his region get busy planting Osage orange trees in order that there may never be "a famine in fence posts." He claims that this is never likely to occur, since he has invented a process for making posts out of shale, which will last a thousand years.

The Leonard Brush and Woodenware Company has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$9,000.

A. P. Huson, the new state deputy fire warden for King county, Washington, is touring that county and posting notices warning all persons from leaving lighted fires or consuming slashings without permits. Loggers will be required to have spark arresters on engines to avoid starting a fire from flying sparks.

A woods cruiser after inspecting a tract of timber forty miles north of Escanaba, Mich., estimates that one-half of the standing hemlock on 500 acres of land has been killed by porcupines. The district is overrun with the little animals, which in the early spring months of each year have clipped off the budding foliage, killing the trees, until now there is more dead than live timber on the tract.

An English contemporary says that the demand for Japanese hardwoods continues brisk and that the parcels already received appear to be giving general satisfaction. Much is being done there to improve the facilities both for transport and manufacture and the forests of Japan in spite of reports to the contrary are sufficient to last for many years. The average oak timber does not run to the dimensions of that grown in Europe and America, but it is very tough and well suited for heavy work. Some of the wood also is very beautifully marked and adapted for the best cabinet work.

The Edinburg Spoke and Bending Company has been incorporated at Edinburg, Va., to manufacture spokes, rims, felloes, etc. J. M. Solomon is president.

H. E. Clark and associates of Ben Campbell, Pa., have just purchased a tract of 15,000 acres of timber lying in Grayson and Smyth counties, Virginia, and Mitchell county, North Carolina. The syndicate headed by Mr. Clark also owns extensive timber interests in Johnson county, Tennessee, and Ashe county, North Carolina, and will, it is said, at once begin the development of the property on a big scale. This will mean the installation of a large number of band mills and the employment of an army of men. Several mills will be located in East Tennessee.

The way the timber supply of the United States is going can be realized from one item which is hardly thought of, and that is the manufacture of paper. There are, all told, 1,100 paper mills in the United States, producing \$200,000,000 worth of paper a year. They burn up 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly and shred 2,000,500 cords of wood into pulp. About 12,000,500 trees averaging nine inches in diameter are cut down to feed these paper mills.

All the forestry in Great Britain that amounts to much is done by the owners or managers of the great estates. There is no recognized school of forestry, which seems remarkable for a country which raises \$15,000,000 worth of merchantable timber and imports \$150,000,000 worth.

Forest fires have been blazing on all sides of Toulon, France, the past week and two forts were threatened. Troops made desperate efforts to control the fire, but at last report had secured little result owing to high wind.

Prominent New York financial interests have incorporated the Parker-Thompson-Veeder Company with a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$25,000 to develop a 9,000-acre tract of timber land recently acquired in Burke county,

North Carolina. The company is incorporated under the laws of New York state, but headquarters will be at Morganton, N. C. Three mills will be set up on the property to cut the timber, which is principally white pine and poplar, and operations will commence about September 15. The company is composed of J. A. Parker of the banking house of J. A. Parker & Co. and H. E. Thompson of J. K. Farrington & Co., both of New York City, and J. B. Veeder of Valhalla, N. Y., who has been manufacturing lumber at that place for a number of years and who will have active charge of the company's operations.

The White Oak Lumber Company of Syracuse, N. Y., has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock to manufacture white pine, making a specialty of this lumber. The incorporators are J. K. Bramer, A. M. Mitchell, George Stanton, Lewis Bramer and F. L. Burdick.

The Western Tie and Timber Company of St. Louis, Mo., has sold 27,000 acres of hardwood timber lands near Harrisburg, Ark., to E. L. Real of Chicago, for \$800,000. The purchaser will establish a large hardwood manufacturing plant at Harrisburg immediately.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Fred W. Black of the Fred W. Black Lumber Company is at Nashville, Tenn., superintending the work of getting the company's new veneer plant at that city in shape for operation. He states that things are in readiness, including the installation of engines and boilers, but that there has been difficulty in getting a sufficient water supply by boring, and it may be necessary to pipe it from a stream at a considerable distance away.

E. F. Dodge, head of the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company of this city, has purchased the shed property of the bankrupt J. C. Smith Lumber Company at Nashville, Tenn. The building is 170 feet long by 77 feet wide. It will be used as a storage plant for the company's southern stock and as a distributing point for the east and north. This will fill a need long felt by the company and will be a great benefit in enabling it to supply its customers' wants promptly.

W. N. Kelley, president of the Kelley Lumber and Shingle Company, Traverse City, Mich., was in Chicago last week on business and was a welcome caller at the RECORD office.

The HARDWOOD RECORD was favored last week with a call from S. Spittle, timber merchant of New Southgate, N. London. Mr. Spittle accompanied the editor to Jennings, Mich., and spent two days reviewing the timber, lumber and flooring operations of the Mitchell Brothers' Company at that place. Mr. Spittle was accompanied to this country by his wife, who spent some time in London, Can. They sailed for home on the Celtic, August 22. A picture of the English gentleman will be found in connection with the white cedar article in this issue; he is shown standing beside the twin trees.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which recently moved its general offices to Nashville, spent last week among friends in this city.

Maisey & Dion, Loomis and Twenty-second streets, are sending out a unique little ad in the way of a card with bell attached, saying "We are ringing you up to tell you we are well equipped to take care of your hardwood wants in air dried or kiln dried stock; we have three thoroughly up-to-date sheds covering a space of 30,000 square feet, also dockage and private switch; both members of the firm take an active part in the business, all orders being filled under their direct supervision."

The Timber Trades Journal of London publishes under date of August 3 an interview with E. C. Mershon, of William B. Mershon & Co., the

Reichard & Bealer of Allentown, Pa., will set up an additional sawmill outfit in Lower Milford, where they have bought two tracts of land of twenty-four and thirty acres respectively. They have their mill near Big Rocks in operation and are sawing up oak, chestnut and hickory trees for railroad building and wheelwright's lumber. The members of the firm are George Reichard and Harrison K. Bealer.

E. C. Ingram of Jefferson, S. C., and others will establish a plant at Cheraw, S. C., for the manufacture of coffins and caskets for the wholesale trade.

It is reported that Robert Vestal and J. F. Schultz of the Vestal Lumber Company, Knoxville, Tenn., are planning the development of timber land in that vicinity, and will build sawmills.

J. M. Cartwright of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Frank Brewer of Angola, Ind., have purchased a tract of hardwood timber land near Lexington, Ky., which they will cut.

Dunbar & Welch have purchased oak and poplar timber lands at Parkersburg, W. Va., and will erect sawmills to develop same.

well-known band sawing machinery makers of Saginaw, Mich., who is taking a trip abroad for his health—business being incidental to it. Mr. Mershon spent some time in London, and intended visiting Brittany, Manchester and Glasgow on the way home. In the course of conversation he said that from impressions gained in England he believed that if that country ever lost her commercial supremacy it would be principally on account of jealousy between competitors. For instance, if a big manufacturer in England buys a new machine which is capable of turning out a larger amount of work than its predecessor, he keeps the information to himself for fear that, should his neighbor hear of his success, he would purchase one and again become a keen competitor. This method is bad for the machine trade generally. But in America there is a greater exchange of ideas, and though it may bring greater competition, it is of vast benefit to a nation, which, by the means of this exchange, speedily finds where the best is to be obtained and what it is wise to discard.

A Chicago real estate broker was surprised the other day to receive a call from "Indian Joe" Schwartz, whom he had befriended when the latter was a stable boy, years ago, and given \$20 to reach his native West, forgetting the incident as soon as it was closed. But the Indian boy returned, a lumber magnate, redolent with diamonds and fat "wads" to pay the debt, with interest. Mr. Schwartz now owns 10,000 acres of choice hardwood and mahogany forest land in Santo Domingo.

Ed F. Dodge of the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company, well known hardwood lumber operators of this city, is spending the summer vacation period at Green Lake, Wis.

While the big lumber schooner, A. N. Luckey, carrying a cargo from the Escanaba Lumber Company at Masonville, Mich., to the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company of this city, was being towed through the Chicago river last week, the line parted and the schooner swung into the shore. About 200 people were standing on the abutment but made their escape from the jib boom in time, though it crashed up through the rock and dirt and to the sidewalk, where it broke off. The schooner, thus released, was captured before it drifted into the bridge, and further trouble was averted.

Charles Miller of Miller Bros., wholesalers and manufacturers of this city, has returned from a business trip to the company's southern operations at Macon, Miss.

W. E. Trainer of the Trainer Brothers Lum-

ber Company has returned from a visit to the Memphis market.

J. M. Schultz of Schultz Bros. & Cowen is spending several weeks at Mullet Lake, Mich., with his family. A. J. Schultz will remain with them for a couple of weeks. Meanwhile H. V. Richards, their Indiana representative, is assisting to care for the business.

Thomas E. Wilce of the T. Wilce Company, manufacturers of hardwood flooring, is spending his vacation near Empire, Mich., from which place E. Harvey Wilce has just returned, after a month's rest.

T. S. Estabrook of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company has been visiting a plant at Gould, Ark., in which he is interested—the Newhouse Mill & Lumber Company.

R. H. Fenn of the Fenn Brothers Company, Memphis, spent a couple of days in the city last week.

H. S. Hayden, the well known lumberman of the Railway Exchange, received a five-foot alligator the first of the month, shipped him by a friend in Alabama. Inasmuch as the building has no zoo connected with it, Mr. Hayden turned the "critter" over to the Lincoln Park institution.

M. F. Rittenhouse, president of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, left the city August 14 for Detroit, where he boarded his handsome yacht "Onward" with a party of friends, who will cruise with him through Lake Huron to Mackinac Island and down the shore of Lake Michigan. This latter part of the voyage will be taken with Mr. Rittenhouse himself at the wheel. The yacht is 70 feet long and a powerful boat as well as an exceedingly handsome one; it is beautifully finished in mahogany, with white enameled bathroom, complete electric light plant, and all the necessities as well as most of the luxuries to be had in modern travel. E. J. Ostrander of the same concern has been spending his vacation at Hamlin Lake, near Ludington, Mich., with his family.

G. M. Flynn, buyer of hardwood and pine lumber, located at Macon, Miss., made the RECORD a pleasant call the first of the week.

M. A. Hayward of M. A. Hayward & Sons, Columbus, Ohio, was a visitor to the Chicago market during the early part of last week.

C. W. Burt of Burt & Brabb, Ford, Ky., called on Chicago friends several days recently.

A. B. Ransom, manager of John B. Ransom & Co. of Nashville, Tenn., was a welcome caller on Tuesday last.

Frank K. Fee, the well-known white oak expert of the Fee-Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company, Newport, Ark., spent several days among his Chicago friends recently.

Sam Burkholder, still the youngest veteran lumber operator in Indiana, came up from Crawfordsville for a few days this week and paid the RECORD a call. Mr. Burkholder reports light stocks and business booming.

E. W. Benjamin of the Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich., called at the HARDWOOD RECORD office August 23.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, large manufacturers of hardwoods, spruce and hemlock, at Scranton, Pa., announces that it has secured the services of F. L. Cheney of Pittsfield, Mass., to represent it in the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Cheney is thoroughly familiar with spruce as well as with hardwoods, and the company is very much pleased at this new addition to its selling force.

Boston.

The George D. Emery Company has recently received a cargo of 869 cedar logs and 11,894 mahogany logs by the steamer Chelston. This steamer sailed from Cartagena and touched several ports on its way north.

All the tenants in the building located at 141 Milk street have been obliged to seek new quarters, as the firm of Stone & Webster have taken the entire building. This affected several lum-

ler concerns, who had their headquarters in this building. The following companies have been obliged to move: The William H. Gray Lumber Company, which will hereafter be found in room 504, 88 Broad street; W. D. Noyes at 33 Broad street; John Butler in the Postoffice Square building; John W. Drake at room 902, Oliver building, and the Perry & Whitney Company, 33 Broad street.

William Curtis of William Curtis' Sons Company, Roxbury, Mass., is making a trip to the Pacific coast, accompanied by his wife. His first stop will be Vancouver. Mr. Curtis is not combining business with this trip.

Charles Holyoke, who for some time past had an office at 141 Milk street, Boston, has removed to the Oliver building. Mr. Holyoke reports prices on hardwood firm, and states that he looks for a much larger demand for the fall trade.

Dudley D. Johnson of Holyoke, Mass., died July 30, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Johnson has been in the lumber business for the past 40 years, and up to three years ago, when he was obliged to retire because of poor health, he had conducted a business under his own name for 20 years. He leaves a widow and eight children.

The counsel for the California Sash, Door and Lumber Company of Fitchburg, Mass., has petitioned the Superior court for a dissolution of the corporation. This step was necessary as subscribers of stock failed to come forward with their money when it was demanded.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association will hold a meeting in Manchester, N. H., in September, at which time definite action will be taken relative to alleged overcharges of freight rates by the Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

A new lumber company has been organized in Providence, R. I., with a capital stock of \$51,000 to carry on a wholesale and retail lumber business. This company will be known as the Frank F. Carpenter Company. The incorporators are: Frank F. Carpenter, George Fuller and Clifford S. Tower.

James A. Hurd of the James A. Hurd Lumber Company has been obliged to stay away from business owing to sickness.

The Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will hold its outing Aug. 21, weather permitting. The party will leave Lewis Wharf, Boston at 1:30 p. m., for the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead.

J. J. Mead of the Mead & Spear Company, Pittsburg, Pa., dealers in hardwoods, was in Boston last week.

J. B. Buffum and E. B. Shaw, formerly located at 141 Milk street, have taken a new office at 88 Broad street.

W. C. B. Robbins, manager of the Suncook Valley Lumber Company has closed his office at 88 Broad street. Mr. Robbins, it is understood, will take up business in an entirely new field.

George Cade of the George D. Emery Company has been spending his vacation on the coast of Maine.

F. B. Witherbee of the H. M. Bickford Lumber Company, Boston, has been spending his vacation at the Annapolis Basin, N. S.

New York.

The usual movement of crops together with special demands for cars being made in various lumber shipping sections has resulted in a car shortage being already felt by local shippers, who from advices at hand, look for a very serious car shortage during the fall and early winter. To that end buyers are being urged to get in their orders for fall wants immediately.

W. L. Sykes, head of the Emporium Lumber Company, Keating Summit, Pa., with branch offices at 1 Madison avenue, Manhattan, was a recent New York visitor. He reported business of very satisfactory volume and the several big plants of the company running full time.

S. F. Minter, the hardwood man of 1 Broadway, accompanied by Mrs. Minter, has just re-

turned from a visit to his old home in Matthews county, Virginia. Mr. Minter makes a specialty of glued-up hardwood stocks and reports business as very satisfactory.

R. W. Higbie, head of the R. W. Higbie Company, 45 Broadway, has just returned with his family from a brief vacation at Lake Cayuga, N. Y. While North he visited his new hardwood plant at New Bridge in the Adirondacks, and states that operations are proceeding along very satisfactory lines. The company now has on stock at its mill, a very choice run of maple, beech and birch.

Frederick W. Cole, 29 Broadway, is summering with his family at Seagate, L. I. He enjoys the close proximity of this point to New York and in view of his active business during the summer season, he is enabled to visit his office daily.

J. C. Turner, head of the J. C. Turner Lumber Company, 1123 Broadway, is on a trip with his family to Yellowstone Park and Pacific Coast points. His trip is purely one of pleasure.

F. L. Peck of the Lackawanna Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., passed through the city on an extended auto trip.

R. L. Gilliam, who has just assumed charge of the new Philadelphia office of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, 1402 Land Title building, was a recent visitor in town looking over the market. His office will cater to the wants of the trade in the eastern markets and he will be assisted therein by a corps of seven competent salesmen. This company is manufacturing on an average of 100,000,000 feet of hardwoods and white pine this year at their various plants in the South.

The New York Lumber, Storage and Constructing Company was organized last week with a capital of \$25,000, to succeed to the business of the New York Lumber and Storage Company at 57th street and 11th avenue, Manhattan, recently liquidated. The lease of the old property and good will, etc., have been taken over by the new company, who, in addition to a continuation of the old line of operation, will make a specialty of lumber trucking in the local district.

Among the recent departures for Europe was that of H. S. Taft of the Owl Bayou Cypress Company, Cincinnati, O.

W. A. Ropps, who for some time past has been representing the Pennsylvania Door and Sash Company, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Pa., in the local market, has resigned, effective Aug. 15. Mr. Ropps left immediately for a business and pleasure trip West and on his return will enter the wholesale sash and door business on his own account.

The wholesale hardwood lumber business of Herbert Mead, Jr., 20 East 42nd street, Manhattan, has just been incorporated by Mr. Mead under the style of the Mead Lumber Company, with a capital of \$25,000. The business will be conducted along the same lines as heretofore. The directors are Herbert Mead, Jr., and Clara C. Mead of Peekskill, and F. A. Camp of New York.

E. D. Dunlop of the Bay Ridge Lumber Company, Brooklyn, has returned from an extended pleasure tour of Nova Scotia, Canadian and Adirondack points. This company has just purchased a new yard site at 28th to 29th streets on 3rd avenue, Brooklyn, which will be utilized as a branch of their present yard at Fifth avenue and 65th street. A fine new concrete lumber shed has been constructed, which marks a new departure in that character of building in the local lumber trade.

Charles F. Fischer, C. F. Fischer Lumber Company and treasurer of the New York Lumber Trade Association, left last week for a week's stay with N. H. Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I., at Mr. Walcott's summer home at Quonochontaug Park, R. I.

F. A. Kirby, sales manager for the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company was a recent visitor in the interest of business, going over

matters with Manager W. W. Welch at the local office, 1 Madison avenue. He reports trade as very satisfactory. The big mills of his company are running full time on a good volume of spruce and hardwood business.

A. A. Lydecker of the underwriting department of the Lumber Underwriters, 66 Broadway, is taking his summer rest in camp in the northern part of the state.

John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa., was a recent visitor at the local office of the company, 1 Madison avenue, Manhattan. Mr. Rumbarger is one of the leading figures in the work of preparation for the entertainment of the Hoo-Hoo at Atlantic City next month, and stated that from the general wind-up of the plans in the hands of the various committees every indication pointed to a royal time.

Secretary E. F. Perry, National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, is taking his summer vacation cruising on the northern waters of the Hudson river in his handsome motor boat with his family and a party of friends. Mr. Perry resides at Nyack, N. Y., right on the Hudson river.

The New York Parquet Flooring Company has been incorporated, with headquarters at 70 Manhattan street, Manhattan, to manufacture parquet flooring. The incorporators are L. G. Greer, M. W. Welch and L. L. Tompkins.

The Edwards Export and Lumber Company was launched at Jersey City last week, with a capital of \$125,000, to conduct a general export lumber business. The incorporators are J. J. Rodriguez, E. I. Burt and Theodore Rurode.

George H. Mell, wholesaler and manufacturer of Kane, Pa., was a recent visitor in the interest of business. His new operations under the style of the Montezuma Lumber Company in the vicinity of Bristol, Tenn., and the Mitchell Lumber Company of Swanannoo, N. C., are both running full time on hardwoods, spruce and hemlock products, which are marketed through the office of Mr. Mell at Kane, Pa. He has some choice oak on hand now and looks for a very fair volume of trade for the balance of the year.

Peter L. Wilber, for many years a prominent sash and trim manufacturer of West 42nd street, Manhattan, died at his residence last week at Fairhaven, N. J., in the 90th year of his age.

The Parker-Thompson-Veeder Company has been incorporated by well-known local financial interests, together with J. B. Veeder, who for many years has been manufacturing hardwoods at Valhalla, N. Y. The capital of the new company is \$100,000, with a surplus of \$35,000. It has just acquired a 9,000 acre tract of hardwoods and white pine in Burke county, North Carolina, which it will develop immediately. The parties in interest are: J. A. Parker of the banking house of J. A. Parker & Co., 37 Wall street; H. E. Thomson of J. K. Farrington & Co., bankers of the same address, and Mr. Veeder. The latter will be general manager of the company and in charge of the southern operation. Three mills will be immediately installed on the property and eighteen miles of railroad built from Morganton, N. C., which will be the southern headquarters, to Ravenscroft Falls, tapping the timber holdings of the company as well as a wealth of other available timber in that section.

E. L. Edwards, the prominent hardwood man of Dayton, O., accompanied by Mrs. Edwards and daughter, sailed on the Augusta Victoria for a tour of England and the continent. They will return the latter part of October.

The Crosby and Beckley Company, large wholesalers of hardwood lumber, with headquarters at New Haven, Conn., has closed its New York office at 1 Madison avenue. The company enjoys an extensive trade in hardwoods and has western offices at Columbus, O. Its principals are the controlling interests in the Holly Lumber Company of Pickens, W. Va., and the Douglas and Walkley Company of Drew, Miss., large manufacturing corporations.

Philadelphia.

On September 12 the Lumbermen's Exchange will resume its regular monthly meetings. Arrangements are about complete for the Autumnal excursion to the Gettysburg battlefield, Pa., and the Blue Mountain House, Md., on September 24, 25 and 26; from present indications there will be an appreciable turnout. Among the recent visitors to the Exchange rooms were: W. W. Brice, Pittston, Pa., and Eugene B. Nettleton, Marysville, Calhoun county, Florida.

Schofield Bros. report good business right along, consequently they are too busy to bother about trade conditions. R. W. Schofield is making a selling trip through the state and J. H. Schofield has just returned from an extensive trip through the western mill centers, where he has made some desirable contracts. They are pushing the work of installing machinery in the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company's mill at Ulmers, S. C., as rapidly as possible, and will soon have things in good running order.

Soble Bros. are among the hustlers, consequently, share in the general prosperity. John J. Soble is making an extensive tour of New York state and Harry I. Soble is visiting their mills and at the same time is on a general stock hunt through the South.

J. R. Williams reports that business has been a little off, but that August trading has brightened up considerably. Mr. Williams is gradually increasing his field and has just engaged W. D. Martin, formerly of Johnson City, Tenn., as salesman, to look after the New York state territory. Mr. Williams reports his hardwood department doing well.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company states that business has been moving along steadily and that it regards the outlook as very satisfactory. H. N. Pattison of this concern is traveling through the mill sections of West Virginia looking for desirable stocks of hardwoods.

John W. Coles is satisfied with the improvement in trading of late and anticipates a good fall business. He recently engaged Gartley W. Wright as salesman, to look after the northern New Jersey field. Mr. Wright is well known in trade circles, as he was formerly with the Pennsylvania Door and Sash Company.

Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company is about to replace the old burned building at the northeast corner of Columbia avenue and sixth street with an absolutely fireproof structure of reinforced concrete and brick. It will be three stories high, with a basement, and will be equipped with a 30,000 gallon sprinkler tank. The cost will be \$75,000.

Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co. are not troubled over the lumber situation at this time. They report good inquiries coming in, and consider the outlook promising. Mr. Dunwoody states that the plant of Norva Land and Lumber Company of Wallacetown, Va., is rapidly getting into working order and they have turned out considerable stuff already. The steamship Chester, which for years plied between Philadelphia and Chester, having undergone extensive repairs recently, will now be operated in the coastwise trade by the Norva Land and Lumber Company.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son report trade conditions such as might be expected for the time of year; they look for brisker trading as the fall opens. William P. Shearer is making a business trip through New York. After which he will take a short vacation. Samuel H. Shearer leaves for the South on September 4, in which trip he will combine business and pleasure.

William M. McCormick of the Little River Lumber Company, Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., and the Morehead and North Fork Railroad Company, is making an extended tour of the far Northwest. At the office they report business moving along smoothly and conditions satisfactory.

George Hartzell, aged 84 years, a retired manufacturer of furniture, died Aug. 12.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. report with the majority, good business for the season; they are

sanguine as to good fall trading. Hugh McIlvain is spending a month in the northern part of Maine.

Benjamin H. Brown, for many years of Brown & Woelper, lumber dealers, died recently in his 66th year. He was city treasurer of Philadelphia in 1857, and at one time was the owner of the United States hotel at Atlantic City, N. J.

William L. Torbert died at his home at Girard Manor, Pa., on Aug. 10, in his 79th year. Mr. Torbert for many years was extensively engaged in lumber operations at Girard Manor.

The Scranton Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., object to acquire timber lands, erect, maintain and operate sawmills, etc., was incorporated under Delaware State Laws on August 13. Capitalization \$1,000,000. The incorporators are: John T. Porter, C. Sumner Woolworth, Arthur D. Deane, Charles P. Davidson and Fenwick L. Peck all of Scranton.

The Vermont Lumber Company was incorporated under Delaware state law on Aug. 14, capitalization \$1,000,000. The incorporators are G. Norris Heckscheer of Huntington, N. Y.; Fred A. Berthold of New York city and William L. Missimer of Wilmington, Del.

On Aug. 8 the Hechinger Bros. & Co.'s large chair factory in Baltimore, Md., was visited by fire causing a loss estimated at \$70,000.

The Dempsey Shipbuilding Company is building wharves and installing a large plant at the foot of Twenty-ninth street, East Camden, N. J. It is said to have several large contracts on hand.

Considerable American lumber of all kinds is more used in Spain, according to Consul L. J. Rosenberg of Seville, it being preferred to other foreign lumber marketed there. The market could probably be further extended he says, by using catalogues printed in Spanish, with prices in Spanish currency and measure in the metric system.

On Aug. 16, W. W. Nuss was appointed receiver for the Hawes-Laanna Company, toy and wooden novelty manufacturers, operating in Towanda and Laanna, Pa., with branch office in the machinery department of the Bourse building, this city, recently by Judge Staake. Mr. Nuss is president and treasurer of the concern. The application was made by a majority of the stockholders and merchant creditors to obtain an amicable adjustment of the corporation's affairs and to prevent the factories from being attached on three executions now in the hands of the sheriff. The business will be continued by the receiver. The liabilities were given as \$75,000, the assets, \$150,000. This concern is the successor to the James Hawes Manufacturing Company, Towanda, Pa., the Laanna Manufacturing Company, Laanna, Pa., and the Charles Northrop Company, Monroton, Pa. They have a sales office at 107 Liberty street, New York City.

The Burlington Chair Company of Burlington, N. J., capitalized at \$25,000, was incorporated under New Jersey laws on Aug. 19. The incorporators are Olop L. Peterson and Ray A. Peterson of Burlington and Pusey W. Jackson of Philadelphia.

The Cranmer Sawmill and Land Improvement Company of Bordertown, N. J., was chartered under New Jersey laws Aug. 19. Authorized capital \$1,500. Incorporators are: Jacob Holzbaun of Bordertown, Walter A. Cranmer and Howard J. Cranmer of Whiting.

The Pe Dee River Lumber Company of South Carolina obtained a charter under Delaware laws on Aug. 19; capitalization, \$50,000.

Baltimore.

The hardwood firm of Price & Heald, which has maintained a branch office at Memphis, Tenn., is about to abandon that field and expects to close its connection there at the end of the present month. The firm sent Gustave A. Farber, at that time a member of the house, to Memphis several years ago and he opened an office. An interest was also required in the J. W. Dixon Lumber Company, which conducted sawmill oper-

ations there. Mr. Farber withdrew some time ago to engage in business on his own account and in the absence of a suitable representative, the firm resolved to close the branch. Mr. Dixon will retain the sawmill as his share and will continue to run it.

Edward M. Terry, secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association is on a southern trip. He left Baltimore last week for a tour of southern cities, including Norfolk, Va., Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn., calling on members of the association and conferring with them on the car service problem, Liverpool measurement and similar matters. From Memphis Mr. Terry will go to New Orleans to consult representatives of the local association of exporters relative to matters on which co-operation is desired. He will be away about three weeks.

George M. Spiegle of Philadelphia, who is chairman of the special Liverpool measurement committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, has returned from a trip abroad. It was his intention to call a meeting of the committee in the near future, but in the absence of the secretary a postponement is likely.

Sentiment in Liverpool seems to be favorable toward meeting at least, in part, the demands of the American shippers, and it is thought that a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty can be reached without much trouble, though the somewhat aggressive attitude of a few of the exporters here has rather sharpened the temper of the brokers on the other side of the Atlantic.

E. Stringer Boggess of Clarksburg, W. Va., one of the supreme nine of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, was in Baltimore a few days ago on the way home from a southern tour and while here he conferred with local members about the coming annual at Atlantic City. Mr. Boggess is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office of snark of the universe, and he had selected John L. Alcock of Baltimore as his campaign manager. The many friends of Mr. Alcock think he should be the next snark and are booming him energetically for the place. This boom, while not authorized by Mr. Alcock and for a time discountenanced, put him in a peculiar position, and though not seeking the honor, he feels that he must discontinue to act as Mr. Boggess' campaign manager. The Baltimore delegation to Atlantic City is prepared to work hard for the election of Mr. Alcock and will go to the concatenation with that purpose in view. The delegation will include forty to fifty men.

The Croft Lumber Company has been organized at Cumberland, Md., with a capital stock of \$100,000. It will develop a tract of timber near Pickens, W. Va., estimated to contain about 60,000,000 feet, largely hardwoods, and mills are to be erected on the tract. The officers of the company are: President, J. H. Henderson, Pittsburg, Pa.; vice president, George D. Browning, Friendsville, Md.; secretary, P. Clarence Barnes, Cumberland, Md.; treasurer, U. N. Bond, Bond, Md.; attorney, Albert A. Doub, Cumberland. In addition to these the board of directors includes Dr. Robert A. Ravenscroft, surveyor of the port of Baltimore; S. A. Kendall and J. L. Kendall of Pittsburg.

D. Price of the Price Hardwood Company and interested in the newly organized Chattanooga Lumber Company, which has acquired a tract of timber near Madison, S. C., on the main line of the Southern railway and is erecting a mill there, has gone down to the place to look after the work of construction and attend to other details. The plant is to be in working order about the middle of September, and will have a capacity of about 35,000 feet per day.

William M. Burgan, president of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and a large operator in cypress, has returned from a vacation of several weeks spent at Ocean Grove, N. J. He first went to Yellowstone Park and other points of interest in the West and concluded his holidays at the seashore. He was much benefited by his outing.

E. E. Price, an exporter of hardwoods, with offices in the Continental Trust building, is

spending a vacation of two weeks or so at Atlantic City, taking advantage of the quiet in the export trade to absent himself from the office.

Daniel MacLea of the Eisenhower-MacLea Company has bought a large lot on Charles Street avenue and will erect a fine suburban residence for his own use thereon.

Pittsburg.

E. B. Hamilton of Hamilton Bros. has been down in West Virginia looking up stocks at the mills. He reports a good trade, with manufacturers and looks for a steady demand for hardwoods this fall.

The Pittsburg Hardwood Door Company, which handles the famous "Korelock" door of the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., is doing a rushing summer business. Secretary J. C. Scofield says the company now has a stock of \$75,000 and that it is building up a splendid trade in the big manufacturing towns of western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Croft Lumber Company, recently formed at Cumberland, Md., has enlisted the cash and energies of several Pittsburgers. J. H. Henderson, secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, is president of the new concern and J. L. and S. A. Kendall are on the board of directors. The other incorporators are R. A. Ravenscroft of Oakland, Md.; G. D. Browning of Friendsville, Md.; A. A. Doub and P. C. Barnes of Cumberland. The company has a capital of \$100,000 and will establish a big mill near Pickens, W. Va., which will probably be in operation by Oct. 1.

Two other new West Virginia corporations are the Atlas Lumber Company of Minneapolis, Minn., and the Laurel Creek Lumber Company of Weston, W. Va. The former is capitalized at \$250,000 and has these incorporators: M. C. Van Dusen, C. M. Harrington, Frank M. Mann, Gustav F. Ewe and A. G. Moritz, all of Minneapolis. The latter concern has a capital of \$25,000 and will operate in Webster county, West Virginia. It is backed by Lloyd Rinchart, W. W. Brannon, Lloyd Beighley, C. W. Pinchart of Weston and E. A. Rinehart of Belington, W. Va.

The Crescent Lumber Company has had much difficulty in getting enough locust posts to meet its demands lately, because of the harvest season and the scarcity of good labor at the mills. It is on the lookout constantly for desirable small tracts of hardwood timber and has been cutting off some choice oak in eastern Ohio.

The Auglaize Coopers Company of Minster, Ohio, is a new concern with a capital of \$10,000. Its members are W. E. Mack, D. C. Dunn, H. M. Wilhelm, William H. O'Connor and L. Hess.

The Mead & Speer Company made a cut of over 1,000,000 feet of lumber in July at its plant at Strange Creek, W. Va. Its correspondence indicates a better state of feeling among large buyers and foreshadows a steady resumption of buying in the fall.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company is cutting about 27,000 feet a day at its plants in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. A good part of this is piling and railroad stock. Recently the company secured a large order for ties 3x5x5, which are especially for use in the coal mines of western Pennsylvania.

The Buckhannon Lumber Company of Wenchton, W. Va., will have big mills in Upshur county, West Virginia. Its capital is \$30,000 and its members are Edward R. Buckhannon, A. A. Donaldson and G. A. Kesels of Lorain, Ohio; U. G. Young of Buckhannon, W. Va., and H. B. Young of Arlington, W. Va.

The Union Lumber Company has been organized at Donora, Pa., with a capital of \$10,000. George M. Seaman of Allegheny, Pa.; Edward B. Hamilton of Hamilton Bros. of Pittsburg and Leetsdale, Pa.; William Herbert, Jr., of Pittsburg; Charles S. McCloskey of Charleroi, Pa., and Erastus E. Bralnerd of Wilkinsburg, Pa., are the promoters.

The Markel Timber and Land Company of Chicago has been chartered in West Virginia with a capital of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 has been paid in. The incorporators are C. T. Cornfield, G. W. Smart, H. B. Meeks and L. L. Fowler of Chicago.

W. A. Clay of the Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company was quite badly injured last week by his horse taking fright at an automobile and tramping him. The company is putting on a larger crew at Ligonier, Pa., and is preparing to do a big business this fall in hardwood and piling. Over twenty cars of the latter have already been sold this month.

J. S. McNaughton of the L. L. Satler Lumber Company is back from quite an extended stay at the company's big operation at Blackstone, Va. It is cutting 1,250,000 feet of lumber a month. This comes to Ohio and Pennsylvania points mostly, freight rate there giving the company a decided advantage over the eastern market. This concern is an exception to the general rule this summer, for it has been three months behind with its orders most of the time.

President W. D. Johnston and General Manager J. N. Woollett of the American Lumber and Manufacturing Company are both out of the city, combining pleasure and business. Its hardwood force is as well organized as any in the city and is making a big record in sales of southwestern stocks this month.

Things look encouraging to the J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company, whose operations in western Pennsylvania keep it pretty busy in spite of the midsummer season. Mr. Moorhead is getting his force thoroughly organized for the fall campaign and has made some notable advances in his field of operations since moving his general offices to the Farmers' Bank building in Pittsburg.

The Acorn Lumber Company is getting rooted in a way that leads one to believe it will develop in keeping with its hardy name. H. F. Dombhoff is president of the concern, which has offices at 519 Park building, in the midst of the "bunch" in Pittsburg. Mr. Dombhoff is no amateur in the lumber business, although he can not show any gray hairs. He served a long apprenticeship with the American Lumber and Manufacturing Company and then went to the old Nicola Bros. Company, now the Nicola Lumber Company, where he was assistant purchasing agent for two years. The past three years he was in the employ of the Cheat River Lumber Company and there gained a thorough knowledge of the "road." He will represent in Pittsburg the Brooks-Scanlon Company of Kentwood, La., and he has also lined up some splendid hardwood connections.

Buffalo.

The death on Aug. 9 of James W. Drynan, purchasing agent for the Hugh McLean Lumber Company and at one time correspondent for the HARDWOOD RECORD, was a shock to his friends and family. Mr. Drynan had dropped his duties at the office to take a short rest and was preparing to spend a little time on his farm in the southern part of the county and was cut off in the midst of his activities. He was a hard worker and was an authority on hardwood lumber, having had a long experience in this line. For eleven years he had been with the McLean's and previous to that time had been in the employ of John M. Scatterd & Son for a long term of years. Mr. Drynan was 55 years old and leaves a wife and daughter. His position as purchasing agent for the McLean Lumber Company has been temporarily taken by Mark Cummings of the office force of the concern.

As the mill which the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company has been building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire is about completed the offices of the company will be removed from the location with Montgomery Bros. on Elk street back to the mill. The mill has been operated in part right along, but it will be in condition to run at full capacity very soon.

A. Miller is finding a good field for basswood and brown ash in Canada and is filling up his yard from that and other sources as fast as possible, always carrying everything in the hardwood line.

The working force of Beyer, Knox & Co. has been lessened a good deal of late by the illness of J. F. Knox, with ague. He is much better now and the wheels go round again with full vigor.

H. S. Janes is staying out of the south country this summer and breathing the air of Lake Ontario. It is reported that it is awfully hot in the Mississippi valley this summer, but the mills of the Empire Company down there are active.

The new table factory of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is already so nearly swamped with orders that an addition is being put on to increase its capacity. It was started this season.

Scatherd & Son are doing pretty good work turning out oak lumber at the Memphis mills, but Manager Hopkins always speaks of the supply as much short of the demand.

T. Sullivan & Co. have moved their offices from 50 Arthur street to Niagara and Arthur streets. Business was not interrupted by the moving.

G. Elias & Bro. have quite a number of contracts for supplying timber, mostly oak, to the builders of the Erie barge canal, and generally find the season's business, yard as well as mill and box factory, very good.

O. E. Yeager has gone to Atlantic City to look over the ground before the Hoo-Hoo annual there next month. His yard is always well stocked, as Mr. Yeager has a knack of finding enough of all hardwoods to keep up a full assortment.

J. B. Wall is back from his automobile trip to Pittsburg. The journey was a fine one, though, he says, it seems that the Pennsylvania hills always go up and never go down. The yard of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is well stocked.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company is inclined to complain of a shortage of oak in yard, though quite the usual amount has been sold this season. All the oak mills of the company are doing good work.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are getting hold of some good walnut as well as cherry and oak and are always a trifle long on chestnut these days, which does not always mean an assortment, but a fair showing. Chestnut is hard to get and it goes fast.

F. W. Vetter reports a big trade in ash. He has always been pretty close to the supply of that lumber and buying means selling in that wood these days.

The Buffalo lumbermen may be trusted to choose a fine day whenever they go out a-pleasuring, whether as an exchange or a Hoo-Hoo party, but there were two excursions badly disappointed on the 20th by a bad shower that came up shortly after noon. The White Pine Association struck it at the Country Club and the Hoo-Hoos were driven off the field at Eagle Park on the regulation trip around Grand Island. Two attempts were made by the Hoo-Hoo to play the game, but three half innings, with a run in each half, ended all but indoor sport. The day was made good so far as completing the trip was concerned, but it was a great disappointment, for everybody was ripe for a scrimmage on the diamond. Usually the Hoo-Hoos play two games on their round and they felt like an heir cheated of his inheritance, but they danced, sang and bowled just as if they had never heard of baseball or a sunny day for the annual trip. O. E. Yeager and M. M. Wall, who are regular attendants, were occupied at their offices, while others in their employ took in the outing, and the songs went a trifle lame because M. S. Burns was not there. Still it was a good outing to enable J. B. Wall at the second meal to inquire in his usual tone of voice: "Are we down-hearted?"

Incidentally it was learned that the members who will attend the Hoo-Hoo annual at Atlantic City are likely to be Vicegerent Blumenstein, J. B. Wall, M. M. Wall, A. W. Kreinheder, I. N. Stewart, J. J. Mossman, F. M. Sullivan and possibly A. Stewart and F. C. Beyer.

Saginaw Valley.

The sawmill of the Kneeland-Bigelow Company, which has been operated without intermission day and night for the past year, will shut down the last day of the month for ten days for an overhauling and such repairs as may be found necessary, when it will resume operations for another year. This company brings down a train load of saw logs every day from Montmorency county, where it has extensive timber holdings, and these have been strengthened by the purchase of 2,600 acres of land from the W. H. White Company of Boyne City, estimated to contain nearly 30,000,000 feet of timber, located contiguous to the company's other holdings. It was a cash deal. The company will operate four lumber camps this winter.

Frank Buell is running eight camps with a steam loader and crews aggregating 600 men who receive from \$28 to \$40 a month and chuck thrown in. He is now loading 100 cars with logs every day. He is putting in logs for several firms, including the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company at Bay City, Bliss & Van Auken at Saginaw and a number of others.

S. L. Eastman reports that the flooring business is doing well with a fair movement and that prices are satisfactory. He is a little short of men at his plant, but is well satisfied with conditions. Mr. Eastman is one of the most extensive dealers in hardwood lumber and flooring in this section of the state. He usually carries several million feet at his plant and this season is carrying 8,000,000 feet at Bay City.

Walter D. Young, his wife and brother and the latter's wife landed at Liverpool last Friday morning. They wire a pleasant voyage and anticipate an enjoyable trip abroad. Mr. Young has given business very close attention of late and needs a rest. The party expects to be absent two months. Meantime the plant at Bay City is being operated day and night and reports business prosperous. The firm will manufacture 20,000,000 feet of hardwood this year, a good portion of which goes into flooring.

The Strable Manufacturing Company's new flooring plant at Saginaw is doing a nice business and working up a fine trade. H. A. Batchelor and his son Henry, and son-in-law, J. T. Wylie, are heavy stockholders in this company, and they are also the members of the Batchelor Timber Company, operating a sawmill at West Branch, cutting about 12,000,000 feet of hardwood annually. Just now the mill is sawing chiefly beech and maple. The mill was purchased a year ago from the Gale Lumber Company, was almost entirely rebuilt, many improvements made, including an electric lighting plant and dry kilns. When the company bought the mill it had 70,000,000 feet of standing timber to stock the mill and it has since added to its timber resources by purchase. The logs reach the mill over the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central. West Branch is only a little over fifty miles from Bay City and the company has very satisfactory arrangements for transportation of both logs and the manufactured product.

Bliss & Van Auken report a steady and satisfactory business in flooring and hardwood lumber. Their plant has been operated with a full crew all season. The firm does a large retail trade in the valley and adjacent territory aside from the car trade outside.

The Mershon-Bacon Company at Bay City is cutting up a large quantity of beech and other hardwood culls into box material.

Handy Bros., also at Bay City, are cutting up some millions of feet of hardwood into box material.

The Bousefield Woodenware Works Company is using a number of million feet of basswood, ash and elm timber, but has been somewhat handicapped by reason of scarcity of labor.

The M. Garland Company at Bay City is furnishing the machinery for the new Richardson Lumber Company's mill being erected at Bay City, and which will begin sawing in October; also the machinery for the new mill of Keys & Warboys at Tower, Mich.

The new factory of the Saginaw Table Company of Saginaw is completed. It is 62x220 feet and is two stories high, with basement. It is built of white sandstone brick and cut sandstone trimmings. The company has orders enough on hand to keep the factory running at full capacity for six months.

Grand Rapids.

A. L. Dennis of Dennis Bros. has returned with his family from a fortnight's visit with friends at Ann Arbor and Chelsea.

Memories of the past were stirred recently at Grand Haven by the arrival of the schooner Forest, a three-master, with a cargo of 300,000 feet of lumber for the Challenge Refrigerator Company from the Georgian bay region. Formerly the harbor was filled with crafts of this description.

The Alaska Refrigerator Company of Muskegon has bought the factory and property of the Square Clothes Pin Company of Muskegon Heights, the consideration being \$10,200. The Alaska Company has turned out 50,000 refrigerators so far this year.

John Watkins has contracted to furnish the Advance Thresher Company of Battle Creek with 2,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly oak, with some elm and basswood. Mr. Watkins owns 5,000,000 feet of standing timber within twenty miles of Battle Creek and has also made large contracts to furnish railroad ties at 80 cents a piece. He will put in a small mill at Bellevue and another near Honor.

The new flooring plant of the W. E. Williams Company at Traverse City has been completed. Brick buildings now replace the frame structures destroyed by fire on March 9 last.

The Goshen Veneer Company of Goshen, Ind., has bought the saw timber in Getty's grove, north of Shelby, Oceana county, and it is being cut this summer.

Fred Olin and Joseph Willey have leased the mill site and water power at South Boardman formerly owned by S. A. Wellman & Co., and they are erecting a plant for the manufacture of lumbering tools, to be operated by water power.

Indianapolis.

A notable addition to hardwood circles of Indiana was made a few days ago when the Maley Hardwood Lumber Company was organized at Edinburg with a capital stock of \$50,000. The men interested in the concern, and who are mostly practical hardwood men, are Henry Maley, William Compton, James S. Grant, Fred E. Fansler and Milas Drake. A yard and mill will be established at once and all grades of hardwoods will be manufactured and sold.

Kingan & Co., local meat packers, are building a box factory that will cost \$20,000. It will be three stories high, of concrete and brick. Boxes for the company's own use will be manufactured.

The Southern Lumber Company of this city is building 22 houses on Tecumseh street that will cost \$26,400. About fifty houses will be built by the company this season. All of the houses now under construction are to be cottages costing about \$1,200 each, but later in the season several double houses, to cost from \$3,500 to \$5,000 each, will be built.

John W. Pumphrey, probably one of the best known lumbermen in the state, has organized a new company with a total capitaliza-

tion of \$109,500. He is associated in the companies with men who live in the towns where the various companies will be located. Yards will be located at Greenwood, Lebanon, Franklin, Colfax, Rushville, Danville and two yards at Shelbyville.

The Indiana Moulding and Frame Company filed articles of incorporation in this city Aug. 13 and will locate a plant at Laporte, where mouldings, cottage rods, curtain poles and picture frames will be manufactured. John B. Shick, Robert Pelan, Joseph S. Profant, Antone and Peter Fara have invested \$25,000 in the company.

John P. Brown, editor of Arboriculture and timber expert of Connersville, recently delivered an address in Richmond before the Horticultural Society of that city, in which he endeavored to interest farmers in forestry. He said the rapid disappearance of lumber for manufacturing purposes made it imperative that steps be taken at once to replenish the supply. He said farmers would find it as profitable to grow trees for cross ties, telegraph poles and furniture lumber as to grow grain.

The strike of chairmakers at Tell City reached such a stage a few days ago that two companies of state militia were ordered to that place. There were no unusual demonstrations, however, and the soldiers were ordered away the next day. The chairmakers in the three local factories, all of which are under the control of one company, have been out for several weeks.

Plans are under consideration by the H. T. Conde Implement Company of this city for building a plant for manufacturing delivery wagons, buggies and surreys. Work will start within a short time, if it is finally decided to build.

The Long-Knight Lumber Company is doing a large business, despite the usual summer dullness, and is offering on its August stock list 100,000 feet of 2-inch common and better plain red and white oak, 75,000 feet of 1-inch plain red oak, besides a large quantity of 5/4 common and better plain oak and 6/4 common and better plain red oak.

One of the busiest concerns in the city is the Perrine-Armstrong Company, which has a large mill on Yandes street, besides large mills at Fort Wayne and Lafayette.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Col. Robert F. Middleton of the Cumberland Valley Railway, an important branch of the Pennsylvania system, was in Bristol during the latter part of the week and gave it out that his road had just agreed to supply the Norfolk & Western with about twenty-five empty cars a day for several weeks. This, it is believed, will contribute materially toward the relief of the situation. Colonel Middleton is a commercial solicitor for the Pennsylvania and is looking after the purchase of a large amount of oak stock for his company in this section.

Lewis C. Stone, commercial agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, was an other railroad official who called on local manufacturers and wholesalers last week and discussed the car shortage. Mr. Stone reports that the famine is affecting the middle west, but he hopes to see a better supply of this class of railroad equipment in the early fall.

The Hoo-Hoo concatenation which was to have been held in Bristol will be held at Mountain City Wednesday, August 21. George A. McCrary of this city has just received the appointment from Supreme Scrivenor J. H. Baird of Nashville as temporary vicegerent and will hold the concatenation at Mountain City. Mr. McCrary is an enthusiastic member of the order and it is generally conceded that the appointment was a wise one. He will serve instead of Irving Whaley, the regular vicegerent of East Tennessee, who is at Talmage, Va. Indications are that the concatenation will be very well attended.

and a big list of kittens has been guaranteed. A banquet will follow the ceremony. A large number of Bristol lumbermen will attend.

Victor C. Noebeck and bride, nee Curtis, who were married at Butler, Tenn., about three weeks ago, returned this week from their honeymoon, spent in New York, Atlantic City and as the guest of Mr. Noebeck's parents at Bay City, Mich. They will reside at Butler. Mr. Noebeck is prominently connected with the lumber business with E. L. Edwards, the well known Dayton (O.), manufacturer and wholesaler.

Charles F. Ryburn, a well known lumberman of Glade Springs, Va., came to the city on business last week.

Franklin I. Pishion of the Tug River Lumber Company has moved in the pretty cottage at No. 80 Highland avenue.

M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company returned last week from an important business trip in the interest of his company.

The lumbermen in this section are interested in the efforts of the railroads looking toward the maximum loading of railway equipment as a means to increase the number of available cars. It is a well known fact that many cars with 60,000 to 80,000 pounds capacity are loaded with 24,000 to 40,000 pounds, whereas by heavy loading the contents of two small loads could almost be loaded into one of the larger cars and save much valuable transportation space.

H. L. Miller of Knoxville, general freight agent of the Southern, has taken up the matter with the shippers in an effort to have them co-operate with the railroads in the present emergency.

C. E. Howard of the Howard Milling Company of Kingsport, Tenn., was looking after business interests in the local market last week.

H. Fugate, head of the H. Fugate Company, well known hardwood manufacturers of Richlands, Va., was here on business last week.

G. B. Fletcher, representing the H. A. McCowan Lumber Company of Salem, Ind., is taking up some fine stock on the V. & S. W. near Bristol.

C. B. Gordon of the Monger Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., spent several days in the local market last week on his way to the East, carefully reviewing the situation.

The Williams-Adams Lumber Company was organized at Flat Gap, Va., last week by G. E. Williams, B. E. Williams, George Adams, Jr., and others, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The company owns a tract of timber which it will develop.

Judge A. J. Tyler and W. B. McNabb of this city, and J. Frank Tonney of Unicoi county, Tennessee, have purchased a tract of about 3,000 acres of timber land near Erwin, Tenn. The land contains probably 20,000,000 feet of timber and will be developed at once.

Wells Bros. have just purchased a tract of 4,200 acres of timber and coal lands in Wise county, near Eserville, at a consideration of \$96,000, and announce that they will develop the mineral and timber resources of the property. The Crane's Nest Coal and Coke Company will lease a part of the coal lands.

Dunn & Campbell will rebuild their mill which was recently destroyed by fire at Inna, Va. The new mill will have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet.

The Lebanon Lumber Company has been incorporated at Lebanon, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$50,000 and will do a general manufacturing and wholesale business.

Burke & Greer have purchased a tract of timber at Pound Gap, Wise county, Va., for \$18,000 and will develop same with small circular mills.

W. O. Came of the Bristol Door and Lumber Company and B. B. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Company both yesterday for Lynchburg, N. C.

Cincinnati.

A meeting of subscribers to the new Cin-

cinnati Belt Railway and Terminal Company was held at the Business Men's Club recently to discuss ways and means of completing the financial organization of the company. The preliminary capital is \$100,000 and this has not yet all been taken. It is desired to have this fund fully subscribed before active work is commenced, now that arrangements are in process of completion for the financing of the construction work. It is stated that the amount will be fully subscribed within a short time.

A. W. Dunn, a prominent lumber dealer of Glasgow, Scotland, came direct to Cincinnati from his faraway home to visit the Kentucky Lumber Company and purchase lumber. Mr. Dunn usually transacts his business through the mails and by telegraph, but this year thought he would spend his vacation on this side of the ocean in a combined business and pleasure trip. With Richard McCracken, sales manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, he visited their three mills at Williamsburg and Burnside, Ky., and Habersham, Miss. The trip was well appreciated by Mr. Dunn and incidentally he was put wise to a few new wrinkles in the veneer business. On this tour Mr. McCracken managed to unload additional lumber on the man from Glasgow. Mr. Dunn is on the market for almost every item of hardwoods and also for yellow pine. He left Cincinnati for New Orleans to invest in yellow pine. He expects to stay at New Orleans two months and then will start on his homeward voyage.

The telegraphers' strike is not having a serious effect on the lumber trade, as most of it is conducted through the mails and telephone. The only effect felt, is the extra expense in using the phone.

William A. Bennett, receiver of the Pease Company, announced that he will pay a dividend of 10 per cent to the creditors the latter part of August. The company at present is doing a good business, and if present conditions keep up the company will be able to pay all indebtedness and will again be returned to good standing.

Warder C. Victor of Bennett & Witte at Memphis, Tenn., is spending a few weeks with his parents at Cynthia, Ky. During his stay there he called upon the Cincinnati office. Mr. Victor stated that business in the South is brisk and from his point of view, the midsummer dullness did not have as serious an effect as was first thought.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin and Korn Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the South, where he visited the mills of the company. He says that everything in the South is thoroughly satisfactory and the mills are working full time.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company is spending a few days at Chicago. He expects to return to the local offices the latter part of the week.

President Thomas J. Moffett of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club has not as yet announced the next monthly meeting of the club, but it is presumed it will be held the first Monday in September.

Robert Hille of the Samuel H. Taft Lumber Company is having some difficulty in convincing his friends that he is still a single man. One of the local newspapers printed a story to the effect that he and Miss Bertha Fisher were married at Hamilton and since then he has been in trouble.

Commissioner E. E. Williamson of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association has gone to New York, where he will present to the Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association arguments against the proposed increase of the minimum car weights from 30,000 to 36,000 pounds.

The Clearfield Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has just closed a deal for 30,000 acres of walnut, oak and poplar timber lands in Morgan county near Mt. Sterling, Ky., for \$100,000. The company will extend a line of railroad eighteen miles up Rich branch and will spend \$1,000,000 in development.

Samuel H. Taft, president of the Samuel H. Taft Lumber Company, returned last week from an extended European trip. Since his arrival he has been busy in numerous business transactions. He gave a long interview recently on the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern railway, which one of the local papers printed, and in which he pointed out that the shippers in Cincinnati should derive the rebate instead of those in the South.

Thomas J. Moffett and family have gone into camp in Indiana, where they expect to stay for several weeks. Mr. Moffett needs a good rest, from the past good work he has done for both his company and for the people of Cincinnati. During his absence from the local offices, Mr. Robbins assumes charge.

St. Louis.

The largest bulk of the personal news to be gathered in any of the great lumber markets at this season of year, consists of statements that this or that well-known lumberman is enjoying, or is just about to take a much-needed vacation. The St. Louis contingent is always just as busy as the others in enjoying itself during the so-called "dull" period, although in the minds of some this vacation business is more a sort of duty or custom than anything else; as one lumberman puts it—"It's a question whether it pays to work twice as hard as usual for a week getting things in shape to go away, and then come back to work twice as hard again to let the other fellow have a chance."

G. H. Barnes of the G. H. Barnes Lumber Company left Aug. 14 for a vacation among the northern lakes. He will visit St. Paul and go by boat to Sault Ste. Marie, where he will stop several days.

Walter E. Keown, manager of the International Hardwood Lumber Company, is back from a week's stay at Colorado Springs.

Thos. E. Powe, vice president of the Plummer Lumber Company, spent his vacation in Virginia, and on his return immediately started out on a trip to northern hardwood consuming districts.

A. J. Lang is spending the summer season at Put-in-Bay with his family, where they own a fine cottage.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Grease Lumber Company, will spend a large part of his vacation on the Atlantic Ocean. He will sail from New York on one of the slow liners, remain in London a few days, or until the ship is ready to make the homeward voyage, and then return with it, thus getting the benefit of a long full breath of sea air obtainable in no other way.

Jos. A. Hafner, manager of the lumber department of the Hafner Manufacturing Company, is spending his vacation near Charlevoix, Mich., and will return home the latter part of the month.

Wm. H. Steele of Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company spent some time at Deer Park, Md., and later at Fortress Monroe.

Tom Moore of the Moore Company spends a good many of his holidays in the North, notably at Benton Harbor, where his wife and a number of friends are summering.

Richard J. O'Reilly of the O'Reilly Lumber Company is planning to spend the month near Gloucester, Mass.

Thos. W. Fry of the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company has been making a southern trip in the interests of his house.

H. A. Singer, manager of the New York branch of the American Hardwood Lumber Company; John M. Smith, manager at Dickson and Nashville, Tenn.; and J. S. Gaunt, manager at Benton, Ark., all visited the home office the first of the month.

Alfred Taenzler of the Southwestern Timber & Lumber Company, Rogers, Ark., was in the city recently looking over the hardwood market.

R. F. Krebs' new office at his hardwood yard in North St. Louis is nearly completed. He is located between the offices of the Moore Company

and the Bonsack Lumber Company. His assortment of lumber is coming very fast and he expects to be in shape to take care of the fall trade satisfactorily.

F. W. Blumer, sales manager for the Lothman Cypress Company, is south on a tour of the company's operations there. Wm. Lothman hopes to spend his vacation in Yellowstone Park.

George Cottrill of the American Hardwood Lumber Company is making a selling trip through Ohio.

George Hibbard of Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company will spend some time in fishing at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., in the near future.

The Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, the foremost red gum manufacturing concern in the country, has just completed a fine office structure at Cape Girardeau, Mo. It is five stories high and of reinforced concrete and has accommodations for a bank and a large number of offices. These lumbermen say that this type of construction calls for the use of more lumber than other forms of modern building and therefore feel that it is no enemy to their business.

Nashville.

Several of Nashville's young lumbermen have landed a piece of property which they claim will make a million dollars for them in time. One of the largest owners in the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company is Richard Wilson, who married a daughter of John B. Ransom, the hardwood king of this section. Young Wilson has just closed a deal whereby he and his brother Morris, and their father, Captain B. F. Wilson, acquire a tract of timber and mineral lands near Petros, Tenn., aggregating some 5,000 acres. Although near a railroad leading to the state mines, the tract is covered with a virgin growth of giant hardwood timber. The purchase price was \$100,000. Two big sawmills will be erected at once. After the timber has been cut it is the intention of the owners to develop the rich coal and mineral veins on the land. Sam Ransom and Charlie Kyle will superintend the cutting, sawing and getting out the timber. A stock company has been formed to develop the land, with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has returned from a business trip to Chicago and other points North and East. Here's the way he says he found conditions: "The larger shippers are not in the market just now, but the man that is there is the small dealer who needs the proceeds of his stocks. I notice confidence everywhere in the outlook for fall trade. The action of the southern mills in shutting down and ceasing to cut more pine at present has met with favor in the pine sections of the North. I found the heads of all the leading houses off on their vacations."

"Shall we trade with wholesalers who sell to consumers?" This will cause a lively discussion before the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia at the meeting to be held next week at Atlanta. Delegations from Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Decatur, LaGrange and other important lumber points will be present.

Nashville and Memphis lumbermen are to meet on the diamond in the near future. The Nashville boys issued the challenge to the Bluff City fellows and the latter straightway accepted. Saturday, Sept. 21, at Memphis, has been decided upon as the time and place for the first game; the second will be played in Nashville. John B. Ransom will umpire for Nashville and W. H. Ruse of Memphis for that bunch. J. W. Thompson has been elected captain of the Memphis team.

John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. is spending his annual vacation at his summer hotel at Markland, Nova Scotia. He will return about Sept. 1.

W. B. Davidson of the Davidson-Benedict Company is back from a three weeks' trip to

Denver, where he visited his oldest son. His wife and a younger son accompanied him and a most pleasant time was had. Mr. Davidson is sanguine over the outlook for fall business.

W. J. Cude of the Cude Land and Lumber Company is back from a visit to his Tennessee mills. He reports gathering up considerable stock for fall business and says he will be in shape to handle all that comes his way.

J. W. Bishop, manager of the Columbia mill and yards for Harris Cole Brothers of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been a recent visitor to Nashville. He reports that his company expects to erect a large mill in the near future at Sulligent, Ala., with a capacity of 40,000 feet a day.

A special from Kentucky announces that the Clearfield Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has bought some 30,000 acres of valuable coal and timber lands in Morgan county. The price paid was \$300,000.

The Lucas Land and Lumber Company has succeeded the firm of Lucas & Co. at Waverly, Tenn. The company has acquired valuable timber lands and will erect several sawmills in the near future.

John E. Isbell, the expert yard man of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co., has announced himself as a candidate for the city council from the 17th ward. He is running to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of John H. Baskette of the Prewitt, Spurr Manufacturing Company. Mr. Baskette has since removed to Helena, Ark., where he is conducting a large woodenware factory. Mr. Baskette was a recent visitor to the city and reports a fine business in his new home. He says Helena is rapidly becoming one of the distinctive lumber centers of the Mississippi valley.

Fred Duling, an old Nashville boy, now with the Graham Lumber Company of Cincinnati, was a visitor in the city the past week, visiting relatives. Fred has learned the lumber business from the woods to the factory and is highly esteemed by his firm.

Harry Roy of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company of New Orleans, with headquarters at Louisville, was in Nashville during the past week. He made a round of the lumber concerns here and reports that more cypress is being handled in this market than he had thought. Mr. Roy bought liberally while here.

The members of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co. have gone "crazy" about automobiles. John W. Boyd got one first, then he got a bigger one, a flying roadster. Hamilton Love got one, then another, and now John Love has followed suit. Five of the horseless carriages now belong to the three members of the firm.

J. H. McFall, who is connected with the Hickman county operations of the McLean Lumber Company of this city, was in Nashville last week on business.

Charles Cohn of the firm of Cohn & Goldberg is making an active fight to win out as councilman for Nashville for the Seventh ward. He has lively opposition and a hot fight is being waged in his ward. Mr. Cohn is the able president of the council.

The P. D. Dodge Lumber Company of Chicago will establish a yard in West Nashville in the near future. William F. Dodge, president of the company, has been in the city for a few days concluding arrangements for the yard. The yard has formerly been located at Dickson, Tenn., but owing to the difficulty experienced in getting cars it was decided to move it to Nashville.

The White Trunk and Bag Company, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once. In fact, ground has already been broken for a new factory that will be bigger, better and more commodious than its predecessor. It will cost \$50,000. The company intends to get back in business by November 1. While the factory is being built John B. Ransom & Co. have generously allowed the company the use of two of their buildings, even moving out stock

to make room for the trunk people. It is proposed to have the new factory thoroughly protected from fire by a water plant of its own.

The Robertson-McGill Carriage Company, which recently moved from Shelbyville to Nashville, will build a factory here at the corner of Wedgewood avenue and South Cherry. The plant at Shelbyville was recently destroyed by fire.

Memphis.

One of the liveliest topics of discussion among the lumber interests of this city is the proposed series of three ball games between the lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville, the first of which is to be played Sept. 21 at Memphis. There was a special meeting of the Lumbermen's Club on Aug. 13 to consider the challenge made by the lumbermen of Nashville. The challenge was accepted and J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, was elected captain of the Memphis team. Efforts have been made for a number of years to decide which is the greatest hardwood center, Memphis or Nashville, and it has been finally decided to leave the settlement of this question of the superiority of the one city over the other to the matter of baseball ability. It is expected that Memphis will draw her material from the lumbermen of this city, with possibly some help from out-of-town players chosen from the ranks of lumbermen operating in the Memphis territory. It is intimated that Nashville may pick up everything possible between that point and the Bluff City. Captain Thompson, who will probably do the twirling for the Memphis team, is expected to do exceptionally good work, as his arms are so long that he will have to throw the ball only a few steps. He declares he will have for a catcher some one whom he can kill if he feels like doing so. The general lineup has not been decided upon, but preliminary practice will begin immediately. Some of the fat ones, including J. W. Dickson and W. R. Barksdale, will probably be put on a special diet in order to get their size down to proper batting and fielding proportions.

Weather conditions in this section continue favorable for the production of hardwood lumber and large quantities are being placed on sticks. There is no surplus of dry stock in any direction, but the excellent work being done by the mills is assuring a good prospective supply for the fall trade. There is scarcely a mill in this territory that is not operating and some of them are working double shifts.

George James, president of the James & Graham Wagon Company of Memphis, has succeeded in launching the National Wagon Stock Company, with headquarters at Little Rock. With him a number of other Tennesseans, as well as several Chicago capitalists, are interested. The company has begun operation of its saw mill and will manufacture much of the stock used by the local wagon factory and by other factories in which the directors and stockholders of the National Wagon Stock Company are interested. Mr. James has been working on this proposition for a number of months.

The Dardanelle Hardwood Manufacturing Company is erecting a \$25,000 plant at Dardanelle, Ark. It will have a daily capacity of 30,000 feet and will devote itself entirely to the manufacture of hardwood lumber. It has 1,000,000 feet of logs on the right-of-way that will be delivered as soon as the railroad reaches Dardanelle, which will be about the first of September.

The citizens of Searcy, Ark., are considering the establishment of a plow factory at that point for the manufacture of a special style of plow recently patented by a prominent citizen of White county. It is regarded as probable that this will be done, thus calling for considerable hardwood stock in that section.

The American Land, Timber and Stave Com-

pany, which has its headquarters in the Tennessee Trust building here, has decided to rebuild its plant at Dermott, Ark., which was burned some time ago. The insurance loss has been adjusted and it is expected that work will begin at once. The company is engaged in the manufacture of staves for export. H. Katz is manager of the interests of the company in this section.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, sails from New York early this week for an extended European trip. Rudolph Sondheimer, secretary of the same company, has just returned to Memphis from his wedding tour through Europe, much of which was made in an automobile. Mr. Sondheimer is looking remarkably well after his delightful trip.

The Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company has completed repairs at its hardwood mill at Biscoe, Ark., and this is now in operation. Mr. Brasfield, president and general manager, has just returned from Biscoe and reports that good progress is being made in getting out oak, ash, gum and other hardwoods.

James L. Hale of Hale & Keiser has just returned from an extended trip to New York, Washington, Buffalo, Jamestown exposition and other eastern points. Mr. Hale reports that he has an excellent stock of hardwood lumber on hand and that his mills are making exceptionally good progress. He operates plants in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Lee Fitzgerald, resident manager of the E. Sondheimer Company at Cairo, Ill., is in Memphis.

Warder C. Victor, traffic manager for the lumber firm of Bennett & Witte, has returned from his summer vacation, which was spent at his home in Cincinnati.

O. P. Hurd of O. P. Hurd, Jr., & Co. of Cairo, Ill., has been circulating among lumber interests of Memphis here this week.

R. H. Fenn of the Fenn Brothers Company, manufacturer of hardwood flooring, has just returned from a trip to Chicago and other northern points. His company is getting out a splendid line of flooring and is gradually extending its northern trade.

S. B. Anderson, president of the Anderson-Tully Company, had a very narrow escape from serious injury several days ago. He was driving his big touring car to his office in North Memphis. He took his hand off the lever for a moment and the machine swerved and ran down a steep embankment. Mr. Anderson did not leave the machine, but was very badly shaken up.

C. R. Ransom of the Gayoso Lumber Company has gone to Jamestown, New York and other eastern points.

The Bellgrade Lumber Company has begun work on its railroad, which is being constructed for the development of its timber interests near Belzoni. The company had some difficulty in securing the right of way and this held up the building of its road for a time. Secretary McClure states that work will be pushed as rapidly as possible and suggests that the road, which is to be three and a half miles long, will be completed within thirty days. All rails have been delivered and the engine has also been turned over to the company at Belzoni. The equipment will consist of one engine and fourteen cars.

The Interstate Cooperaage Company, which bought a large tract of timber land adjoining that of the Bellgrade Lumber Company near Belzoni, as announced in a recent issue of the *Hardwood Record*, has decided to build a tram road from its timber holdings to Belzoni, where a plant will be established. This concern is a branch of the Standard Oil Company and will manufacture much of the raw material at the Belzoni plant used in the finishing plant located at Memphis.

The Ford Hardwood Lumber Company, capitalized at \$30,000, has made application for a

charter under the laws of this state. The domicile will be at Memphis. The company will operate saw mills, planing mills and other plants necessary to the handling of lumber in both the rough and finished state. The incorporators are E. M. Ford, L. W. Ford, E. M. Ford, Jr., W. C. Fowlkes and C. H. Trimble.

New Orleans.

The Gulf Coast Lumber Exporters' Association, recently organized, held a meeting in this city on Aug. 15. Vice-President J. H. Hinton presided, while Secretary Thurley of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, acted as secretary. The following applied for membership:

C. W. Robinson Lumber Company, Florib Janovich & Co., New Orleans; Horace Turner & Co., McDonald Land and Lumber Company, Mobile; J. C. Pierson Company, Lumberton, Miss.; J. J. Newman Lumber Company, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Turner & Baxter Lumber Company, Gulfport, Miss.; Hand Lumber Company, Bay Minette, Ala.; Scotch Lumber Company, Fulton, Ala.; Wilmer Lumber Company, Wilmer, Ala.; Vinegar Bend Lumber Company, Vinegar Bend, Ala.; Joseph A. Kelly, Jasper, Tex.; R. P. Vincent Lumber Company, Mobile.

The salaries of the permanent secretary and chief of the grading and inspection bureau, both of whom are yet to be selected, were discussed, and it was decided to place the maximum at \$3,000. The question of the association's permanent headquarters was brought up and J. H. Gomilla proposed a change in the constitution making New Orleans the domicile of the organization. This will be acted upon at the next meeting.

In the discussion of membership dues some differences of opinion were developed. The grading and inspection bureau which is to be established will have to do with pitch pine lumber exclusively, so that the pitch pine exporters will reap the greatest benefits from the association work. The hardwood people stated that they were perfectly contented with the present hardwood classification and inspection methods and would not ask the association to establish a hardwood bureau. They were willing to pay such dues as the association might deem reasonable, on account of the benefits they would reap from other features of the association work, but it was suggested that their dues be scaled down in accordance with the limited advantages to be reaped. The matter was referred to the executive board for settlement.

At a session of the executive board, held immediately after adjournment, the secretary's salary was fixed at \$2,500 per year, of the grading and inspection chief at \$2,400 and it was decided to employ a European representative at from \$4,000 to \$5,000 annually. Pensacola was named as the next meeting place and the date was fixed for Sept. 14.

The Farrin-Korn Lumber Company of Cincinnati has purchased the plant of the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company at Glendora, Miss., and will convert it from a circular into a band mill, with a capacity of 35,000 feet of hardwood lumber daily.

The Paradis Truck Farm Land Company of Paradis, La., will, it is announced, establish a saw mill and box factory. The company controls about 15,000,000 feet of gum, cypress and ash timber, which it proposes to manufacture.

The Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company, which owns extensive plantation interests in Ascension and St. James parishes, has sold to a company headed by James Vernon Hoyt of New York all the standing timber on its property, amounting to more than 200,000,000 feet of cypress and hardwood. The purchasers have organized the Vacherie Lumber Company and will establish a large mill at Vacherie, La., to manufacture the timber. The purchase price has not been made public.

H. D. Turton of Belize, Central America, was in the city last week. Mr. Turton is a mahogany dealer and tells a gloomy story of the de-

pletion of Central American mahogany forests. The industry has flourished in that territory for years, but he states that it is only a question of a few years now until the mahogany in that immediate field will be entirely exhausted and the mahogany industry will become a thing of the past.

S. E. Redfern, New Orleans representative of the Panama Canal Commission, has issued proposals for a large quantity of hardwood lumber for canal work, in addition to about 10,000,000 feet of yellow pine. Bids will be opened at Washington Sept. 3. This is, it is said, the largest requisition for lumber issued at any one time by the canal commission.

According to the Louisiana State Board of Equalization, there are 2,139,076 acres of Louisiana lands that escaped the tax assessors this year. The board has been making a careful study of the various assessment rolls and on casting up the aggregate acreage returned by the assessors found that it amounted to 23,479,524, while the state's acreage, according to the official map, totals 25,618,000 acres. An attempt is being made to locate the fortunate acres that have escaped taxation. The equalization board is still hammering away on the question of equalizing timber land assessments and a definite decision is expected within the next few days.

Minneapolis.

The regular monthly dinner of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at the Minneapolis Commercial Club last week brought out a good attendance. The situation was discussed in a general way and it was shown by the universal testimony that wholesalers all have light stocks to go into the fall trade with. A stiff maintenance of present prices, or some further increase was generally predicted.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson-Smith Lumber Company returned this week from Annandale, a well-known fishing resort west of Minneapolis, where he spent a "week end" with his family, making the round trip in his new motor car. A. S. Bliss, office manager of the company, is giving a trial to phonographs for the dictation of letters, and is inclined to think that the machines will pay for their keep in the time they save. He says business is a trifle slower this month, but they feel quite certain of a good fall trade.

F. H. Lewis returned this week from an extended pleasure trip in the East. Mr. Lewis spent most of his time on the Maine coast, and was gone about five weeks. He returned much rested and refreshed by the experience.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, one of the veterans among twin city hardwood men, and one of the best liked men in the business, has gone through a severe attack of nervous prostration, which confined him in the hospital for over a week. He has improved sufficiently to leave the hospital and has gone down to Erie, Ill., where he has a farm. There he is resting and gaining strength, and the quiet of the farm is just the thing for him. He said that the flowers sent to the hospital by the other hardwood men were one of the big factors in his rapid improvement.

The City Sash and Door Company of Minneapolis has started work on a fine concrete warehouse on Fifth street, to take the place of the old plant on Fourth street and Third avenue S. It will be used to carry its main stock of hardwood finish, doors and mill work and building paper. It will be a three-story building with basement and will cost \$40,000. It is expected to occupy the new structure by Jan. 1. The old warehouse on the eastside will be kept in operation, also the branch houses at Sioux City, Ia., and Minot, N. D.

S. H. Davis of the S. H. Davis Lumber Company is back from an extended business trip to the Pacific coast, where he made arrangements to handle the stocks of several Inland Empire mills. Mr. Davis will not release any of his hardwood connections, however.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company has returned from a business trip lasting over a week.

Morehead, Ky.

The Licking River Lumber Company, Farmers, have sold their mills, lumber, etc., to the R. G. Page Lumber Company of Ashland. The new company takes possession at once. The consideration is said to be \$150,000. This company owns considerable timber on Licking River and has been doing a fair business. The R. G. Page Lumber Company was formerly of South Bend, Ind.

S. M. Bradley is complaining considerably of car shortage. He claims he is not receiving more than one-fourth enough cars to take care of his shipments. He says there is a better demand for lumber this week.

E. B. Camp has sold his interest in the Salt Lick Lumber Company and has bought a tract of timber in Wolfe county, where he will commence operations at once. T. B. Staggs will be general manager of the Salt Lick Lumber Company. They have recently installed an up-to-date flooring plant and will make a specialty of beech flooring.

A number of prominent lumbermen spent last Sunday at Olympia Springs. Among the number were S. M. Bradley of Morehead, W. J. Fell, E. B. Camp and E. H. Camp of Salt Lick, Jay G. Briley of Chicago, R. M. Scobee of Winchester, N. H. Trimble of Mount Sterling and Mr. McCausey of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The directors of the Clearfield Lumber Company held a meeting here this week and decided to extend their road on through Morgan county, a distance of eighteen miles. This will make their road thirty-two miles long and will extend into an immense lot of timber and coal land. Their large band mill at this place is running steadily and they are already commencing shipments of lumber. They are building a concrete dry house and a large planing mill, which will be in operation soon.

George Fassold, representing the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Indianapolis, was here this week calling on lumbermen.

P. D. Gordon of Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, Can., was here this week in the interest of his firm.

McGlone Bros. of this place are hauling in a nice lot of oil barrel staves and are complaining about cars for these shipments.

Charlotte, N. C.

The plant of Asbury & Fingar in this city, which was recently burned, has been remodeled and the firm has started operations again, somewhat crippled, but with prospects of picking up all their former business.

Lumbermen generally are interested in a new railroad which will be constructed by Henry Lichford of Raleigh, D. E. McIver and C. L. Chisholm of Sanford and William Moncre. The road will be known as the Bladen & Northern railway and will extend from Stedman on the Atlantic Coast line to White Oak in Bladen county, a distance of twenty miles. It will reach what is perhaps the finest tract of timber lands in the entire state. The road will be in operation in about three months.

The lumbermen of Lenoir are building a sawmill plant in the mountains about eighteen miles north of Wilkesboro, where they have a fine lot of timber. The Bernhardtts, Harfus and Gwinns of Caldwell are interested in the project.

The weather has been favorable to logging in the mountains for the past two or three weeks and reports are to the effect that a great deal of work has been done. The labor problem is troubling lumbermen, as it is every other industry. Negro help is the only help available and that is not to be depended on for steady work.

It is of interest to note that John M. Daley, an expert accountant of Chicago, Ill., in his testimony before Judge Montgomery in New

York on the passenger rate subject made the statement that of all the shipping done in North Carolina 70 per cent was by the lumbermen.

The woodworking establishment of John A. Shute & Sons at Monroe was recently burned, entailing a loss to the owners of about \$10,000. There was no insurance.

Toledo.

If the present depression continues until the close of the season the value of building operations in this city will be more than a million dollars below those of last year. Already the records in the office of the building inspector show permits issued for buildings valued at about half a million dollars less than those issued for the same period last year. Last year showed an increase over the year previous of more than a million dollars. It will therefore be seen that, considering this as a legitimate growth for a city of this size, Toledo building operations will fall more than two million dollars short of what they should have been this year.

The depression seemed to follow the action of the grand jury last April, when nearly a hundred building material men were indicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade. These cases are still pending in the courts. As there is no other apparent cause for the depression in the building business, and as prosperous conditions are found on all sides outside of Toledo, it is claimed by those in best position to know that the attitude of the local officials will cost the city handsomely in the sum total of its building improvements.

Just now the local lumber dealers are trying to solve the freight rate and car service problems that are confronting them. Thus far twenty-one railways have announced their intention of abiding by the new rules adopted by the State Railway Commission, governing car service and demurrage charges. On the other hand, nineteen railways have decided to ignore the new rules, upon the theory that the state board has no authority to assume jurisdiction over interstate business, and that the rules of interstate commerce apply to all commodities until they are delivered into the hands of the consignee. The Ohio Shippers' Association, consisting of 4,000 members, has taken the matter up with the Railway Commission and the Attorney General, and that official, as a result, will institute proceedings in court against one of the offending railways for the purpose of securing a decision defining the scope of the powers of the commission.

In the meantime the railways do not seem to be obedient to the orders of the Interstate Commission, either. Although the two-cent raise in freight rates from Southern points was declared to be unreasonable and illegal, car loads of lumber have been received within the past few days still bearing the burden of the thirty-cent rate. Other cars have been received at the twenty-eight-cent rate. From this it would seem that the railways have no definite or fixed conclusion in the matter themselves. Local wholesale lumbermen have mailed statements to the railways for the two-cent overcharge, but as yet there have been no remittances received.

Ashland.

A tragedy which resulted in two deaths and the probable fatal injury to two other men occurred at the Hatcher-Davis Lumber Company's plant, which is located at a point where Pike county, Kentucky, and Dickinson county, Virginia, join. The timbermen were in the camp enjoying themselves when Mid Thacker, a desperate man of that locality, and a number of his followers appeared on the scene. Soon a quarrel was started, in which guns and knives were put to work, and within ten minutes Dick and Harry Wilson, aged 21 and 23 years, sons of William Wilson, of Pikeville, were dead, and

two of the Thacker followers were so badly wounded that there is little or no hope for their recovery.

John Davis Bentley of the Elkhorn Valley Lumber Company, Jewell, Ky., who has been operating a mill and doing a profitable business in West Virginia for two years, will soon remove his mill to Jewell, where he has several years' sawing.

T. W. Keeveny, a wholesale lumber dealer of Cincinnati, O., was a recent visitor here and bought some big orders from local dealers. He reports business excellent with his firm, and especially so for this season of the year.

It is probable that a bent wood factory will soon be located in Huntington, W. Va., as the representatives of a factory in northern Ohio, which contemplates removing to another city, have been in Huntington, and seem greatly pleased with the location and outlook.

The affairs of the bankrupt Winton Lumber Company are now in the hands of Referee Reuben Gudgeon of Owingsville, before whom the case had a final hearing a few days ago in Morehead, Rowan county, and it is thought he will pass judgment within the next few days. This company went into bankruptcy several years ago, and the main question at issue now is that of priority of liens. The liabilities are said to be \$90,000, with \$24,000 assets.

Booth & Talbert have finished their sawing near Dingess, W. Va., and will move their mill farther up the creek.

The Guyandotte Timber Company has made a settlement for damage done by their logs to the bridge across the Guyandotte river, at Huntington, W. Va., several weeks ago, at which time the pontoon bridge and nearly completed bridge were swept away. The sum paid was \$15,000.

While hauling logs on Greasy creek, in Morgan county, Ben Faulkner was caught between two logs, sustaining injuries from which he died a few hours later.

Harrison Arnett of Salyersville, Ky., has a contract for sawing 25,000 ties for the Cincinnati Southern railroad. The work lies along the Licking river.

Mrs. Brodie Duke has recently purchased a tract of land in Morgan and Rowan counties which is said to be unusually rich in coal and timber. The deal was made through Pride & Day, attorneys of Lexington, and the price paid was \$280,000, or \$5 per acre. The land is on the Licking river.

The W. G. Ward Lumber Company of Ironton has filed suit against the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company for \$135, the price of a car of lumber which the railroad company took from the yard of the lumber company. The suit will be watched with much interest by the lumber dealers, as it will test the question as to whether the Ohio commission has jurisdiction over interstate business or not. The commission has ruled that a shipper can have four days in which to unload his car, while the railroads claim that only two days are allowed.

J. A. Meredith of the Ashland Lumber Company is in the east on a two weeks' pleasure trip, accompanied by his wife. They will visit Jamestown, going from there to New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Lewis Doster was a recent visitor here from Nashville.

R. H. Vansant has returned from a visit of several weeks at Waynesville, N. C.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company will at once begin the erection of an eight-foot band mill in Ironton, O., with a capacity of 67,000 feet per day.

The Clearfield Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has a new sawmill running near Morehead, Rowan county, Ky., which gives employment to 300 men. This company has completed a line of railroad from Morehead to Paragon, Morgan county. The survey for a line of railroad eighteen miles long, extending from Paragon up the north fork of Licking river to Rush

Branch, has been begun. This section is the center of the rich coal and timber region of Morgan county. The company will build a large sawmill on the new railroad.

Little Rock.

Commissioner Tucker of the department of agriculture is in receipt of a communication from S. T. Boisen of the United States Forest Service notifying him that he desires to come to this state to make a detailed study of its hickory supply and requesting Commissioner Tucker's aid in the work. Arkansas is the largest producer of commercial hickory in the union. Commissioner Tucker has notified Mr. Boisen of his willingness to lend all possible assistance.

The boats installed by the Reuter Hub Company and the Mount Olive Stave Company at Batesville have given quite an impetus to river freight traffic. The boats were installed primarily for factory use, but have built up quite a line of freight traffic in addition and promise to revive traffic along White river.

The withdrawal of the Ozark National Forest Reserve, including over 800,000 acres, will remove from commercial purposes a vast amount of hardwood timber. Eight counties in the Ozark region are affected. There are 129 varieties of timber in the section and an average of 8,000 feet of timber to the acre has been calculated for the entire belt.

Great interest in the timber industry is being aroused by the building of the new line of railroad from Mena, in the western portion of the state, to Hot Springs. The towns of Womble and Caddo Cove are among the most flourishing and already boast a planing mill, sash and door factory and a stave mill. The Paddox Sawmill Company is a new concern at Caddo Cove.

The Union Blacksmith Company at Fordyce will soon install a plant at that point for the manufacture of wagons. The plant will be within easy reach of a fine supply of excellent wagon timber. The members of the company are E. R. Thomas, Ed Tolefree and A. H. Bradley, the last being the manager.

The Williams Cooperage Company of Marshall is installing some additional heavy machinery at its factory. Two engines, one 250 horsepower and the other 550 horsepower, are being added, with proportionate boiler facilities. Mr. Williams is on the ground looking after the installation of the new machinery.

The excelsior plant at Batesville is among the most active factories in that section. Over 100 cords of cottonwood are kept regularly on hand to supply the mill.

The Cannon Wheat Lumber Company is the name of a new concern at Fort Smith. The capital stock is \$100,000, with \$85,000 subscribed. The incorporators are L. S. Cannon, president; A. D. Shrewsbury, vice president; W. J. Wheat, secretary and treasurer.

The Standard Fruit Package Company of St. Joseph, Mo., has located a branch factory for the manufacture of barrels at Gravette, Ark., with H. E. Hull as manager. The plant will have a capacity of from 1,000 to 3,000 barrels per day.

The Cypress Lumber Company has been incorporated at Cornerstone, with the following stockholders: J. W. Rowland, R. S. Finney, J. W. Webster and W. A. Murray.

The Rich, Miss., hoop, stave and heading factory has been removed from that city to Helena, Ark., where a larger plant is to be established.

Willford, Ark., claims to ship more hardwood than any other town of similar size in the state. Often as high as forty wagons are unloading timber at the same time near the station.

The A. R. Curtis Manufacturing Company, a woodworking concern at Champlain, Ill., will move its plant at once to Jonesboro, Ark.

Realizing the value of the hardwood factories as an element in the commercial life of the city, the city council of Batesville, Ark.,

has voted an appropriation to extend the water mains of the city to the stave and handle factories, thus giving them fire protection.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Prescott Table and Furniture Company, with capital stock of \$10,000. Jacob Genrich is president, V. O. Buch vice-president and Harvey Genrich secretary and treasurer. The company will manufacture furniture.

The new mill at Mountain View made its initial run last week, cutting buggy timber.

The Nashville Lumber Company, Nashville, Ark., report that within two weeks they will have their box factory in full operation. All

machinery is on the ground and the construction of the plant will be rushed.

James W. Butler, the well known timber man of Batesville, declares that far more timber is being shipped out of the state now than at any time in its history.

H. C. Schooler, a lumber dealer of Peoria, Ill., spent much time in the hardwood district of Perry county last week, looking after the timber prospects. He is especially interested in hickory and oak. Incidentally, the hardwood industry in that section is experiencing something of a boom, particularly in regard to stave and handle material.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

For the last six weeks the local hardwood trade has been somewhat depressed, but during the last few days there is quite a revival in demand and every prospect that the trade will be equal or better than that of last fall. There is a diminution in large building operations but there is still a multitude of flat buildings being erected in Chicago which require a large quantity of hardwood interior finish and flooring. The furniture trade, of which this is the largest center in the United States, is enjoying a very good business and will be steady buyers during the coming season. In all lines of hardwood consumption there is promise of an excellent fall.

Boston.

The general demand for hardwoods in Boston is not heavy. Taking the market as a whole there has been no noticeable increase in the volume of business transacted. In fact, some report the call as smaller than earlier in the month. Although the business is not active, it is the consensus of opinion that the fall demand will be large. Dealers who handle railroad ties state that at present the demand is quiet. The roads have a good supply on hand. One road has contracted for about twice as much stock as customarily and will be out of the market for some time. Manufacturing consumers of hardwoods have been very conservative buyers for the past three months or more. As a result their reserve stocks are not large. Few yards in this section have normal stocks. When fall trade starts these buyers must replenish. The car question has not become a serious problem as yet, but trouble is anticipated. Whether the shortage will be as serious as a year ago remains to be seen. Dealers are complaining of slow shipments. One stated that only two shipments had been made up to August 16, when many more than this should have been reported. The scarcity of desirable stock has forced dealers to seek new shippers about whom they knew nothing. In some instances these new connections have proved very satisfactory, but with others the results have been, to say the least, annoying. Several shippers have sold at a certain price and then before shipment was made resold at a better price to some one else.

The demand for plain oak is moderate but prices hold well. Quartered oak is also scarce and firm. Ash is unchanged in price, with a fair inquiry reported. Native chestnut continues to sell slowly in this market. Whitewood is firm. The demand is not large. Cypress holds steady. It is reported in Boston that the large Gulf mills are well supplied with orders. A steady trade in veneers is found in this market.

New York.

The situation in hardwoods in the metropolitan district continues steady with prices firm. The car shortage incident to the movement of fall crops is being felt to some extent with every indication from advices on hand that the car

shortage this fall will be very serious. To this end many of the wholesale and manufacturing houses are urging shippers to get in their fall orders immediately if they desire anything like prompt service.

The volume of trade for this season of the year continues about normal. There does not seem to be any surplus of stock in the better grades of hardwood, although there are sufficient supplies to satisfy current demand. With the opening of the fall activity it is believed that the increase in demand will be such as to speedily absorb available stocks and that there will be a shortage of good lumber before long. The manufacturing trade, such as furniture, trim, etc., have been sailing close to the wind in the matter of purchases and will undoubtedly be active buyers for fall and winter wants as soon as they are satisfied that the present situation will remain unchanged.

The general call locally still runs to ash, birch, oak and poplar, with a fair movement of the entire list. Many of the yards, while they have a fair assortment of hardwood stocks, are short of a number of desirable items and this fact is tending to fill in the breaches in buying and is providing a fairly steady late summer trade.

Philadelphia.

To the surprise of many who predicted a considerable slump in business during July and August, trading has kept up remarkably well, with indications favorable for fall trading. It must be confessed, however, that a slight dullness prevails in certain sections where activity in woodworking plants has fallen off and dealers are content to allow their stocks to remain in present condition until the fall season opens. Though there has been some little weakening in values generally, there is no cause for alarm, as reports from the mill centers show that there is no accumulation of stock of any kind and that it is difficult to obtain the better grades of hardwoods in large blocks. The question of railroad service at the mill districts is already agitating the minds of the manufacturers and dealers.

A careful view of the woodworking field in this section explains the exceptional prosperity which has marked these summer months. The eastern Pennsylvania furniture manufacturers, to the surprise of the other sections of the country, are still active, although not rushed. The sash and door mills are being pushed to get orders filled in time for such buildings as are about ready for their product. The flooring concerns have been busy all summer.

With the veneer and cigar box men there has been a slight falling off in their line, but the deviation is regarded as only temporary. Veneer values keep about normal, but stocks are not overplentiful.

Ash and chestnut are probably scarcer than any of the other hardwoods, poplar, oak and maple are running easier, but all values in hardwoods are said to be fairly steady at this time. Taking the lumber field on the whole, conditions are satisfactory.

Baltimore.

Hardwood conditions have not materially changed during the past two weeks. Oak, ash and other woods are still in good demand, with offerings rather more liberal, however, and some possibility of an easing off in values. The lower grades especially are more plentiful and the mills seem able now to meet the demands of consumers without trouble. A heavy congestion of stocks of oak in the Liverpool market has served to arrest the movement abroad to a considerable extent by materially depressing values and this will keep lumber at home which might otherwise be exported, weakening the domestic situation. So far, however, the decline in the foreign trade has not communicated itself to local trade centers and the whole range of values is quite satisfactory. Buying is perhaps a little more cautious and stocks are held down to quantities that can be disposed of without much difficulty. But experienced lumbermen also invite attention to the prospect of another serious car shortage in the fall, when the crop movement is heaviest, and advise dealers to make arrangements that will insure them an adequate supply of lumber. Reports given out here are to the effect that quotations are keeping up well. All the mills are busy and no efforts are made anywhere to curtail operations. The tendency is rather in the opposite direction, a number of new plants being projected or about ready to begin cutting. Good grades of oak and ash find ready takers, with other woods almost as active, while the same can be said of poplar. Manufacturers of poplar state that they have not sold any below list and that they are receiving record prices for choice lots, though it is admitted that the common grades are somewhat off.

The congestion of oak at Liverpool is attributed to a variety of causes out of the ordinary and may not act together again for a long time. Chief among them was the removal of the railroad embargo after a lot of lumber had accumulated at the mills, the movement being further favored by good weather. Then it so happened that both Baltimore and Newport News had a number of sailings within a short time and in the absence of other cargo loaded large numbers of planks. These arrived during the month of July in such quantities that they could not be distributed, and hence the quotations went off. The same lumber, however, cannot be bought lower in the domestic market and the enforced curtailment of further shipments is calculated to get Liverpool in shape in a comparatively short time.

Pittsburg.

Ideal weather conditions during the past two weeks have done much to lend encouragement to general lumber conditions. Building operations have gone ahead rapidly and all projects at the mills have been pushed with no hindrance from floods or excessive heat. As a result a slight improvement is noted in sales to yard men. There is a strong undercurrent of activity in the lumber market, which manifests itself in hardwoods in the increased inquiry for timber lands and the successful launching of many operations which have been held up temporarily for various reasons. It is also considered a very encouraging sign that in spite of the eagerness which pine wholesalers and manufacturers are manifesting to get rid of stock the hardwood men are showing little disposition to make any concessions in prices unless on broken or poor lots. There is some increase in stocks at the West Virginia mills, but not enough to be considered a menace to the market. For most hardwoods there is a good demand and the number of woods which are decidedly "off" in inquiries is more than overbalanced by the particular stocks which are hard to obtain.

"Steady to firm" tells the hardwood price situation in greater Pittsburg. Oak is, if anything, stronger than the first of the month. Poplar shows no tendency to fall off in quotations and is maintaining the remarkable pace in sales which has characterized the dealing for more than a year. Chestnut is a better seller this week and hickory and ash are being asked for in many quarters. Dealers in ties, poles and posts are having hard work to get stock for their demands owing to the great scarcity of labor and the fact that many mills have shut down.

Buffalo.

There is some report of quiet in the hardwood demand, but as a rule dealers are satisfied with sales and all agree that fall trade will be active. The biggest demand is for ash, which is more abundant than formerly, but is selling about as fast as it comes on the market, so that the yards run small chance of getting a stock for winter. Ash is very high, running above oak, but it is taken at sight, no matter what the price. The demand for poplar is also greater than the supply.

There is quite a stock of chestnut reported. Some dealers have a fairly good supply of it. The demand is good, though not so heavy as in case of ash and poplar. In most of the lesser hardwoods the sawmill prices are so high that jobbers are obliged to cast about sharply for the mill that will give them the best bargains, otherwise there is likely to be the same complaint from them as from the white pine dealers that there is so very little profit possible that the outlook is discouraging.

So many of the hardwood dealers are cutting at least a part of their own oak that they are rather easier in that direction than in most others and are able to make their own prices to a certain extent. Oak is selling well, some of the larger dealers complaining that they are still shipping out more than they are getting in. All are making an effort to increase their stock.

All the hardwood mills in the city, and, in fact, all mills of any description, are running strong and apparently doing well, though door and box factories are complaining of close competition.

Saginaw Valley.

There are no new features in market conditions here at present. Manufacturers and dealers are not carrying large stocks; in fact, they are much lighter than usual, because so many of the mill firms went into the season with practically the entire or greater portion of their output for the year sold to be delivered as manufactured. There is no great accumulation of dry lumber available. Prices are holding up well and the movement of stocks is seasonable.

The output for the year in eastern Michigan will probably exceed that of last year for the reason that at the close of 1906 conditions were such as tended to stimulate production. Stocks will be lighter in the opening of winter than they were last year. Many firms have been cutting on large orders and season contracts and have not accumulated stock and the good trade during the winter and spring absorbed a lot of lumber. The feeling is general that there will be on the whole a satisfactory business during the ensuing winter.

Indianapolis.

Business continues good with all local hardwood dealers and veneer companies, and prices are firm. There seems to be a plentiful supply of plain red oak and white oak, for which there is a good demand. The car service is quite adequate and shipments are coming in on good time. The telegraph operators' strike is causing some inconvenience, but lumbermen are keeping up their business by liberal patronizing of the long distance telephone companies.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The car shortage is still causing much trouble to shippers in this section and the supply is hardly as good as it was a fortnight ago.

The hardwood market is rapidly recovering from the dullness that has characterized it for the past few weeks and there are indications that it will resume its normal status by September 1.

Poplar is and has been in heavy demand for weeks and this unusual call has resulted in a scarcity of the stock. Candor compels the statement that oak is still a little off in demand if not in price, and the yards are pretty generally well filled with this stock. The demand, however, is increasing and the situation is more encouraging.

Cincinnati.

A distinctly better feeling seems to pervade the local trade and with very few exceptions cheering reports are heard on all sides. This, of course, does not mean that a rushing business is being transacted, but there is no question but that there is more buying in the market than was the case a couple of weeks ago. Retailers assert that on account of the poor crop outlook earlier in the year a great deal of building was deferred. Some of this they think will go through this fall and this in addition to the regular fall trade will result in brisk trade.

Poplar again leads all hardwoods. The demand has shown some improvement over the last two weeks, but prices have not been increased. There has also been added inquiry for red gum, quartered oak and chestnut. Hickory and walnut have during the last two weeks received added impulse and several large transactions were made at satisfactory prices.

St. Louis.

The general condition of the market may be said to tend toward decided improvement. This week particularly this stimulation was noticeable. The car situation is normal and stocks are being acquired slowly but surely. However, they are not yet well rounded out. The fall demand, which seems to have started in, will take a good deal of stock and the prospective car shortage makes it look as though there would surely not be any accumulation for some time to come.

Nashville.

Just a trifle quiet is the report of market conditions just now. Many of the prominent dealers are away on vacations and are taking things easy. Contracts for houses to be built this fall are well nigh all made. It is just between seasons for lumbermen, and they are resting and getting strength for the busy times they expect this fall and winter. The principal effort of local dealers just now is to get stock in order that they may be ready to handle the fall business when it begins in earnest.

The leaders in the local market are ash, poplar and plain oak, and the effort is not so much to sell these woods as it is to get some of them to sell. The market is firm and a tone of general confidence maintains, which lumbermen say looks good for the future. The demand for chestnut is hardly so noticeable. No particular falling off is noted, however, in the case of any wood. The July trade was quite satisfactory. Already there is one disturbing feature in the situation, however. The spectre of the car shortage is looming up again and millmen on the branch roads running into Nashville have made complaint. Some of the firms report that matters have already worked a serious handicap to business for this reason.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber in this market is fairly active. Large buyers do not appear to be operating on a liberal scale, but there is sufficient business to keep most of the offices engaged. There is considerable disappointment over the export situation in some quarters, but

the regular exporters here declare that they expected the dullness and that they are not discouraged over the foreign outlook. Weather conditions recently have been well nigh perfect, thus leading to large production of hardwood lumber. There is, however, no surplus of dry stock and prices are fairly well maintained. Country mills are offering lumber to some extent, but this process is not as rapid as wholesalers had expected nor are prices easing off in first hands as much as they had anticipated.

Quarter-sawed oak is reported one of the best sellers in this market. There is very little quartered red oak for sale and this accounts for the strong undertone shown by this particular wood. Ash is in very satisfactory request and prices secured therefor are full. There is no particular urgency about the demand for ash, but there is quite enough to take up what is offered. There is only a moderate quantity of poplar for sale here and this is taken up as fast as it is placed on sale. Cypress is somewhat slow but the feeling in this lumber is a shade better than it was during the recent severe depression in yellow pine. Cottonwood and gum both continue to move freely in the lower grades which are used in box manufacture. Offerings are light and demand is satisfactory, thus insuring high prices. High grade cottonwood is in only moderate request and prices are somewhat easier. The same is true of high grade gum. There is no great amount of this for sale, but it is not sought with the eagerness which characterized the situation several months ago. The general view here is that there will be a revival of demand for hardwood lumber within the next three or four weeks.

New Orleans.

Hardwood conditions, according to reports from the interior, are showing some improvement, though prices appear so far to be unaffected thereby. There are frequent inquiries and the volume of orders has been growing somewhat. Stocks are by no means abundant and the outlook for the fall trade is encouraging. Export demand is spotted. White oak appears to lead in the demand, considerable quantities having been sent abroad of late. The stave people are reported to be making a quiet canvass of the interior for this wood, buying it on the stump. Gum is also in fair demand for export, while gum, oak, hickory and ash logs are finding a market abroad. The interior demand is growing stronger and with favorable weather and a let-up of the car shortage the hardwood men should have no further reason to complain during the present year.

Minneapolis.

A thorough canvass of the Wisconsin hardwood mills has demonstrated that nearly all this season's cut, both that in pile and that yet to be sawed, is in the hands of the middlemen. There was some talk earlier in the season about holding back from making contracts till fall conditions were better able to be forecasted, but everybody seems to have been afraid to wait, and so the wholesalers all got into the field and bought mill outputs as usual, even earlier and more completely than in former years. Good prices were paid, too, which insure that there will be no falling off in the market for the next few months. Business is comparatively quiet now, the country trade being slow, but the large consumers are all doing a thriving business, and while they have stock on hand for their present needs, they will be in the market in due time. Nearly all the northern oak has been bought by the factories and rock elm is extremely hard to find. Ash is scarce and some users are making anxious inquiry for new stocks of it. The supply of birch and basswood is good now and the time is propitious to buy, but prices are stronger than ever. A new level in birch values has been reached and will be maintained without any question, as the last year's experience shows. The supply of and a ready market.

Southern offerings are coming into this market, but the southern mills are already feeling the pinch of car shortage and deliveries are bound to be slow. This point is urged by the salesmen as a reason for placing orders promptly. Values are more favorable than they were in the spring but under the present conditions are expected to advance again this fall.

Toledo.

There is no complaint heard in the hardwood market. Nearly all hardwoods are in fair demand, and while the movement is not as rapid as it has been at times, it is steady, and prices are firm. In some instances there has been difficulty in securing as much basswood as desired and of the required quality, but where this has proven true substitutes have been found available to take their place. Stocks have also run a trifle low on ash, but, unlike basswood, the demand has not been pressing. Local box factories have been heavy consumers of basswood in certain grades, having used it in many cases as a substitute for white pine.

Manufacturing plants are all running at full capacity and buying large quantities of hardwoods. The furniture factories and woodworking plants are especially busy for this season of the year and have large orders ahead, assuring a heavy consumption for some time to come. Hickory and ash are in general demand at the vehicle factories. Poplar is in strong demand, with prospects for a rise in prices.

A careful study of the local field reveals that while there is no material surplus of hardwoods at the local yards, stocks are about normal, and with future supplies in sight there will be no shortage in the near future.

Ashland.

The outlook for the opening of the fall trade is excellent. This summer has been unprecedented in the activity of business and with the orders and prices keeping up straight through the months of July and August which are usually dull. There is very little stock on hand and not much prospect for timber next year. The price of poplar keeps up, especially in the high grades.

Little Rock.

The most striking feature in the hardwood situation throughout the state just now is the bountiful supply of the raw product at the mills. Many of the mills are running night and day and are still unable to keep the supply down to normal. This is due, in some instances, to the continued dry weather of the past five weeks, giving ideal conditions for reaching the forests and at the same time acting as an incentive to the farmers to "break even," financially, in case the dry weather resulted in a crop shortage. Prices for labor at the stave mills and in the woods have been attractive, while the demand for the finished product, especially staves, spokes, etc., has been unusually good.

Liverpool.

Trade has shown very little improvement during the last few weeks and as we are now in the midst of the holiday season we cannot very well expect any for some time to come. Hickory logs are very firm and are receiving a good deal of attention from most of our leading buyers. All seem in a big hurry to cover for their immediate requirements, with the inevitable result that higher prices are being seen. The stock is very small and the consumption is daily increasing. Three months ago no one would look at the wood and parcels were hawked all over the place and offered at all kinds of low prices without finding buyers. Today the market could easily take 500 to 600 logs and they would be eagerly snapped up. Mahogany is also very firm and higher prices still will be seen. Any of the better classes of panel or board wood are extremely scarce and overpriced.

complaining that they cannot obtain this class of wood in large enough quantities to satisfy their requirements. Poplar is very firm and the market can do with a large number of carloads without noticing any difference to the stock, as they would all go into consumption. Planed 5/8 Nos. 1 and 2 are practically cleared out and buyers are clamoring for this size.

London.

This month being the time when most people are enjoying their summer vacations, business is necessarily slow, although a fair quantity of lumber is going into consumption. The arrivals have been very heavy and importers find great difficulty in selling stocks from the quay on arrival except at greatly reduced prices.

Plain oak 3 and 4-inch planks are in good demand at fair prices, but there is not a large stock arriving. For prime boards the demand is very slow and quite equal to the arrivals. The lower grades have been arriving too freely, and buyers have had their choice both for price and condition, and the quantities arriving have broken the price considerably.

In quartered boards there is only a small stock here, but quite sufficient to meet present requirements. The demand for planks has fallen off.

There is a good demand for prime grades of whitewood in thin dressed stock and for inch rough boards; also for 3 and 4-inch planks, which would realize good prices. No. 1 common, also cull grade, has been in good demand, which has been supplied by recent arrivals, but there is still a good market for same.

Satin walnut has been arriving freely, but the market remains firm, as most of the parcels arriving have been shipped under contract.

There is a fair demand for walnut for the time of year and stocks are not heavy. Good logs are in demand at very high prices.

Tupelo is getting better known here and parcels arriving have realized higher prices.

In mahogany the arrivals still remain small and the market firm.

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

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1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

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The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line. There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

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Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR

Wanted. A No. 1. Familiar with all hardwoods. Permanent position at St. Louis. State references and experience. Address 46-Z, No. 411 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCED LUMBERMAN.

Wanted—One capable of looking after portable mills and buying and selling hardwood lumber. Location, Eastern Tennessee. Good position for right man. Address with references, stating experience and salary desired, "BOX 112," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MANAGER WANTED.

A man familiar with the lumber business, capable of taking charge of an office, to keep books and conduct correspondence. Address "BOX 101," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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Position as Manager or Superintendent. Qualified to take entire charge of office, correspondence, buying and selling. Eighteen years' experience in the hardwood trade. Thoroughly acquainted with the domestic as well as with the European trade. Is now in business of his own, but wishes to make a change. Also in position to bring with him a modern office outfit. Parties inquiring for a cheap man do not need to reply. Prefers position in a large city. Address BOX 97, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

DIMENSION STOCK

Wanted. Clear quartered White Oak Dimension Stock. One inch thick and 4 inches and up wide. 25 inches long. MADDOX TABLE CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

Wanted. Good tough wood, 1"x1" 48", straight grain from end to end and free from all defects. CANN & TAYLOR, Asbury Park, N. J.

POPLAR WANTED.

One or more cars of one-inch No. 2 common quarter sawed Poplar, dry stock. Make price f. o. b. cars Chicago.

HEATH-WITBECK CO., No. 6 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

BASSWOOD WANTED.

Two cars each 1½ and 2" C. & B. Terms cash. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

DIMENSION STOCK

Wanted. Beech, Birch and Maple Dimension stock. One inch thick. Address "T. U. CO.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

4/4" and 6/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut, Louisville delivery.

4/4" Log Run Buckeye, mill culls out, Allegheny delivery.

Address LUMBER DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL CASKET CO., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16", 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses. P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
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C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds. CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.

AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Buys and sells timber lands. West Virginia stumpage a specialty. Some bargains in oak, chestnut, hemlock, etc. Can furnish large or small tracts. Correspondence invited with those who wish to buy or sell. Address

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FOR SALE.

Nine hundred acres of long-bodied virgin timber located on a trunk line railroad in the state of Arkansas with one mile of side track on the land. 40% White Oak, 10% Red Oak and Ash, 50% Gum; will cut 7,000 to 10,000 feet per acre. I have clients that must sell at once and now have a man there on the grounds ready to show timber to prospective purchasers. Write or address JAMES R. DUFFIN, Attorney-at-Law, Louisville, Ky.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

SPECIAL.

13 16x2" face Clear Plain CENTURY OAK FLOORING, Either Red or White.

Write for our prices today.

THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

POPLAR SELECTS.

150,000 feet 4 4 Poplar Selects. Dry stock and prompt shipments.

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SOUND WORMY CHESTNUT.

500,000 feet 4/4"
100,000 feet 6/4"
100,000 feet 8/4"

Well manufactured, dry, ready to ship. WM. H. PERRY LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

Will supply your mill with timber if it can be bought. Address "TIMBER," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

CHAIR STOCK FOR SALE.

1 car Oak Chair Stock.
½ car 1¼"x2"x36", Dry chair stock.
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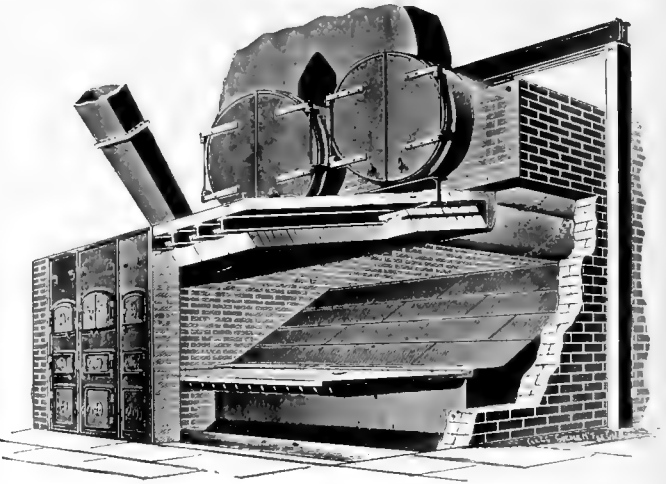



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Grand Rapids, Michigan



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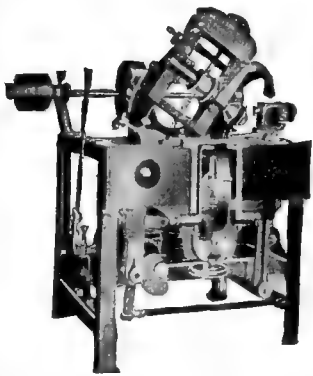


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Burns Sawdust, Shavings and Mill Refuse. Lasts for years without repairs. Top cannot fall in. Increased efficiency of your boilers 10 to 30 per cent. No equal as steam makers. Your own mechanic can erect it.

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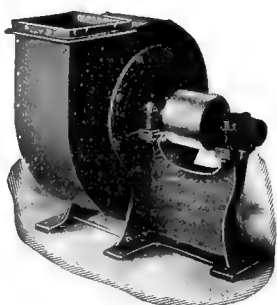
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Matteson Sharpeners

ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws. It will pay you to get in touch with us.

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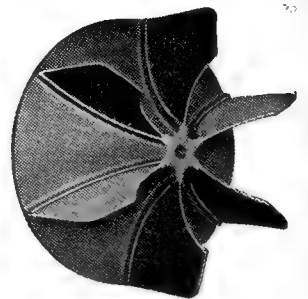
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1-PIECE FAN WHEEL.

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58-G

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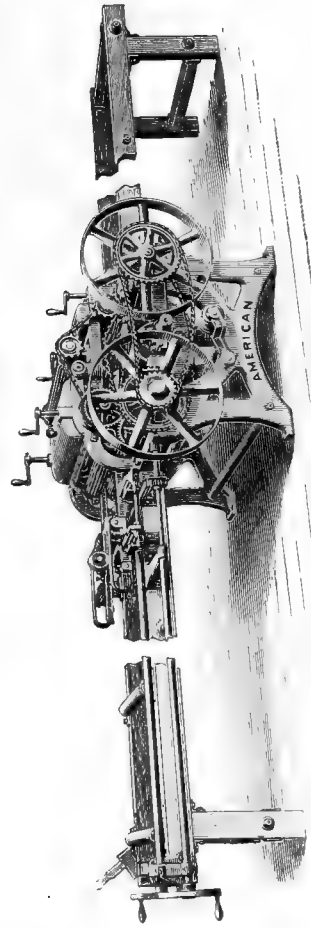
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NEW YORK BLOWER COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., Bucyrus, O.
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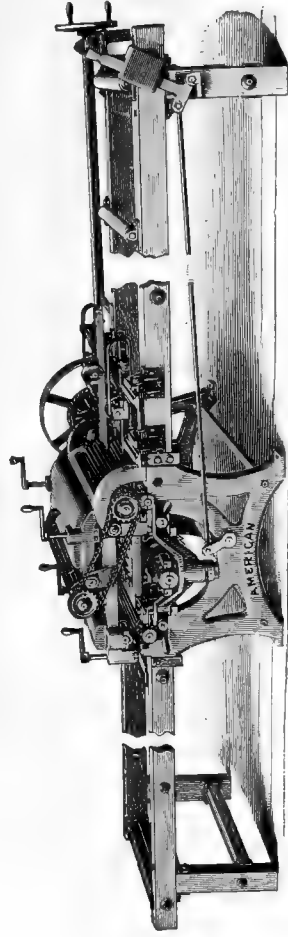
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Right-hand side.

Powerful feed. Easy adjustments. Designed especially for the Hardwood Flooring Trade. Will rip up to 2½" thick and 30" wide. The feed varies from 90 feet to 200 feet per minute. Investigate its merits.

We are manufacturers of Modern High-Grade Wood Working Machinery. The very best procurable. May we send you our catalogue?



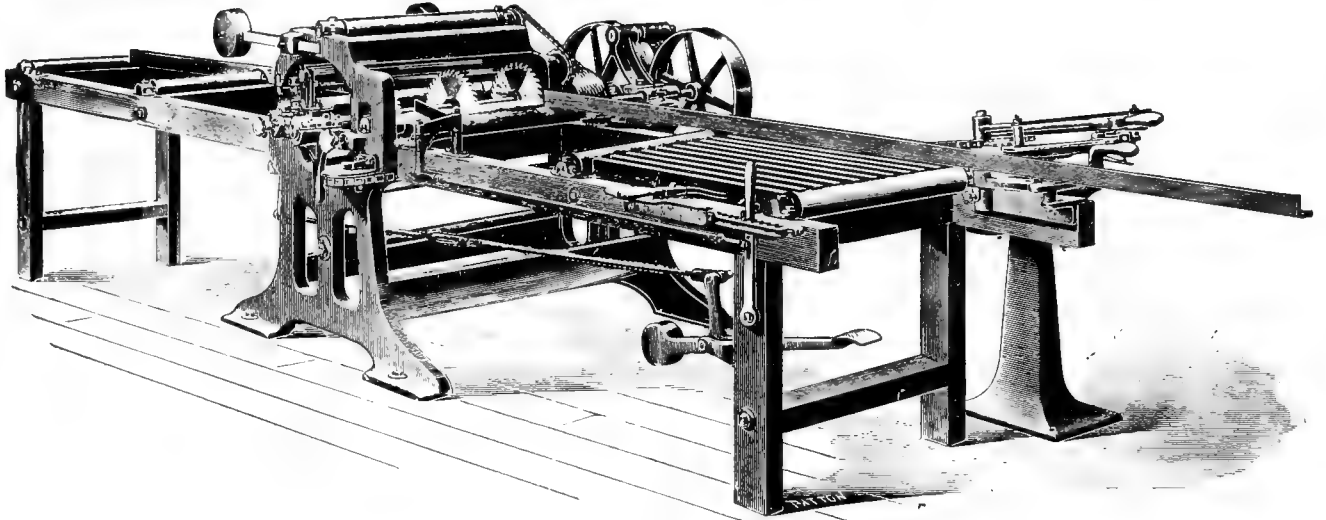
Left-hand side.

American Wood Working Machinery Co.

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IMPROVED VARIABLE FEED GANG RIPPING AND STRAIGHTENING MACHINE

The Ideal Machine for Flooring Manufacturers,
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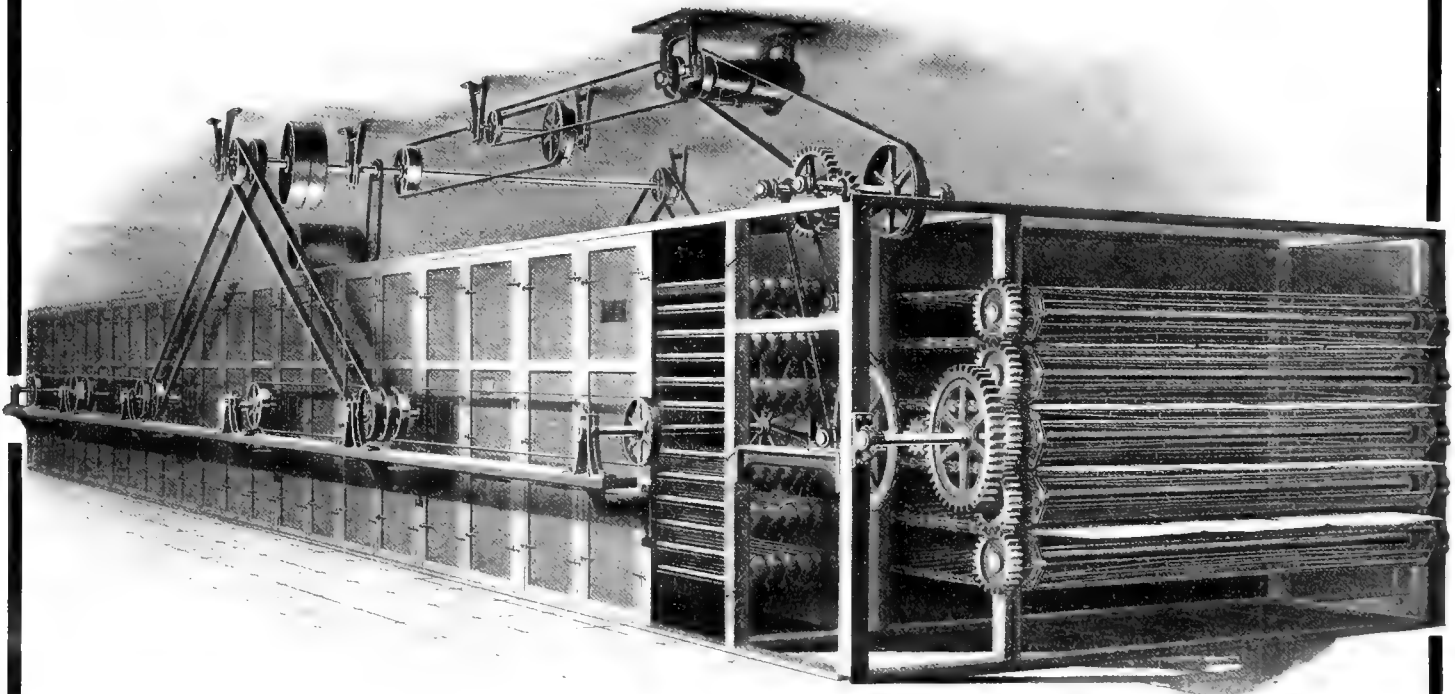
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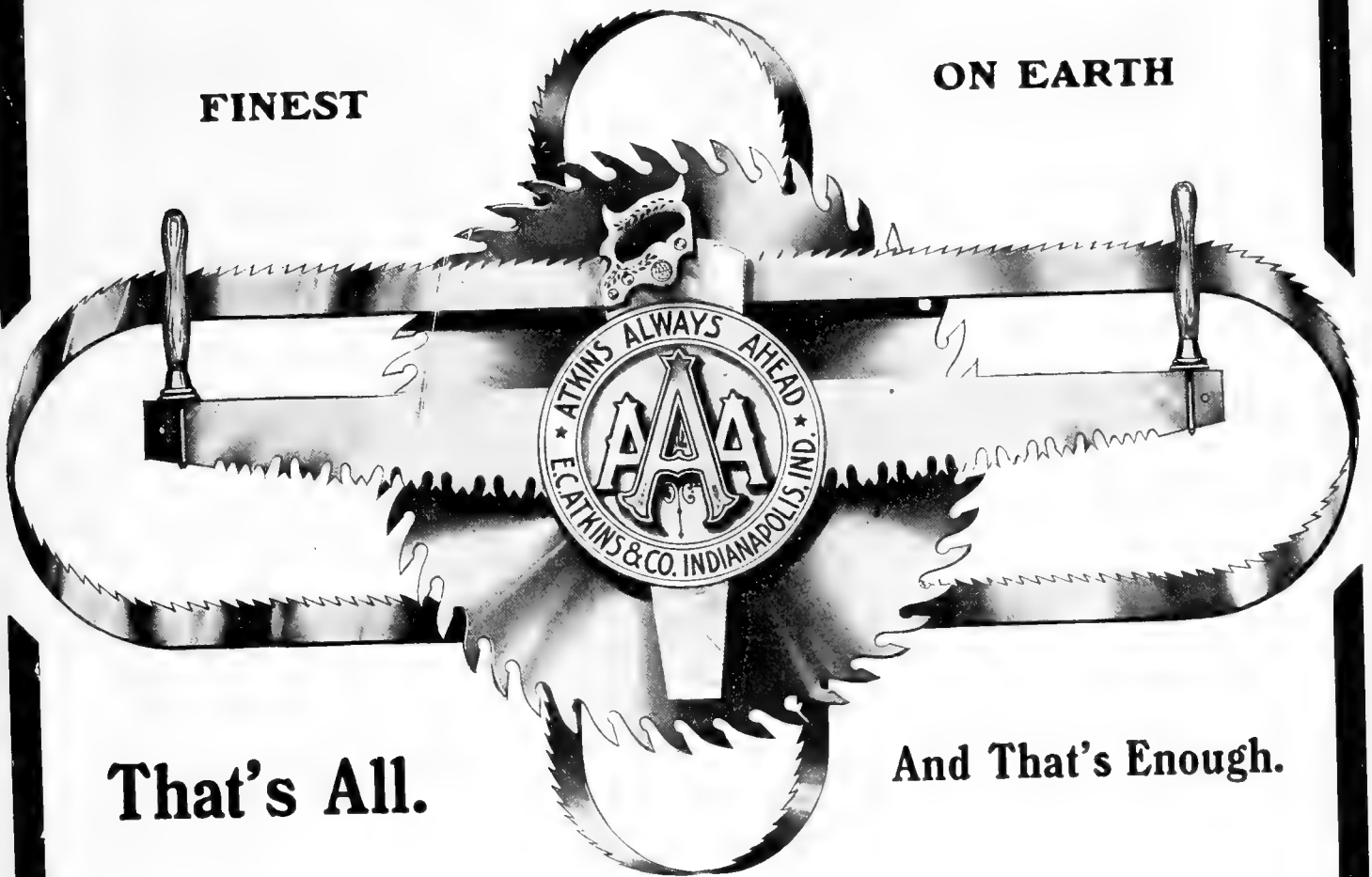


No Rolls to Jam.
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Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
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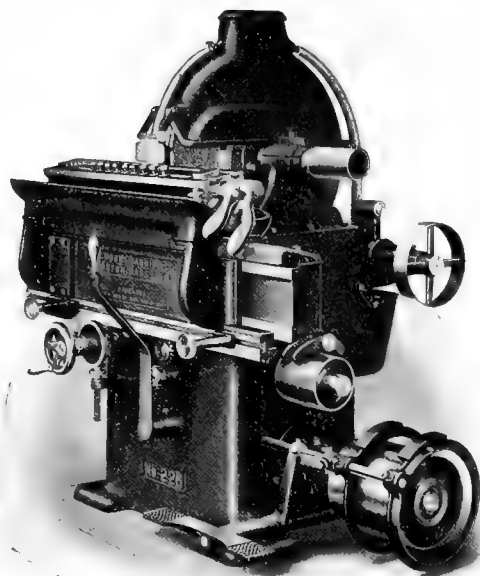
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For Knives Up to 30" or 42" Long

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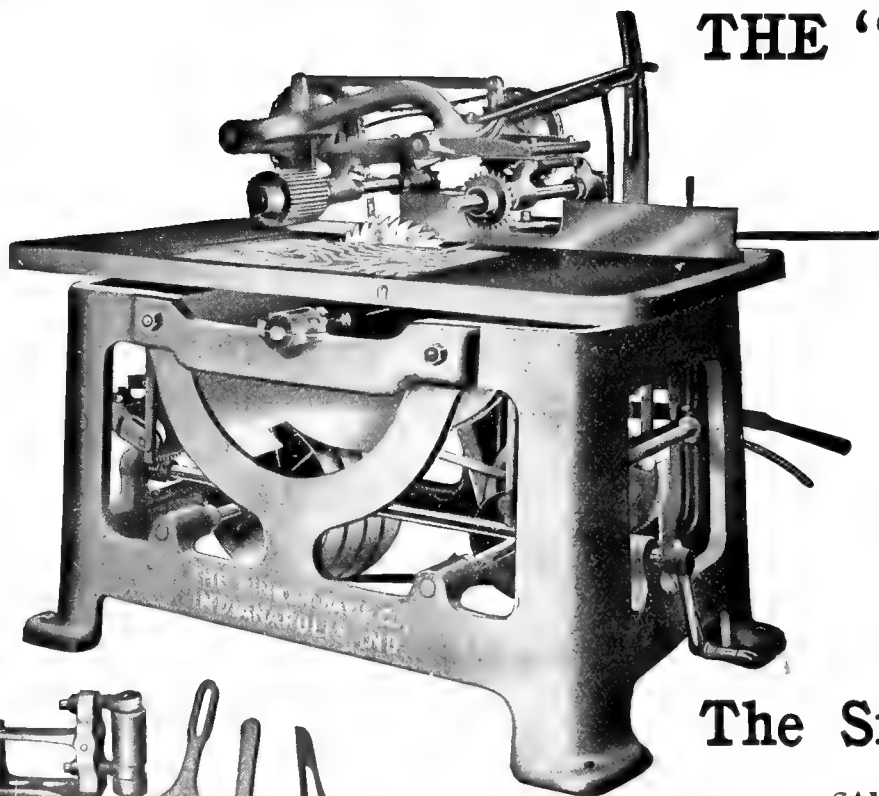
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THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW



The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

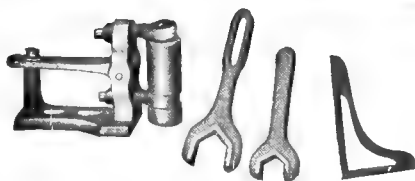
We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of

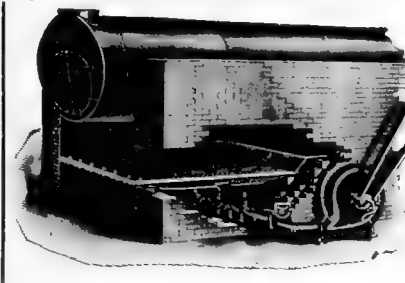
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



How Many Pounds of Steam Do You Carry?

Are you unable to obtain more than 60 or 70 lbs. of steam?

Do you want to obtain from 90 to 100 lbs. from the same boilers?



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

Develops Every Ounce of Steam your Boilers are Capable of Making, regardless of the character or condition of your fuel, or of the state of the weather.

If you have been adding machinery until your boilers are overloaded increase their efficiency by putting in this well-known and wonderfully successful appliance. Try an outfit at our expense and risk. We will ship it on approval, subject to 30 days' trial, and if you conclude to return it, we will pay the freight both ways. No conditions are imposed in this test. Whether you keep or reject the apparatus depends entirely upon you. Don't forget that this grate

Answers equally well for plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, can be applied to any number of boilers, from one up, necessitates no change in construction of furnace or oven, makes firing easier, is so durable as to be really the cheapest grate made—cheaper even than any draft grate. Admits of maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle.

In writing for quotations please state how many boilers you have, whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and how wide and how long the grate surface is.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

READ THIS LETTER

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,

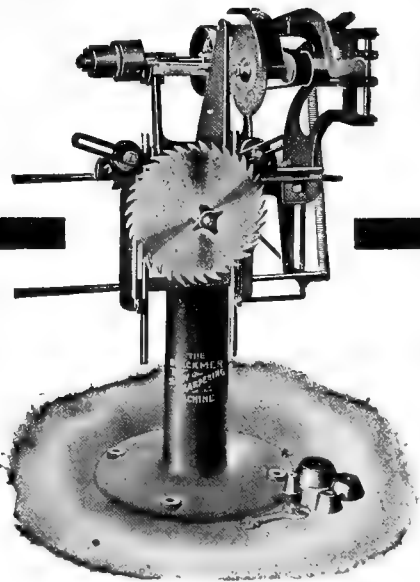
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen: It is now two months since we remodeled our kilns and added your patent process, and we want to say to you that we are glad we made the change. We can now dry our lumber in about half the time it formerly took, and the saving in time is but a small part of the advantage, as the lumber dried under the new process comes out in much finer condition. It is entirely freed of all sap and none of it is warped or checked.

We can cheerfully recommend your system to parties needing an up-to-date system. Yours truly,
SCHILLER PIANO COMPANY.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



THE BEST MACHINE IN THE BUSINESS "Blackmer Improved No. 2" Saw Sharpening Machines

We make numerous other types

Write for Descriptive Circular and Quotations

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LET US KILN DRY YOUR LUMBER

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Switch tracks to our new modern dry kiln make it most convenient to Chicago and vicinity.

No charge for unloading and reloading.

Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device that money can buy for the perfect seasoning of all lumber.

Quantities less than carload lots receive just as careful attention.

All consignments will be returned to you promptly as soon as seasoned.

Write today for prices.

**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY**

900 Elston
Avenue

Chicago



Russel Skidding and Loading Machinery

INSURES

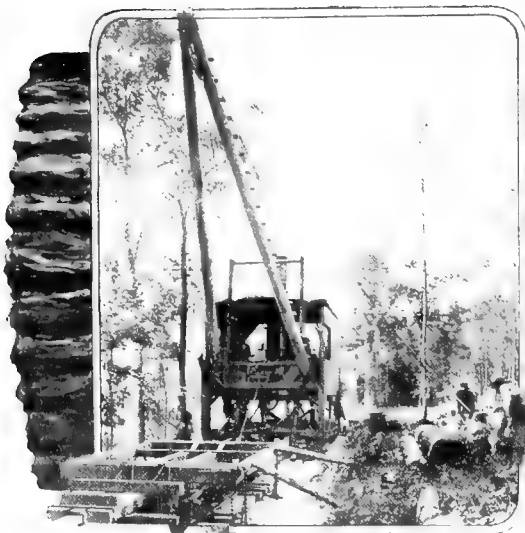
A Regular Supply of Logs
Reduced Cost of Handling

They are operating successfully in Hardwood Timber both north and south.

We build Standard Equipment. We also regularly build Special Machinery to best meet special conditions.

Would our Catalogue interest you?

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICH.



PICKING UP LOGS ALONG THE TRACK IS RAPID WORK FOR THE McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

- ¶ It can either move along the track with a car and pick up scattered logs, or it can stay in one spot and load a whole train, because it is self-propelling and independent under all conditions.
- ¶ It loads any kind of cars on any gauge track, and is a mighty good machine to pick up dollars for you, too.

ASK FOR BOOKLET CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.

LIDGERWOOD MACHINES

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

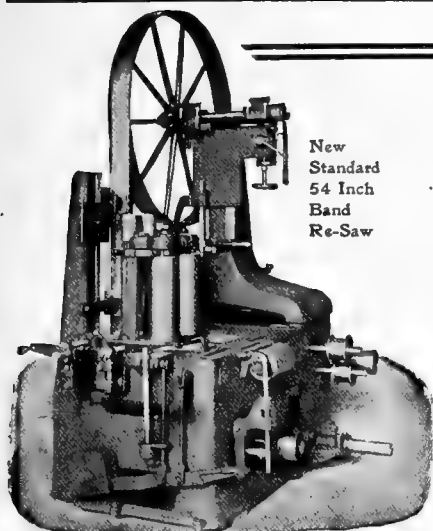
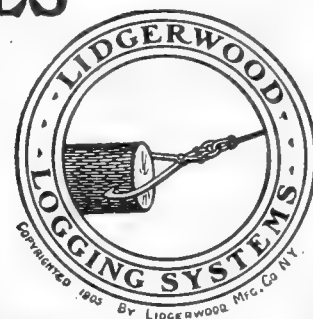
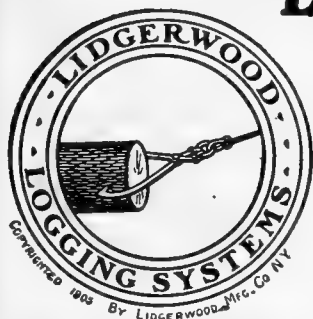
SKIDDERS
SNAKERS
YARDERS

LOADERS
PULL BOATS
CABLEWAYS

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty St., New York.

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La.



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

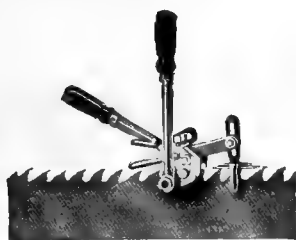
MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Hanchett's Saw Swages



Band Saw Swage

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

- 2 cars 1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
- 6 " 1" 1st and 2nds poplar
- 6 " 1" No. 1 common poplar
- 6 " 1" No. 2 common poplar
- 8 " 1" mill cull poplar
- 2 " 1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
- 5 " 5/4 No. 1 common cottonwood
- 15 " 1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
- 20 " 1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
- 19 " 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
- 21 " 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
- 20 " 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
- 15 " 1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
- 20 " 1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
- 15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
- 24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

- 15 cars 4/4 White Pine Box Boards
- 4 " 2/4-12 Hemlock
- 6 " 2/4-14 "
- 7 " 2/4-20 "
- 3 cars 2/6-10 Hemlock
- 3 " 2/6-12 "
- 5 " 2/6-14 "
- 4 " 1/12-10 " D. I. S.

Write us about the above. It will be like taking a dead mouse from a blind kitten.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY

ASHTOLA, PA.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

ACORN LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Jobbers

PITTSBURGH, PA.

White Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, Spruce, Ash,
Cottonwood, Gum, Basswood, Hickory
and Maple

Boxing and Crating Lumber a Specialty

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

MILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA.
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

J. C. Moorhead Lumber Co.

FARMERS BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of

Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, White Pine

Band and Circular Sawn Stocks
Planing Mill Facilities

PROMPT SHIPMENTS WRITE US FOR PRICES

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWOODS

250,000 4-4 White Oak }
60,000 5-4 White Oak } Mine Lumber
75,000 6-4 White Oak } a Specialty.
200,000 8-4 White Oak }
For Shipment on Grades

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

ASHLAND, KY.

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

THOMPSON :: :: MICHIGAN

LEADING

VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

veneers

AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

HENRY S. HOLDEN

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Madison Square Sta.

FANCY WOOD VENEERS

Mahogany, Figured Birch, Bird's-Eye Maple, Quarter
Sawed and Sliced Oak.

CROSS-BANDING DRAWER BOTTOMS CENTER STOCK

Poplar, Red Gum, Birch, Maple

CUT RIGHT :: :: DRIED RIGHT

Mahogany Lumber: African, Cuban, Mexican

SEDRO VENEER CO.

ROTARY CUT VENEERS

Our Specialty

Pacific Coast Cottonwood

For Drawer Bottoms, Panel Stock, Egg Cases, Etc.
Has no equal.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, - - WASHINGTON

MARKLEY & MILLER

Manufacturers of

Mahogany and Oak

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Write for Prices

406 W. Lake Street

CHICAGO

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac . . . Michigan

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

veneers

THIN LUMBER

PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops

AND

Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer
cutting plant in the country. High-
grade product from Birch, Maple,
Elm, Basswood, Ash and other na-
tive woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar— 7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawed

IN YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

Broom Handle Machinery

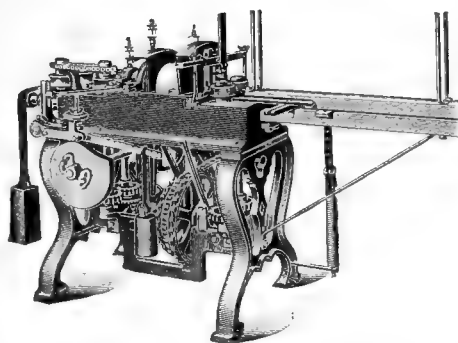
Write for Our Catalogue

We Manufacture LATHES, CHUCKING MACHINES AND SANDERS

For making Broom, Fork, Hoe, Rake, Mop Handles, etc. : : : We also manufacture other machines for turning Axe, Pick, Sledge, Hammer and Hatchet Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes, Porch and Stair Spindles, etc. Catalogue free.

The Ober Manufacturing Co.

28 BELL STREET, CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO, U. S. A.



WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING:

100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Brown Ash.
150M ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.
100M ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

75M ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.
100M ft. 6, 8 & 10 in. Nos. 2 & 3 Com. Birch for shiplap.
100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Basswood.

We have a full and complete stock of all kinds of Northern Hardwoods.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and
orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

I want to sell birch, in No. 1 common & better. I have
4-4, 5-4, 8-4, and 12-4, good dry stock. Mixed cars easily
filled.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.
Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other
Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick De-
liveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Bass-
wood, White Pine and Hemlock,
Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and
White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are
offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common
and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

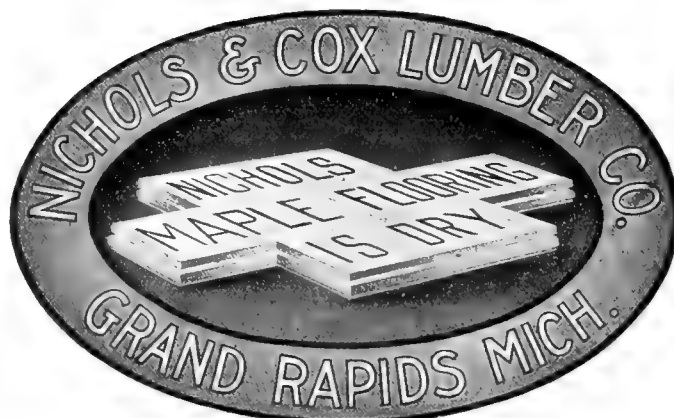
Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the
highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.



WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

North Western Lumber Company Birch a Specialty

Want to move 1", No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty—Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
50M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch.
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.



Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have!
Made
More
Than
1,000
and
Know
How.



Standard
for a
Quarter
Century

Cheap and easy logging.
Write for circular & prices.

S. C. OVERPACK

MANISTEE,
MICH.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING, CHICAGO

We Want to Move:

**1 inch No. 3 and No. 4 Poplar
1 inch No. 2 Common Poplar**

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR POPLAR, OAK, ASH AND
CAR AND R. R. MATERIAL

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber
Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Laflin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1 2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8 4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

**Hardwood
Lumber**

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Laflin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago



CHICAGO



THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

**Estabrook-Skeele
Lumber Company**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE, 1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone
Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone
NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT

PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

W. A. DAVIS**SOUTHERN HARDWOODS**

1612 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

Heath Witbeck Co.
CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK. THEBES, ILL. McEWEN, TENN

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for delivered quotations.

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET**ERNEST B. LOMBARD**

Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL, OR CARGO



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Low Price on five cars 2 1/2" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.
Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

From Tree to Finish Under our Exclusive Control

W. H. WHITE CO.

Boyne City, Mich.

HEMLOCK

1" and 2" Merchantable and Culls

For Eastern Shipment.

Write for prices.

P. O.—Simmons, Mich.

Telegraph Station—Bovee, Mich.

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for
comparison will
convince you
that our product
is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and

BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.

Manufacturers



M I C H I G A N



FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. ¶ Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. ¶ Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. ¶ We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

180 M. ft. 8/4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
80 M. ft. 8/4 Common and Better Tamarack.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car 5/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 White Maple.
75 M. ft. 4/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
75 M. ft. 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Beters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co. HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
Mills in Tennessee and Alabama Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

Cash buyers for stock in our line. Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS
Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers
Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agent s
for
Product of
**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD
All Grades and
Thicknesses

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUDLEY LUMBER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE WANT TO MOVE

600,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Log Run Birch on Grade
500,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Hard Maple on Grade

Good stock Grey Elm, Red and White Oak, Cherry, Basswood and Ash.
Yards at Grand Rapids and Memphis.

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

**Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood**

Branch
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Main Office
CINCINNATI, O.

**We have a stock and ship straight Grades
Domestic and Export**

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH



WE BUY

**Oak, Poplar
and Walnut**

For Cash

Mercantile Library Building

Cincinnati, O.

A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40% 13" and up
30,000 feet 4/4 Poplar Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 and 8/4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4/4 Log Run Elm
22,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4/4 to 8/4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com., 15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

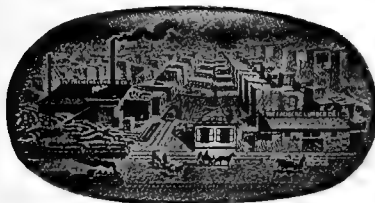
L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1 1/4-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy
Dry Gum Lumber in any
quantity, from a single car
load to a million feet. Will
take all grades and thick-
nesses. We receive lumber
at shipping point, pay cash
and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods,
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut

A FEW CARS OF 4-4 AND 8-4 POPLAR

PEKIN, INDIANA

AUGUST STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi
Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE
1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUILL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufac-
turers

**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

DRY

ALL GRADES
5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

LUMBER CO.

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

{CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1907.

{Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS
MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Telephone)
Canal 930

Chicago

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY
Merchandise, Missouri

Here's the Point!

WE ARE SAVING MONEY FOR OUR POLICY HOLDERS.

PENNA. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

943 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

802-808 HARRISON BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK OFFICE: No. 1 MADISON AVE.

There is no house in the East with better facilities to promptly supply the totality of your hardwood requirements at a satisfactory price.

Will be glad to quote you on everything in lumber, delivered anywhere.

Kindly get acquainted—write us.

PRESIDENT
G. A. MITCHELL

VICE-PRESIDENT
W. H. GRATWICK

TREASURER
GUY WHITE

SECRETARY
R. H. MCKELVEY

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

84-88 William St.

NEW YORK

Did You Say Hardwoods?

WRITE

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

SCRANTON, PENN.

BRANCH OFFICES;

Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1 Madison Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.

BAND MILLS:

RICHWOOD, W. VA., CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA.
HOLCOMB, W. VA.

DAILY CAPACITY 500,000 FEET

"THE BEST LUMBER"

SOUTHERN STOCK

30 M. ft. 1 in. Cottonwood, 1st and 2nd.
27 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, Log Run.
90 M. ft. 1 in. Cypress, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
50 M. ft. 2 in. Elm, Log Run.
675 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, 1st and 2nd.
320 M. ft. 1 in. Sap Gum, No. 1 Common.
20 M. ft. in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
50 M. ft. in. Sap Gum, Common and Better.
59 M. ft. Gum, Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in.
175 M. ft. 1 in. Red Gum, Common and Better.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, Common and Better.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Red Oak, No. 1 Common.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Log Run.
100 M. ft. 1 in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
45 M. ft. in. Pln. Wh. Oak, Common and Better.
20 M. ft. 1 in. Sycamore, Log Run.

Also prepared to make quotations on all kinds
and grades of

NORTHERN STOCK

G.W. Jones Lbr. Co.

APPLETON, WIS.

DUDLEY LUMBER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE WANT TO MOVE

600,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Log Run Birch on Grade
500,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Hard Maple on Grade

Good stock Grey Elm, Red and White Oak, Cherry, Basswood and Ash.
Yards at Grand Rapids and Memphis.

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED

OAK AND RED GUM

POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE

ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA

The Pratt-Worthington Co.

CROFTON, KENTUCKY

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
OAK SAWED FELLOES AND HOUNDS TO PATTERN

RYAN-LUSK LUMBER CO. CAIRO, ILLS.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

WE WANT TO MOVE

250,000 4/4 Common and Better Gum.
250,000 5 4 1st and 2nd Sap Gum

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchells - Make

DRY STOCK LIST OF MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN, AUG. 13 1907

4-4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.....	40M
4-4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common	40M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 1 Common	8M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 2 Common	20M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 3 Common	84M
1x10 to 14 in. Hard Maple, 1s and 2s	49M
1x15 and up Hard Maple, 1s and 2s.....	24M
4-4 No. 3 Common Maple and Beech.....	500M

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

**MITCHELL BROTHERS
COMPANY**

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN
We Offer For Sale

- 5 cars 4/4 Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10 to 15% No. 1 common in it.
- 7000' 4/4 Bird's-Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
- 5 cars 5/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 common.
- 2 cars of Maple and Beech dimension, 2" and over wide by 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
- 1 car 6/4x6/4 Maple and Beech dimension, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
- 2 cars 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 2 common and better.
- 1 car 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 3 common.
- 1 car 4/4 Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10" and over wide.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4;
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURED BY
COBBS & MITCHELL, Inc.

Cadillac, Michigan, Aug. 13th, 1907.

DRY STOCK.

4/4 Ash, No. 2 Common and Better....	24M
4/4 Ash, No. 3 Common.....	12M
4/4 Basswood No. 1 and 2 Common.....	225M
4/4 Birch, 1's and 2's, Red.....	6M
4-4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common..	22M
4-4 Birch, No. 4 Common.....	7M
4/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	40M
6/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	70M
6/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common....	40M
8/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	120M
8/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common....	60M
12/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	38M
4/4 Hard Maple, 1's and 2's.....	400M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common....	800M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 3 Common.....	180M
4-4 Hard Maple, No. 4 Common.....	7M

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. WRITE US



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



ANDERSON-TULLY CO.

OFFER STOCK FOR SALE:

ASH.

500,000' 4/4 No. 3 common.

COTTONWOOD

150,000' 4/4x8" to 12" 1st & 2ds.
15,000' 4/4x12" 1sts & 2ds
90,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2ds
12,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x8" to 12" 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x12 and 13" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 6/4x8" and up 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4x9 to 12" box boards
25,000' 4/4x13 to 17" box boards

CYPRESS.

15,000' 4/4 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4 selects
150,000' 4/4 shops

TUPELO GUM.

16,000' 1" No. 1 com. & better

POPLAR.

25,000' 1" No. 1 com.

RED GUM.

35,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
49,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
4,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" No. 1 common

SAP GUM

40,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
300,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 8 to 12"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 13 to 15"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 16 to 20"

RED OAK

100,000' 1/2" 1st & 2ds plain
20,000' 3/4" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" No. 1 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 2 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 3 com. plain

WHITE OAK

40,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds plain
30,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds plain

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

W. H. Neal, Pres.-Treas. J. L. Strickland, Vice-Prest. W. A. Dolph, Secy. & Gen. Mgr.

NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

RANDOLPH BUILDING MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

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E. E. TAENZER, VICE-PRES.

F. C. ZUPKE, 2ND VICE-PRES.
W. S. DARNELL, TREAS.-GEN. MGR.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAND SAWN THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

RED GUM
WHITE OAK
SAP GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
POPLAR

T. DARNELL & SON CO.
CONSOLIDATED
E. E. TAENZER & CO.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

Goodlander Robertson Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Memphis, Tennessee

IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak

3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 1104 Chamber of Commerce
MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

MAIN OFFICES

South Bend, Ind.

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

MAIN OFFICES:

GIRARD TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

THOMAS FORMAN CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

September Stock List

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

THE EAST

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN T. DIXON

HARRY S. DEWEY



We are not **Wizards** in making new grades to fit a price.
No tricks in our methods of making shipments. The
straight grades are good enough for us.

If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK,
ASH, CHESTNUT or OAK, MAPLE and YELLOW
PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our
ability to please you.

DIXON & DEWEY

716 and 716 A, Flatiron Building,

NEW YORK

SOBLE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Mills:

Honaker, Va., Okeeta, Va.

Specialties:

Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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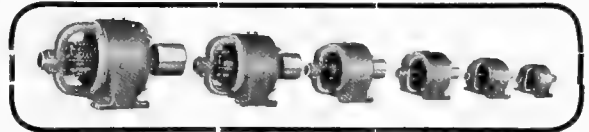
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Hardwood Record

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ANNUAL WISCONSIN HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association will be held at Marshfield, Tuesday, September 17. It will be called to order at 2 p. m. A full attendance is very essential to the hardwood lumber interests of the state, and it is hoped that every member will be present.

A. E. BEEBEE, Secy. & Treas.

MEETING OF HANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

Agreeable to the request of several leading handle manufacturers of the United States, and in accord with the approval of upward of a hundred other manufacturers, a meeting of these interests, including all the various lines of handle production, is hereby called, to convene at 10 a. m., Tuesday, October 8, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. The purposes of this meeting are fully outlined in an editorial on this page.

HENRY H. GIBSON,
Editor Hardwood Record.

General Market Conditions.

Say what you will the hardwood trade the country over during the last two months has not been entirely satisfactory. It has been decidedly spotted. While the volume in some localities has been fair, in many sections quiet has reigned. During the last two weeks there has been considerable renaissance in demand and prices have materially strengthened. The trade of the last two years has been coming to manufacturers so easily that the situation of the last two months, which was only natural, owing to a comparatively tight money market and the prevalence of the summer season, has developed quite a stampede among some weak-kneed operators, with the result that considerable price cutting prevailed. With a recurrence of reasonable demand this feature of the trade has apparently ceased.

The general price situation in hardwoods should be very strong and is reasonably so. The chief features which tend to this end are the facts that stocks are very short, with no surplus in any variety, and that there is every prospect of an excellent fall trade in hardwood manufactured products.

The oncoming car shortage is also another feature that will strengthen market values. While loanable funds at banks are not in surplus, there is sufficient money to be had at reasonable interest rates

for all legitimate business enterprises. Again the excellent crop situation will tend to increased demand in all lines of trade and hardwoods will enjoy their full share of this increase.

Injury to American Trade.

The United States consul at Birmingham, England, makes some pertinent comments on the handling of foreign trade by American manufacturers that are well worth heeding. The criticism is on the disposition of many manufacturers in this country to accept foreign orders for lumber, machinery and other commodities when they know that the excess of domestic business will make it impossible to fill the foreign orders within the agreed time. Not only is the disappointed foreign customer so inconvenienced and angered by such treatment that he denounces everything American and determines to buy nothing from the United States that he can possibly avoid, but he relates his experience to business friends and thus American commercial reputation is seriously injured. The books of one large importer of machinery recently showed orders sent in by cable for immediate delivery which were still outstanding at the end of from four to eighteen months. It would be far better if American business men would decline foreign orders than to accept them unless they can deliver the goods promptly.

In commenting along these same lines the consul at Antwerp, Belgium, writes that although our representatives do all they can to further the interests of American trade, many complaints come in to them regarding the methods adopted by our merchants while seeking to popularize their line of merchandise. Many houses, for instance, demand either a deposit with order or cash against documents, even when their goods are unknown and untried. Of course it stands to reason that no careful buyer is willing to purchase goods under such conditions, nor should manufacturers expect a favorable market when they make unreasonable demands. The buyer naturally reasons that an American manufacturer who is desirous of reaching an entirely new class of trade should be willing to risk something in the venture and let results take care of themselves, assuming that if he does not he displays lack of good will and little confidence in his own goods, and that they may therefore be regarded with well-grounded suspicion.

While this may not necessarily be so, nevertheless it prejudices buyers from the start, so that what might otherwise be a pleasant and mutually profitable arrangement becomes a source of contention and is often entirely called off.

Timber Lands as Investments.

An enthusiastic but ill-informed editorial writer in the Chicago Journal advises all young men to invest their savings in timberlands. He avers that money can be used in no other way with greater and surer hope of rich reward. He says that the time will come when the tariff on lumber will be lifted and the man who then owns a lot of American timber land will be rich and that nothing is advancing so fast in price, and the forests will not have time to produce a new growth before the present available timber supply is gone. He states that it does not matter what kind of timber one buys, as he is sure to make money out of the investment! In ten years it

will show a much greater profit than most speculative investments, and has the advantage of being absolutely safe. Specifically, young men are advised to find cheap timberland somewhere in the West and South and put all their savings into it. They can not be stolen and every year will increase their value, not only because of artificial conditions, but through the processes of Nature. The only danger to be guarded against is fire and provisions against it are neither difficult nor expensive.

Perhaps in a general way the advice of the Journal is good, but young men seeking investment must not take as gospel all the writer avers. It does make a good deal of difference what kind of timber one buys and the would-be purchaser who is not well versed in the subject should be mighty sure that he is really buying timber when he makes an investment of this sort. Timber investors find that ninety per cent of the offerings of this class are gold brick enterprises and no one not thoroughly posted in timber values and real estate titles should even consider an investment without securing the advice and co-operation of experts in this line.

It must be recalled that nearly all large lumber operators constantly have representatives cruising all sections of the timber country looking for favorable purchases; and again it must be borne in mind that a small and isolated timber tract represents not nearly so much value in proportion to size as does a large and well situated one. If there is any intention of developing a timber region there must needs be railroads and equipment to further that end, and this initial expense being large, there is comparatively little attraction for the investor in small tracts, so that the man desiring to make a little investment in timber property is better off to secure a small share of stock in a large enterprise than to attempt to handle a small deal himself.

An excellent and safe form of investment is in timber bonds issued by several leading underwriters. These securities are passed upon by experts in titles, by competent cruisers, by experts in quality of woods, and by bankers themselves, and in the majority of cases constitute remarkably reliable and profitable channels for the investment of surplus funds.

New Inspection Rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The new rules for the inspection of hardwood lumber promulgated by the National Hardwood Lumber Association and adopted by it at the Atlantic City meeting in May last, which go into effect December 1, next, have just been issued by the secretary of that association.

It will be recalled that several important changes in standard lengths and in the system of inspection are instituted by these rules. Standard lengths under the new system will be 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet, but not over fifteen per cent of odd lengths are admitted. However, it is specified that in the grade of Firsts and Seconds eight feet is the shortest length admitted, and there must not be more than twenty per cent under twelve feet, and not to exceed ten per cent of eight and nine feet lengths. Again, it must needs be recalled that the number of defects admitted to a given grade is based on the superficial measurement of the piece and not on its width, as heretofore. There are no radical changes in the various items known as standard defects, but there is a new grade interjected, viz., finish, which it is specified must be inspected from the good face of the piece, the reverse being sound. The grade of No. 3 Common is divided into two grades, specified as 3A and 3B.

A good many lumbermen from a casual reading of the rules would think that they would make a very important difference in hardwood inspection, but the HARDWOOD RECORD is entirely of the opinion of the ex-chairman of the inspection rules committee of the association, who claims that the new rules are not revolutionary, and that they can be more easily understood by those who apply them than the old ones. To demonstrate this fact it may be wise to take one wood and specify where pieces of various sizes and with a given number of defects would fall under both old and new rules. Selecting hard maple for this illustration it will be found that in Firsts and Seconds the following table holds:

	OLD RULES ADMIT.	NEW RULES ADMIT. (reduces to No. 1 Common)
1x 6—10 and 11 feet.....	1 defect	
1x 7—10 feet	1 defect	0 defect
1x 8—10, 11, 12 and 13 feet.....	2 defects	1 defect
1x 9—10 and 11 feet.....	2 defects	1 defect
1x10—10 feet	3 defects	1 defect
1x10—11, 12, 13 and 14 feet.....	3 defects	2 defects
1x11—10, 11, 12 and 13 feet.....	3 defects	2 defects
1x12—10 and 11 feet.....	3 defects	2 defects
1x13—10 and 11 feet.....	4 defects	2 defects
1x13—12, 13 and 14 feet.....	4 defects	3 defects
1x14—10 feet	4 defects	2 defects
1x14—11, 12 and 13 feet.....	4 defects	3 defects
1x15—10, 11 and 12 feet.....	4 defects	3 defects
1x 7—16 feet	1 defect	2 defects
1x 8—9 feet	0 defect	1 defect
1x 9—8 and 9 feet.....	0 defect	1 defect
1x10—8 and 9 feet.....	0 defect	1 defect
1x11—8 and 9 feet.....	0 defect	1 defect
1x12—8 feet	0 defect	1 defect
1x12—9 feet	0 defect	2 defects
1x13—8 and 9 feet.....	0 defect	2 defects
1x14—8 and 9 feet.....	0 defect	2 defects
1x15—8 and 9 feet.....	0 defect	3 defects

From this analysis it will be seen that twenty-six pieces of a definite size having one defect, grade lower under the new rules than under the old; that four pieces having two defects grade lower; and that two pieces on account of small measurement, that were formerly Firsts and Seconds, now go into No. 1 Common.

On the other hand, nine pieces of specific size, of one defect, are raised from No. 1 Common to Firsts and Seconds; five pieces with two defects are likewise raised, and two pieces of three defects are also raised. In other words, two pieces of certain sizes are dropped to No. 1 Common, thirty pieces have the number of defects lessened in number, and sixteen pieces formerly No. 1 Common are raised to Firsts and Seconds. However, one must bear in mind that six inches to nine inches, ten and eleven feet long, are sizes that prevail to a much greater extent than eight and nine feet boards of a width greater than eight inches. It is clearly manifest, therefore, that in the aggregate the grade of Firsts and Seconds maple is raised rather than lowered.

In No. 1 Common maple the following schedule will illustrate disposition of the various sizes and defects admitted under both the old and new rules:

	OLD RULES ADMIT.	NEW RULES ADMIT.
3 inches and over wide, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet.		3 inches and over wide, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet.
Pcs. 3 or 4 inches wide—1 clear face.		Pcs. 3 and 4 inches x 4 to 7 feet—clear.
Pcs. 5 inches wide 1 defect.		Pcs. 3 and 4 inches x 8 to 11 feet—2/3 clear face in 2 pcs.
Pcs. 6 feet—6 to 9 inches wide - 1 defect.		Pcs. 3 and 4 inches x 12 feet and over—2/3 clear face in 3 pcs.
Pcs. 6 feet 10 inches and wider - 2 defects.		Pcs. 5 inches and wider, 4 to 11 feet—2/3 clear face in 2 pcs.
Pcs. 8 and 10 feet and up—2, 3 clear in 2 pcs.		Pcs. 5 inches and wider, 12 feet and up 2/3 clear face in 2 pcs.
Pcs. 12 feet and up—2/3 clear in 3 pcs.		
Size of cutting—4 inchesx2 feet, 3 inchesx3 feet.		Cutting to be 2 feet by full width of piece.
In 10 feet and over heart must not show over 1/6 length of piece.		Heart must not show over 1/2 length of piece.

In No. 2 Common maple the following will show the maximum defects and the disposition of various sized pieces under both the old and new rules.

	OLD RULES ADMIT.	NEW RULES ADMIT.
3 inches and wider, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet.		3 inches and wider, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet.
Pcs. 6 to 10 feet—50% clear in 3 pcs.		Pcs. 4 to 11 feet—50% clear face in 3 pcs.
Pcs. 12 feet and over 50% clear in 4 pcs.		Pcs. 12 feet and over—50% clear face in 4 pcs.
Cutting 3 inches x 2 feet.		Cutting 3 inches x 2 feet.
Heart 1/2 length of piece.		Heart 3/4 length of piece.

In No. 3 Common the analysis is continued as noted in the following:

	OLD RULES ADMIT.	NEW RULES ADMIT.
3 inches and wider.		3 inches and wider.
4 feet and up—even lengths—25% sound cutting.		4 feet and up—odd lengths—25% sound cutting.

Of course anyone who desires to know precisely what all the changes incorporated in the present rules involve will be obliged to figure out an analysis similar to the above, covering the different hardwoods in which he is interested.



THE AWAKENING OF THE FOREST.

¶ A strange silence of expectancy is all about.

¶ It is broken at last by a faint sighing sound which hovers above as though the Darkness were loath to leave this place of coolness and perfume.

¶ From far away comes the crooning sound of a sleepy bird, and after a moment is heard the soft answering call of its mate.

¶ The Darkness seems to realize that his dominion is o'er, but reluctant still, closer covers tree and bush with his sable mantle. Under its pall the Popples become restless and rustle their leaves impatiently, until at length he slowly begins to uncover his beloved recesses.

¶ Again a bird-note breaks the stillness. This time it has the more insistent melody of waking life; but when the answer comes, soft and sweet, it speaks only of love.

¶ "Awake! Awake!" call the stately Pines from the eastern horizon. "Behold the Vanguard of the Sun!" It is the half-sister of the Darkness who is first to salute the retreating Night. Clad in soft misty gray she comes, touching each slumbering leaf with her fairy wand.

¶ The sombre Hemlocks do not bow their heads, for they disdain welcome except to the Sun himself. Staunch and upright they stand, as though they would be first in worship of the coming Day. The spreading Elms swing out their branches as the mist envelops them, and the silver bark of the Birches turns cameleon-like to gray in its embrace. The Beeches wave welcome and the Basses tip each leaf with dew that will turn to glittering jewels at the Sun's approach. The leaves of the Maples dance in anticipation.

¶ The gray turns to pearl as the Dawn flaunts her draperies of rose above the treetops. Each shimmering leaf trembles like a maiden awaiting her lover. The shadows are fleeing from beneath the densest masses of tree and bush.

¶ Suddenly the sky is aflame with crimson and gold; the whole woodland clothes itself in brilliant green! Each tree—each limb turns toward the Sun. As he lightly kisses the treetops and then wanders down each tremulous branch, leaves that all unwilling have been held by the shadows spring to meet him!

¶ All now is life, newly awakened life, sending up the incense of the woods in worship of the coming Day!

¶ The crystal water of the brook, hidden under sedge banks, is last to waken and join its rippling laughter to the chorus, as the Sun throws great bars of gold into its depths!

¶ Every tree holds a bird that lifts its voice to swell the glad paean! Each fluttering leaf as it is caressed by the balmy breeze that wanders in the Morning's wake becomes vibrant with joy, and the whole woodland grows warm and fragrant under the Sun's embrace!

¶ The Day has come! The Forest is awake!

—Idah McGlone Gibson.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SIXTIETH PAPER.

Tamarack.

Larix laricina—Koch.*Larix Americana*—Michx.

This tree thrives from Newfoundland and Labrador to northern Pennsylvania, northern Indiana, Illinois, central Minnesota; it reaches out northwestward to Hudson Bay, growing freely along the Mackenzie river and Great Bear Lake—even within the Arctic Circle.

It is commonly known as tamarack in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Ontario; as larch in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Ontario and Minnesota; it is called hackmatack in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota and Ontario; the nurserymen of Vermont and Wisconsin call it the American larch, to distinguish it from other species of the same family; in Maine, New Brunswick, and along the shores of Hudson Bay it is often referred to as juniper; as black larch in Minnesota; as *epinette rouge* in Quebec; as red larch in Michigan; as *haemack* in literature; and the New York Indians gave it the name *ka-neh-tens*, meaning "the leaves fall." The tamarack blooms in May; its flowers are monoecious and sessile, forming on short branchlets; the pistillate ones are ovate, and of a rosy tint, while the staminate are yellow.

The fruit is a small cone, having concave scales which bear winged seeds; the cones are about a half inch long and grow on short peduncles at the ends of branches; in color they are greenish when young, turning brown at maturity.

The leaves are simple and thread-like; they grow in thick clusters on short twigs, and have no sheaths. They are delicate green, yellow in autumn, when they fall.

The bark of tamarack is thin, and becomes broken into scales.

The wood is heavy, hard, durable and strong, resembling spruce in some particulars. A cubic foot of seasoned wood weighs thirty-eight pounds. The heartwood is light brown, the sapwood almost white. The grain is coarse and the annual layers conspicuous; the structure very compact. Representative uses for tamarack timber are for railway ties, fence-posts, sills, telegraph poles, flagstaves, ship timbers, etc.

Until within the last few years little tamarack has been cut into lumber. Now, how-

ever, it is often made into two-inch dimension material and is used as a substitute for Norway pine and hemlock. It is being extensively sawed into inch boards of late; from the fact that it shows a considerable percentage of clear and has rather a handsome grain, even the knotty pieces not being unsightly, owing to their small, sound, red character, it is employed quite extensively in ceiling and wains-

against the blue sky on a clear day, make it an exceedingly ornamental and striking tree for landscape gardening; in the winter, however, it has a sinister, gloomy aspect. The tamarack reaches a height of from seventy to ninety feet and is from one to three feet in diameter.

The members of the larch family are cultivated as timber trees in Europe and to some extent in this country. They grow rapidly and can be raised with profit for ties and poles, as they are reasonably straight and free from knots; when planted in close contact with each other, in plantations, they are self-pruning. Along the Massachusetts coast and in the middle West they are planted for wind-breaks or shelter belts, and are readily grown from seed; they can be transplanted when quite large, provided it is done when they are dormant.

The wood is rich in resin, but does not burn easily. It does not splinter, so that in the days when steel for battleships was unknown, larch was used in their construction. In some of the old French chateaux timbers have been found to be perfectly sound, while the stones that supported them were crumbling away. Many of the famous artists of the old world painted some of their great works upon larch boards. Old wood from the tops of the Apennines and Alps presented a beautiful appearance when highly polished, and was made into rare cabinets and tables which brought fabulous prices. The wood of *Larix occidentalis*, however, ranks much higher than that of *Larix laricina*, or tamarack, or in fact of any other member of the larch family.

"The tamarack loves the northern mountain slopes and the cold swamps of Labrador and Canada and the northern states," says Rogers. "It is the bravest of all the conifers, standing erect, a pitiful miniature of its true self, on the very edge of the Arctic tundras, a line that no tree dares overstep. Its companions, the black spruce, balm of Gilead and an Arctic willow, are prostrate at its feet. Compared with

the European larch the tamarack is not a horticultural success. In rich soil and among luxuriant oaks and pines and thick-leaved maples, the tamarack looks ragged and forlorn. It is homesick for the cold, wet soil and the bleak wind and the valiant company of its kinsmen. Mountain bogs too deep to measure are covered with tamarack. The fibrous roots were the Indian's thread; tough and fine, it sewed the canoe of birch, making a seam that



TAMARACK SWAMP GROWTH, NORTHERN MICHIGAN

coting for common house building purposes. It finishes either naturally or under stain, as attractively as white pine, yellow pine, Norway pine or clear hemlock.

In general appearance this tree is tall and slender, pyramidal in shape, with horizontal branches which become pendulous when loaded with foliage. The dainty, cool green coloring of the tamarack in summer, and its extremely tall, slim figure, delicately outlined



E. V. BABCOCK

PITTSBURG, PA.

scarcely needed the wax of the balsam to make it water-tight."

The photograph from which the illustration accompanying this article was taken is of a sapling tamarack growing near Cadillac, Mich. The illustration is typical of the character of the growth but does not exhibit the splendid size often attained in regions one to two hundred miles farther north. The tree in the right foreground of the picture is a baby white pine.

Longfellow has depicted the Indian as a being totally in harmony with Nature, using her manifold gifts not ruthlessly and wan-

tonly, as have his successors, but frugally and gratefully. Thus Hiawatha, building his canoe, after offering homage to the spirit of the trees, took from each the material he needed:

Give me of your roots, O Tamarack!
Of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree!
My canoe to bind together,
So to bind the ends together
That the water may not enter,
That the river may not wet me!
And the Larch with all its fibres,
Shivered in the air of morning,
Touched his forehead with its tassels.
Said, with one long sigh of sorrow,
Take them all, O Hiawatha!

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LI.

E. V. Babcock.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

Graduates from that great lumber training school—the state of Michigan—are to be found in every section of the country. Even the East has taken from it some of its most successful lumbermen. In the front ranks of the fraternity stands E. V. Babcock of Pittsburg.

Mr. Babcock was born January 31, 1864, at Fulton, N. Y. He worked on his father's farm in summer, and in winter attended school, until he was seventeen years old, when he began to teach. At the age of twenty-one he followed Horace Greeley's advice and started west, with the earnest intention of learning the lumber business. His first work was with the Robinson Brothers Lumber Company, then of Detroit, Mich., now of Tonawanda, N. Y., as a lumber hustler, at the munificent salary of a dollar a day. Two years later he secured a position as inspector and shipper of white pine lumber for Henry Stephens & Co. at St. Helens, Mich. A year afterward he was engaged by Switzer & Eastwood of Bay City, Mich., to sell their white pine in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey, which position he held for three years.

January 1, 1900, the present firm of E. V. Babcock & Co. was established in Pittsburg, Pa., with a capital of \$3,000, F. R. Babcock, a brother, being the other principal of the concern. They carried on a car-load business, adapted to the needs of that heavy manufacturing and retail district, but also conservatively, with relation to the limited amount of capital invested. The capital grew, however, and along with it the coterie of customers. In 1899 the annual sales amounted to 120,000,000 feet. From 1902 to 1906 the volume of business increased to over 150,000,000 feet.

In 1898, to supply the lumber for the increased business, the Babcock Lumber Company was incorporated, with E. V. Babcock as president, F. R. Babcock secretary and treasurer, and O. H. Babcock and C. L. Babcock, two younger brothers, stockholders and active managers. Seven thousand acres of timber land was purchased in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, a sawmill built, stand-

ard gauge railroad constructed, camps managed by the company laid out, and thus the thriving town of Ashtola had its beginning. The hum of saws has continued, without cessation, night and day, year in and year out, ever since.

In 1901 the entire plant of Jas. Curry & Son at Arrow, Pa., with sawmill, planing mill, railroad, timber and in fact the entire settlement, was added to the Babcock Lumber Company's holdings; the sawmill capacity was increased and additional contiguous timber purchased from time to time until 45,000 acres had been accumulated. The company has at present an annual output of 40,000,000 feet of hemlock and 20,000,000 feet of hardwood, the whole operation giving employment to over a thousand men.

April 2, 1901, the Babcock Brothers Lumber Company was incorporated in the state of Georgia for the development of 33,000 acres of long leaf yellow pine timber, estimated to cut 300,000,000 feet. With sawmill, planing mill, dry kilns and the necessary laborers on the ground, the town of Babcock quickly sprung up in the heart of the tract, which is located in the southwestern corner of Georgia. A year or two later the town was incorporated as a city by a special act of the state legislature, and one of the most up-to-date lumbering plants in the South can be found there; in addition, there are electric lights, waterworks, churches, school houses, stores, Masonic Temple, and everything necessary for the comfort and happiness of the employees of the company, which owns all the buildings.

The Babcock Brothers Lumber Company has extensive turpentine stills, machine shop, car shop and thirty miles of standard gauge railroad in connection with the business; its annual output is 24,000,000 feet of kiln-dried long leaf yellow pine flooring, ceiling, siding, etc., with "Georgia rift" a specialty. The officers are F. R. Babcock, president; O. H. Babcock, vice president; E. V. Babcock, secretary and treasurer; M. A. Sexton, manager. In its five years of activity the company has purchased more timber than it has cut.

During the first half of the present year three deals have been consummated by the Babcock interests. The Babcock Lumber &

Land Company, E. V. Babcock, president, and F. R. Babcock, secretary and treasurer, a million dollar company, was organized and bought 46,000 acres of timber land in eastern Tennessee, which the principals believe to be the finest east of the Mississippi river; the larger portion of it was purchased from the Smoky Mountain Lumber, Land and Improvement Company. This property is a virgin piece of timber carrying 900,000,000 feet, of which 160,000,000 feet is poplar. The Babcock Lumber and Land Company expects to develop the property when the Babcock Lumber Company has finished operations in Pennsylvania, and proposes to build there the model lumber town of America.

At about the same time the Babcock Lumber & Boom Company was organized in the state of West Virginia, purchasing the holdings and business of the Thompson Lumber Company, the Blackwater Lumber Company and A. Thompson of Davis, W. Va., and of Philadelphia, Pa. Of this new company E. V. Babcock is president; O. H. Babcock, vice president; and F. R. Babcock, secretary and treasurer. With this property went sawmills, forty miles of railroad, planing mill and box factory, 9,500,000 feet of lumber on sticks, 8,500,000 feet of logs in Blackwater river, and 46,000 acres of timber land, estimated to cut 450,000,000 feet. The wheels of this entire operation never stopped a minute during the transfer. The output of the plant is 35,000,000 feet per annum, largely spruce.

During the month of July a half interest in the Tellico River Lumber Company of Tellico Plains, Tenn., was purchased by the Babcocks, and the company reorganized with E. V. Babcock, president; Lee Stout, vice president; F. R. Babcock, secretary; and S. A. Smith, treasurer. This concern has a double-band mill, planing mill and dry kilns at Tellico Plains, and 49,000 acres of timber land, consisting of poplar, oak, cherry, ash, chestnut, white and yellow pine, estimated at 480,000,000 feet, with an annual output of 30,000,000 feet. The timber adjoins that of the Babcock Lumber and Land Company on the south. These properties have the L. & N. and the Southern railroads for outlets.

The output of the Babcock mills will continue to be marketed through E. V. Babcock & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. Every year since the partnership of E. V. Babcock & Co. was formed has been prosperous—each being better than the previous one, and 1907 will be no exception to this rule.

In all these various interests E. V. Babcock is the executive head, although he leaves most of the details in the big business of E. V. Babcock & Co. to his brothers, F. R. and O. H., who are well qualified both as to experience and ability to conduct its affairs. He is ably assisted in the management of the Babcock Lumber Company by his brother, C. L. Babcock.

E. V. Babcock & Co. have branch sales offices in Boston, Philadelphia, and Johnstown, Pa., and are contemplating opening others in New York and Cincinnati, to assist in handling the entire output of the plants, amount-

ing in all to about 150,000,000 feet annually, proportioned as follows:

	Timber holdings. Feet.	Annual cut. Feet.
Babcock Lumber Co.	325,000,000	60,000,000
Babcock Bros. Lumber Co.	300,000,000	24,000,000
Babcock Lumber & Land Co.	900,000,000
Babcock Lumber & Boom Co.	450,000,000	35,000,000
Tellico River Lumber Co.	480,000,000	30,000,000

Mr. Babcock was married four years ago to Miss Mary Arnold of Reading, Pa., who is one of Pittsburg's social leaders and handsomest women. He is the proud father of Miss Dorothy, aged three years, and Master E. V., Jr., aged one year. He is very popular socially and, although a member of the Duquesne Club, the Country Club, the Matinee Club and the Masonic fraternity of Pittsburg, can usually be found at home when business engagements do not interfere. With his family Mr. Babcock is spending the season at Hemlock

Lodge, Ashtola, Pa., his attractive summer home, which is located on the crest of the Allegheny mountains, and at the time of going to press is touring the New England states in his handsome forty-five horsepower Pierce Great Arrow car.

A great quartette are the Babcock brothers, and "E. V.," as he is familiarly known among his friends, is their chief. A stalwart, clean cut, genial, lovable man, he makes staunch friends as easily as he makes money, and it is a noteworthy fact that his best friends are those from whom he has made this money, because the business relations have invariably been profitable to them, as well as to him. E. V. Babcock, while still a young man, has not only placed himself among the millionaire lumbermen of the country, but has laid, carefully and gradually, a foundation that will enable him to estimate his material success in eight figures in the next few years.

is the item of next importance. Over half of the sawed timber is shipped from the Gulf ports. It consists principally of yellow pine; this is also true of the lumber and hewed timber shipped from these ports. About two-thirds of the exports of staves go from the Gulf ports, to be used for alcoholic pack-ages. The staves are almost exclusively of white oak and form nearly one-quarter of the annual production of white oak staves in the United States.

The exports of sawed timber in 1906 reached 552,548,000 feet, of which quantity Europe took two-thirds. By far the heaviest European buyer of this product was the United Kingdom, which led with 54.8 per cent of the total. Of the shipments to North America 58.7 per cent went to Mexico and 32.2 per cent to Canada. The shipments to Asia were absorbed almost entirely by the Chinese Empire, which took 95 per cent of the total. British Australasia took 65 per cent, and the Philippines 30.4 per cent of the exports to Oceania. South American shipments went largely to Argentina and Peru and over half those to Africa were taken by British South Africa.

Exports of hewed timber in 1906 reached a total of 3,517,046 cubic feet. Three-fourths of this amount went to Europe and about one-fifth to North America. During the same year logs and other timber were exported to the value of \$3,866,300. Of this amount it is estimated that 62 per cent of the quantity went to Europe and 37.3 per cent to North America.

Of boards, deals and planks, the heaviest items of export in the way of forest products, a total of 1,344,607,000 feet was shipped during 1906. More than one-third of this

Exports and Imports of Forest Products.

The Forest Service has just issued a bulletin under the above title giving interesting statistics covering the exports and imports of forest products of the United States during the fiscal years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. The material in this circular was taken largely from the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor on "The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Year Ending June 30, 1906."

Exports.

The total value of the exports of this country during these four years was \$70,906,994 in 1903, \$81,888,068 in 1904, \$74,686,008 in 1905 and \$89,602,637 in 1906; the increase in the value from 1903 to 1906 being over 26 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that an increase in value does not necessarily imply an increase in the amount of products exported. For instance, the entire quantity of sawed timber exported in 1906 was but little greater than that exported in 1903, but the value per thousand had advanced considerably—from \$14.07 in 1903 to \$19.17 in 1906. There was relatively little change in the quantity of hewed timber exported in the various years, and the average value remained about the same—between 23.9 cents per cubic foot in 1903 and 24.9 cents per cubic foot in 1906. Boards, deals and planks to the extent of 1,065,711,000 feet were exported in 1903, the average value of which was \$19.68 per thousand feet; in 1906 the amount reached 1,344,607,000 feet, and the average value was \$21.34 per thousand feet.

A summary of the exports for the fiscal years of 1905 and 1906 is given in a table in connection with this article.

THE SHOWING FOR 1906.

The Atlantic ports led in importance as exporters of forest products, in 1906 45 per

cent of the total going out from this region. The Gulf ports are next in importance, shipping 36.1 per cent of the total; the Northern border and Lake ports sent out 8.7 per cent; the Pacific ports 6.7 per cent and the Mexican border ports 3.5 per cent of the total.

The most important item of export is boards, deals and planks. The larger proportion goes from the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and the value for all ports is 32 per cent of the total value of the exports of all forest products. Sawed timber, with nearly 12 per cent of the total value of all exports,

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1905-1906.

Material.	1905		1906	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark for tanning.....pounds..		\$552,909	4,973,237	\$75,084
Bark extract for tanning.....				356,847
Charcoal.....		23,479		14,727
Naval stores:				
Rosin.....barrels..	2,310,275	7,069,084	2,438,556	9,899,080
Tar.....do.....	20,291	60,520	16,821	55,362
Turpentine and pitch.....do.....	24,971	74,938	14,232	43,875
Turpentine, spirits.....gallons..	15,894,813	8,902,101	15,891,253	10,077,268
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Timber and unmanufactured:				
Sawed.....M board feet..	486,411	7,294,168	552,548	10,649,310
Hewed.....cubic feet..	3,856,623	913,651	3,517,046	877,786
Logs and other.....		3,040,846		3,866,300
Lumber:				
Boards, deals, etc.....M board feet..	1,283,406	24,483,214	1,344,607	28,695,823
Joist and scantling.....do.....	47,309	704,305	29,119	501,711
Shingles.....M.....	24,345	69,251	26,272	73,635
Shooks—				
Box.....		825,145		954,268
All other.....	872,192	1,278,972	1,066,253	1,524,549
Staves.....	48,286,285	3,613,635	57,586,378	4,699,877
Headings.....		148,042		201,219
All other lumber.....		3,068,115		3,317,164
Manufactures of lumber:				
Doors, sash, and blinds.....		853,350		805,577
Furniture, n. e. s.....		4,439,944		5,252,230
Hogsheds and barrels, empty.....		188,996		243,965
Trimming, molding, and finish.....		616,331		632,565
Woodenware.....		782,138		656,119
Wood pulp.....pounds..	23,703,906	473,585	29,482,434	587,878
All other.....		5,209,286		5,540,428
Total.....		74,686,008		89,602,637

a Tanning extract combined with bark previous to 1906.

quantity went to Europe, almost a third to North America, about a fourth to South America and small quantities to Oceania, Asia and Africa.

Joists and scantling in 1906 were shipped to the extent of 29,119,000 feet; three-fifths of this amount went to North America and one-third to South America. Africa and Europe received considerable quantities of this line also.

A very creditable showing was made in the exports of shingles, box and other shooks, staves and heading, the same countries as mentioned in the foregoing cases receiving the largest percentage of the shipments.

Timber and unmanufactured wood was exported during 1906 to the value of \$55,361,642. Estimating the equivalent quantity for items upon which the Bureau of Statistics gives no information, it can safely be assumed that the total quantity exported was over 2,300,000,000 board feet. This quantity probably required about 400,000,000 cubic feet of wood for its production. Estimating the amount of wood cut for all purposes in the United States in 1906 at 20,000,000,000 cubic feet, it follows that the quantity exported was 2 per cent of the total wood cut. The amount of wood exported in the form of hewed or sawed timber and lumber was about 5 per cent of the total lumber cut of the United States in 1906.

Imports.

The circular gives statistics of the imports of forest products during the fiscal years of 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, and a table is herewith presented giving a summary of the imports for 1905 and 1906. There has been a noticeable annual increase in the total of all imports; during 1903 the total reached \$74,578,674 and in 1906 \$100,065,394, an increase of slightly over 34 per cent during the four years. As in the case of the exports, the increase in the total value of the products does not indicate a corresponding increase in the quantity, as prices have advanced considerably.

A slight decrease in the importation of mahogany during these four years is noted. In 1903 imports of this wood amounted to 48,357,000 feet, valued at \$2,783,679, or about \$57 per thousand; in 1906 they reached 36,619,000 feet, valued at \$2,470,072, or about \$67 per thousand.

The hewed, sided, or squared timber imported in 1903 amounted to 207,554 cubic feet, valued at \$41,131, or 19.8 cents per cubic foot, and in 1906 to 256,180 cubic feet, valued at \$46,770, or 18.3 cents per cubic foot. In 1903, 720,937,000 board feet of boards, planks and other sawed lumber, valued at \$10,673,317, or \$14.82 per thousand, were imported; in 1906 the imports of this class

of material amounted to 949,717,000 feet, valued at \$14,813,733, or \$15.60 per thousand.

THE RECORD FOR 1906.

During the year 1906 the Atlantic ports received 75.8 per cent of the imports to this country; the Northern border and Lake ports 21.5 per cent; the Pacific coast ports 1 per cent; the Gulf ports .9 per cent and the Mexican and interior ports .4 per cent.

The products received from other ports in excess of those received through Atlantic ports are lumber, shingles and unmanufactured wood. Of these products the larger proportion is received through the Northern border and Lake ports, coming of course from Canada. It is interesting to note that the quantity of sawed and hewed timber and lumber imported through the Lake ports in 1906 was 72 per cent of the amount of the same materials exported from the Gulf ports. Of the total importations of forest products during 1906 45.1 per cent of the value was covered by india rubber, sawed lumber 14.8 per cent and all other unmanufactured wood, principally pulpwood, 4.3 per cent.

The total quantity of mahogany imported during the year 1906 was 36,619,000 feet, three-fifths of this amount being furnished by North America and three-tenths by Europe. Mexico supplied 21.3 per cent of the mahogany received from North America; British Honduras supplied 21.3 per cent; Nicaragua 14.2 per cent and Honduras 5.6 per cent. Practically all, 98 per cent, of the mahogany from Europe came through the United Kingdom. No mahogany is produced in Europe, but mahogany and other tropical woods are shipped there and then distributed to other countries. All of the mahogany from Asia was furnished by the East Indies and 98 per cent of that from South America was received from Colombia.

The importations of cabinet woods, exclusive of mahogany, in 1906, reached a total value of \$1,334,748, of which North America furnished 61.6 per cent and Europe 31.1 per cent.

Cuba furnished more than half of the total value of other cabinet woods received from North America; Haiti, one-seventh, and Mexico, one-tenth. The United Kingdom supplied over half of the total value of the imports from Europe. Brazil led in South America with two-thirds of the value of imports, followed by Colombia with one-fifth, and Venezuela with one-sixth.

A comparison of the value of exports and imports of timber and unmanufactured wood for 1906 shows that the total value of the exports of material of this class was \$55,361,642, or nearly two-thirds of the value of all exports of forest products; the value of the imports in 1906 was \$28,344,734, or 28.3 per cent of the value of all imports of forest products. The total quantity of wood imported in 1906 was equivalent to about 1,500,000,000 board feet, or approximately two-thirds of the quantity exported.

FIGURES FOR 1907.

Late compilations prepared by the Bureau of Statistics cover the exports and im

IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1905-1906.

Material.	1905		1906	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark, hemlock.....cords..	13,511	\$64,181	7,467	\$35,860
Charcoal.....bushels..	5,643	478	774,501	42,856
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:				
Cinchona bark.....pounds..	4,251,869	570,725	4,076,553	383,726
Dyewoods—				
Logwood.....tons..	35,514	444,824	37,313	496,551
Logwood, extract of.....pounds..	3,436,642	299,036	3,390,316	290,179
All other.....		77,751		109,515
Gums—				
Arabic.....pounds..	3,651,544	190,132	4,055,233	232,715
Camphor, crude.....do..	1,904,002	638,744	1,668,744	608,440
Chicle.....do..	5,060,166	1,357,458	5,641,508	1,495,366
Copal, cowrie, etc.....do..	25,687,762	2,493,438	20,448,703	1,914,663
Gambier, or terra japonica.....do..	32,192,731	1,112,660	31,278,485	1,118,910
Shellac.....do..	10,700,817	3,743,180	15,780,090	5,107,542
All other.....		1,094,869		1,423,088
Sumac, ground.....pounds..	15,583,334	225,036	15,131,539	237,309
Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.....		1,729,143		1,837,134
India rubber, etc.:				
Balata.....pounds..			374,220	152,689
Gutta-percha.....do..	665,217	210,188	500,770	188,161
Gutta-joolatong.....do..	19,104,911	641,319	21,390,116	733,074
India rubber.....do..	67,234,256	49,878,396	57,844,345	45,114,450
Ivory, vegetable.....do..	19,688,913	410,883	21,076,508	516,667
Palm leaf, natural.....		9,434		8,114
Tanning materials, n. e. s.....		923,949		1,419,962
Tar and pitch of wood.....barrels..	574	3,206	1,363	6,504
Turpentine, spirits.....gallons..	43,063	13,546	158,730	59,273
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—				
Cabinet woods—				
Mahogany.....M feet..	31,844	1,977,894	36,619	2,470,072
All other.....		1,077,723		1,334,748
Logs and round timber.....M feet..	97,306	722,693	100,592	773,260
Timber, hewn, squared, or sided.....cubic feet..	184,742	28,912	256,180	46,770
Lumber—				
Boards, plank, deals, and other sawed, M feet.....	710,538	10,906,661	949,717	14,813,733
Shingles.....M..	758,725	1,581,421	900,856	1,852,612
All other.....		1,649,314		2,700,505
All other unmanufactured.....		4,102,436		4,353,034
Manufactures of—				
Cabinet ware or household furniture.....		738,229		1,011,335
Wood pulp.....tons..	167,504	4,500,955	157,224	4,584,942
All other manufactured.....		2,278,085		2,591,695
Total.....		95,696,869		100,065,394

ports of wood and saw products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907—a total of 2,299,017,000 board feet, representing a value in round numbers of \$83,000,000. The detailed report shows that both the volume and average values had increased over the record of the previous year. Imports of wood and saw products for 1907 reached a total value of \$42,969,000, a substantial in-

crease over the showing for the previous year.

It must be remembered in making a comparison of the figures for 1905 and 1906 and those for 1907 that for the two earlier years forest products in their entirety were considered while for 1907 only wood and articles manufactured from wood are included in the total.

The Coming Handle Meeting.

The forthcoming meeting of handle makers to be held at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, October 8, promises to be well attended. It is to be hoped that an association will be formed at this time which will accomplish some definite results and assist materially in the betterment of the handle industry. Of the more than one hundred letters received from various handle makers throughout the United States there has not been one that was unfavorable to this movement. On the contrary the promises of attendance and support are almost unanimous. It is to be hoped that every handle maker in the country will make it his personal affair to be present with the distinct understanding that he is "out for business," as one correspondent puts it. The meeting will be called promptly at 10 a. m., in one of the large club rooms of the hotel, and posters will be displayed in the lobby giving the definite location of the room. In the last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* a number of letters from handle manufacturers were presented and following a few others are attached, which are typical of the entire number received:

NEW ALBANY, IND., Sept. 4. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We have copies of your paper telling about the proposed handle meeting, and if matters shape themselves in the proper way we will probably have a representative at Chicago, October 8. I. F. FORCE HANDLE COMPANY.

STONY BROOK, L. I., August 24.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: At the present time we are making only a line of special small tool handles which hardly come under the scope of the proposed association; we are nevertheless deeply interested in the matter for the reason that we are even now negotiating for the purchase of a handle factory in the South. Owing to lack of material in this section we will be obliged in the near future to find another location, and with that end in view we are preparing to take our plant south, where we expect to locate within a year or so, and would then like to join the association, providing we can see that this would be for our interest.—CARL STOSSEL.

FIFE, VA., Aug. 26.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We have your letter and inclosure of August 8 and note what you say in relation to forming an association of the handle industry. We would be glad to assist in any way we can and to hear from you further. What we want and need is more unity of action and a better knowledge or understanding with each other, and then rules agreed upon for grading handles. If your paper has a price list of all handles by grades we would be obliged to have it. Can't you get one up? We will be glad to assist in any way we can to form an association.—FARROW SPOKE & HANDLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 22. Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We are at all times willing to

cooperate in any movement for the betterment of the hickory handle business that promises a successful issue, and if any plan can be suggested with a binding force that will hold an association to an agreement we shall be glad to join. We would suggest that there is no affiliation between ash and hickory handle manufacturers, and nothing could be gained by joining them together. They should be separate associations. We would further suggest that it would be a mistake to introduce buyers in a conference with makers of hickory handles, even though it were possible. The trade will be satisfied with any grades established, provided they are fixed and standard. We feel sure the most good that can be accomplished from a meeting of handle manufacturers would be along the line of a revision of grades, as there is no defense of the present custom of buying raw material under two or three grades and selling the manufactured goods under six or more. We believe a shortening up of the grades would be found more satisfactory to the makers and find quick favor with the buyers of handles. With best wishes for the success of the venture and your publication.—STANDARD HANDLE COMPANY, LTD.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Aug. 17.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: This question is surely a hard one. The association formed some years ago has culminated in the control of something like forty factories by one concern, while the original owners are now trying for a new start. The old association was a fake of the first water, and, as you know, history repeats itself. We cannot at this time go into the details as we would like to do. However, we will say this—you mistake when you say that the same system of grading is in effect today as a century ago. The fact is, the quality of grades has increased nearly double what they were a few years ago. Here is the curse. Timber is bringing all it is worth, with us; we are getting fair prices for handles; but the grading is robbing everybody. It would be a great thing

and a feather in somebody's cap if this could be overcome, and we are ready to help.—WINSTON HANDLE COMPANY.

DAHLONEGA, GA., Aug. 22.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We think you are on the right line and should meet with proper encouragement, and we feel sure it will be a good thing to have an association. There ought to be grading rules, and they should be attached to price lists, so the buyers could not say the grades are not up to standard. Prices should also be overhauled somewhat, as goods are now too cheap, in view of the present cost of producing them. Will be glad to hear from you in future, and hope you will organize the handle industry. Should you have the meeting referred to, the writer will try to be present and represent our little factory.—DAHLONEGA HANDLE FACTORY.

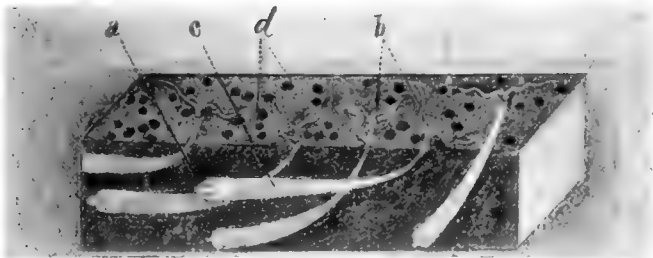
HILLSBORO, IND., Sept. 5.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Will say that we are much in favor of an association of handle manufacturers such as broom, fork and hoe men, but not including axe, pick and hammer handle men, as the two kinds of handle manufacturers have nothing in common at all, selling to entirely different classes and using different kinds of timber and machinery; not only that but they have a good alliance of their own. The broom handle men, with the kindred lines of fork and hoe and dowels should get together. Broom handles and dowels are both too low in price considering the cost of timber and labor. Competition is called the life of trade, but when misused in such a way as it has been in the broom handle and dowel trade it is also the death of legitimate profits. We do not say that there are more manufactured than are needed, as from the orders we receive it seems to us there could be more factories making these goods and then not have enough. Then why cut prices, is what we would like to know. We have orders several months ahead all the time, and when we find it necessary to raise our prices a little there is always someone willing to make the goods cheaper. There is no sense in this, as there is plenty of business to keep every factory in the United States running every day, and still make a living profit. We have found it necessary to double the capacity of our factory in order to get ahead on incoming orders, and do not have to cut prices a penny to get them, as we accept orders with the intention of getting out the exact kind and quality of stock that our customers want. If there is to be a meeting to organize, we want to be informed where and when and will have a representative there. Thanking you for this opportunity to speak our little piece.—HILLSBORO NOVELTY WORKS.

The Teredo.

Doubtless the great majority of the readers of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* know very little about *Teredo Navalis*, and some perhaps, especially those living far in the interior of the country, have never even heard of it, and have no knowledge whatever of the vast destruction wrought in all kinds of wood and marine timbers by the borings of this worm-like mollusk.

The teredo is known to have existed for ages, as the remains or traces of his borings are found in fossil and petrified woods, but he first attracted the attention of men about 300 years ago when they began to seek some way to stop him from devouring the wooden hulls of the clumsy ships of those days. The field of his operations is as wide as the combined area of the seas of the earth. He is found in all salt water except the Arctic or Polar

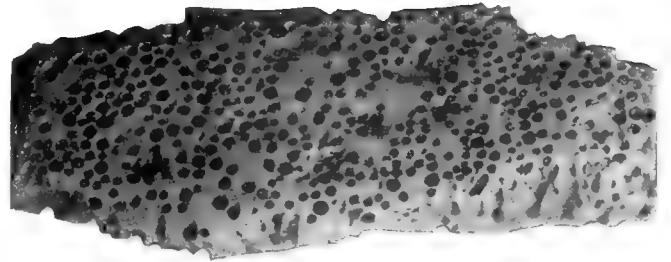
regions; therefore, a short illustrated article in regard to this destructive animal will undoubtedly be of some interest to the readers of this paper. The teredo may be hatched from one egg of a billion of the sporadic offspring of the same parent which is hermaphroditic, or of both sexes. They are hardly as thick as a pin at this stage of life and are scarcely noticeable, though they move about in the water with some rapidity, and attach themselves to any wood they may come in contact with and immediately begin to enter it by boring a tiny hole. The body of the teredo is enclosed in an exceedingly delicate bivalve shell, and they are said to have eyes which disappear as soon as they are buried in the wood, where they spend most of their lifetime, sealed up in this wooden cell. The animal has a foot or soft muscular sucker-



BLOCK OF TIMBER SHOWING TEREDO'S MANNER OF ATTACK.

a—Foot of Teredo.
b—Siphon Tubes.

c—Body of Teredo.
d—Holes Through which Animal Enters.



TEREDO-INFESTED MAHOGANY.

This specimen was taken from a mahogany log 30" in diameter and 16' long in the bay at Belize, British Honduras, utterly destroyed by teredo.

like member that protrudes from the body apparently where the head ought to be, and for this reason they are considered acephalous or headless. This foot they alternately attach and loosen from the bottom of the hole and thus adjust and hold the delicate edges of their shell so that by their slight rubbing or rasping movement the cutting or boring is slowly performed. They also have two small flexible tubes or siphons which extend into the water from the small orifice which was made when the animal first entered the log or timber. These siphons are vital organs of the teredo and must at all times be in connection with the water, otherwise death would be immediate. These siphon tubes are sensitive and are extended or drawn in on the slightest disturbance, as are the palps or feelers of a snail. Through one of these tubes the animal takes in food and water and through the other discharges the excrement from his body. At maturity the teredo is cylindrical and worm-like in appearance, and whitish in color. The hole he makes gradually increases in size in accordance with the growth of his body, from the pin-hole on the surface to as much as three-fourths of an inch in diameter at the hemispherical termination where the boring ends. The animal ranges from two or three inches to three feet in length. Of course this is the extreme, and is never attained except in tropical waters, under the most favorable conditions, the average being probably twelve or fourteen inches.

When once inside the wood the teredo grows rapidly, and the size of the cavity in which he dwells is adjusted accordingly so as to fit or conform exactly to the size and shape of the mollusk at all stages of his development. As they proceed they line the walls of their cell with a calcareous or limy secretion, which hardens and protects them

from contact with the wood. The end of the hole, however, is left bare to facilitate the boring until the animal has gone as far as he wishes, when this too is sealed over, and his mission so far is completed and he rests for a time, as it were, in a hermetically sealed cell.

There are other changes that now take place in the development of the teredo. The spawning season is at hand, the animal dies and is dissolved and passes out in a fluid state



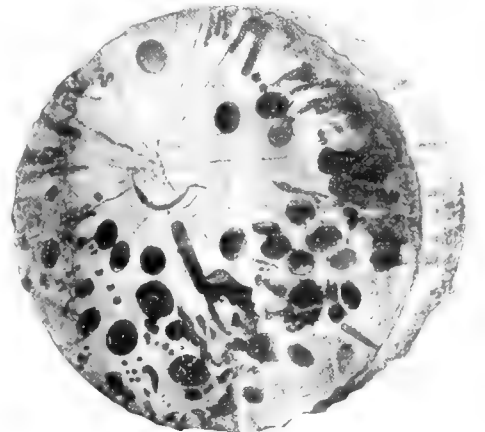
LOOKING OVER A MAHOGANY RAFT IN SEARCH OF TEREDO.

from the small orifice through which he entered and impregnates the sea to produce his kind.

The teredo, although there may be myriads of them, attack the same piece of timber simultaneously, as many as 50 or 75 to the square inch, so crowded together that only a very thin film of wood remains between their adjacent burrows. When they can proceed no farther without boring into the habitation of another, one must stop and cease to exist, and the survivors are enabled by the increase of room to proceed until some of their number are again cut off by their neighbors who have overreached them; and for this reason, the tunnels or tubes become larger but less numerous as they go farther into the wood. They never cross the slightest crack or crevice of any kind and if the hull of a boat is made of two layers of lumber,

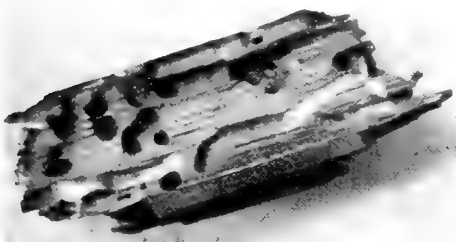
the inner one will not be attacked as long as the outer layer remains in place. There is no opening into the animal's cell, save the little speck or opening where he first entered, and these are the only outer indications of his presence, although the interior when opened up may be honeycombed with his borings.

There are many varieties of this destructive pest, and the most heavily infested waters on the globe are the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea, but they gradually decrease in proceeding northward to the coast of Greenland, where they are unknown. As a destroyer of harbor and dock timber the teredo has no equal. The hardness of the wood in which he works seems to cut no figure whatever with his borings, as he burrows with equal ease in pine, oak or mahogany, not changing his course much to avoid a knot or hard place in the wood, and frequently he perforates the harder woods such as ebony and lignumvitae, and it has been proven that a certain species of these mollusks, the limpet, burrow their way through rock. The grain of the timber does not affect his course in the least as he is liable to cut square across it, going through the annular rings or layers at right angles as he passes from the bark toward the heart of a log floating in the water, or he may direct his course downward or lengthwise of the grain as he usually does in a piling or timber standing upright in the water, as the woodwork of harbors or dock, or he may bore through the medullary rays of the wood at any conceivable angle.



OAK PILING BADLY DAMAGED BY TEREDO.

This section was cut from an oak piling removed from the dock at Porto Cortez, Honduras, which was utterly ruined by teredo after standing in the water two years. The specimen contained some holes fully three-fourths of an inch in diameter.



SECTION OF PINE DESTROYED BY TEREDO.

This piece of pine was taken from the keel of a row-boat destroyed by *Teredo navalis* at Porto Barrios, Guatemala.

At this time the value of cabinet woods has so increased, and their importation from the tropical countries into the United States has become so great that this branch of business bids fair to soon, if it has not already, take first place in the commercial interests between this country and our near neighbors to the south. Mahogany is now being brought to the states from the Pan-American countries and the west coast of Africa in quantities far surpassing the ideas of even many well-posted lumbermen. All of this wood comes from teredo infested coasts and the valuable logs constantly being destroyed by this pest is amazing. Much of this waste could be avoided by a better understanding of the habits of the animal. The mahogany is cut far up in the mountains, and is brought down the rivers in small rafts and tied up near the mouth of the river or along the shore in the salt water, where they frequently remain for months unnoticed, an easy prey to the teredo. As these animals have been known to totally ruin mahogany and cedar logs in four months the risk a timber merchant takes in thus neglecting his wood will be readily seen. Logs should be examined frequently if the raft is moored in salt water to await the arrival of a steamer to transport it to the northern markets. They should be turned upside down in a very few days after reaching salt water, for the reason that the teredo will only attack it from the underside or submerged portion, and is killed as soon as this is turned up and dries in the hot sun. A close observer might examine a whole raft of logs which had not been turned and see no indication from the top side that the teredo was devouring it. The labor and expense of frequently knocking the dogs loose, adjusting ropes and chains, turning each log in a string of rafts and re-driving the dogs is an item of considerable magnitude, but it is cheaper to do this than to take chances of losing much valuable timber. When the presence of teredo is found the depth of his boring can be determined by chopping into the log with an ax, and if it is found that they have not gone in deep enough to do much damage, further injuries can be prevented by turning it about one-third over, say once a week, or by rolling it out onto the beach.

Some mahogany cutters think the best plan is to stop all the rafts far enough up the river to hold them in fresh water where they are beyond the reach of teredo, but this plan too has its disadvantages. Usually it is several miles up the river to a point where the water is absolutely fresh, and the ships have to anchor quite a distance out at sea on account of the shallow water surrounding many of the southern ports, and taking it all into consideration it is usually a long distance from the logs to the ship, and a vessel is frequently delayed for an indefinite period of time in getting a cargo of two or three thousand logs aboard under these circumstances. To detain a craft of this kind is quite expensive. Yet I have known ships to lay at anchor longer in loading than the time

required to complete a voyage and discharge the cargo at any of our southern or eastern ports. Therefore, it would seem that careful attention and turning the logs frequently is the better and more economical plan. They can then be tied up where they will be in reach of the ship by a thousand feet or more of tow line and pulled alongside and hoisted aboard by the steamer's winch and tackle, and the time in loading greatly reduced.

All timbers used in and under the water should be protected if they are to last more than a year or so. For centuries the method of preventing the hulls of wooden ships from being destroyed by teredo was to cover them with thin sheets of copper. Piling and timbers driven into the sea upon which the more permanent class of docks were erected were sheathed with copper from a few inches from

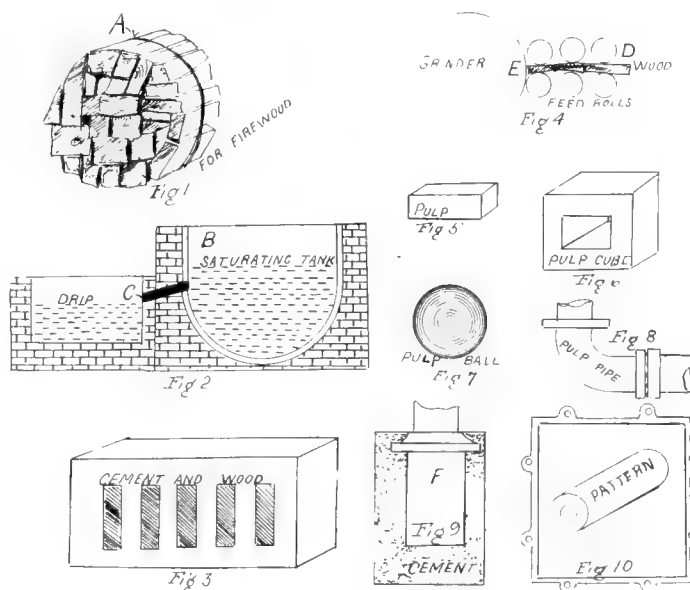
the water line to several feet below it. Nails driven thickly into timbers were also resorted to as a means of protection. Much experimenting has been done along this line, and as yet no kind of paint, pitch, coal tar, or any chemical preparation applied to the surface of the wood has been found that would repulse them entirely. Even soaking timbers in creosote does not render them entirely impervious to the attacks of teredo. It has recently been demonstrated, however, that naphthaline oils, when forced deep into the pores of the wood, under heavy pressure by mechanical means, renders timber thus treated proof against the attacks of teredo, and it is a relief to know that an effective preventive has at last been found against the destructive assaults of these pests.—J. V. HAMILTON.

By-Products of the Hardwood Establishment.

While it may not be generally known, there has been a very substantial source of revenue to many of the lumber establishments in recent years by utilization of waste materials. Ends and pieces of hardwood lumber cut while manufacturing certain articles for buildings, boxes, furniture, cabinets, etc., which formerly were absolute waste in many cases, are now turned into ready cash. One reason for this change in their value has resulted from the introduction of cement and wood combinations for building purposes. Sections of cut timber, some of which are practically waste pieces

the waste heap because of being full of flaws, too small in size to use, partly decayed, knotty, warped, twisted, shrunk or cracked, are now reduced to sawdust by means of grinding stones, and are then formed into a pulp and cast into the various shapes required for commercial uses. Hence the progress in the waste lumber industry.

Referring first to hardwood waste for lighting fires we find that one of the most popular methods of getting the material in form for kitchen service consists in bundling the pieces as in Fig. 1. The plan



from the discarded lumber pile of the mill or shop, are now employed in connection with cement in the making of hollow or artificial stone for building purposes. The pieces of lumber which formerly remained on the waste heap until the gatherers of kindling wood took them away are now worked over into neat packages. Vast quantities of lumber which were consigned to

involves the collecting of individual pieces of lumber from the saws. These pieces have to be evenly bundled. The separate pieces are secured in cylindrical form in a mold, one side of which is open. The sheet iron mold assists in steadying the pieces while the adjusting and tying up is in progress. The plan requires that pieces of equal length be used, hence various lengths of

bundles are made of short pieces and long ones.

After the pieces are bundled, the cords secured and the end butted the roll is placed on the sawing table with the butted end first and the disks cut as in Fig. 1. The cord holds the pieces securely as at A. Next comes the saturating operation, as it is necessary that the wood burn lively in the range. Kerosene oil and pitch are used in the saturating tank. This tank is designated B. The drip tank is marked C and is connected with a pipe. After the rolls are properly saturated they are piled up for seasoning. Then they are sent to the markets.

Three grades of the rolls are made; first, the all-hardwood rolls; second, the all-softwood rolls; third, the mixed hard and soft wood rolls. The plan is a profitable one for woodworking establishments to dispose of waste odds and ends of lumber.

Instead of turning waste lumber over to the kindling-wood manufacturers, some of the lumber establishments find a more profitable field in cement and wood-building combinations, a view of one of the blocks being exhibited in Fig. 3, in which the shaded portions represent the wood. In the construction of many of the modern styles of cement buildings, in which the hollow cement block prevails, there is a tendency to add decorations. The interior and exterior finished walls are often plain cement facings with an occasional projection for securing a device.

In the making of combination cement and wood blocks opportunity is given to nail to the wood portions. Furthermore, some of the hardwood finishes which are obtained in these wood and cement blocks are beautiful to look upon. Halls are being finished off in the surface cement with intersecting lines of wood running through to form a pattern. There are white wood designs in cement beds. The making of cement and wood combinations is accomplished in cement block yards, where the facilities are at hand for doing the work. The cement block makers visit the hardwood lumber workers and buy up short ends from the waste piles. This, of course, makes a source of income to the hardwood men.

Considerable waste lumber from hardwood establishments finds its way into the pulp materials of the present age. The process of reducing the short pieces of rejected wood to a sawdust-like condition for the digesters in the pulp mill is effected by chipping machines and grinding devices. One of the grinders is shown in Fig. 4. It consists of the cylinder, E, which is made with a rough, grinding surface, so that as it revolves in its journals by belt power, and as the pieces of wood are projected end for end against it through the feed rolls, D, the grinding process wears off the ends of the sticks very speedily. The ground material falls into chutes below and passes to the boilers. Heat, moisture and stirring exertion in the steam boilers soon reduce the

woody dustings to a soft pulp. The digesters do the rest, as these cylinders are packed with the material and further saturation, steaming and stirring follows.

Then comes the molding of the stuff in flasks into brick shapes as in Fig. 5, or into cube-like forms, as in Fig. 6. Pulp balls can be made as in Fig. 7, and even pulp tubes are cast as in Fig. 8. The pulp car wheel has long been on the market. Cement flasks are used as molds in some cases, instead of metal ones, as shown in Fig. 9, in which the process of molding the base of the pulp post, F, is shown. Fig. 10 is one of the pattern molding flasks of metal, one side only being shown.

Of course there are many stages from the casting of the article to the finishing. The material has to be compressed under heavy pressure if the material is to be used where there is considerable strain. Then there are the seasoning and drying-out processes and the packing and strengthening work, which

includes finishing under pressure, so as to reduce the pack to desired size and at the same time add to its resisting powers.

There are processes of waterproofing and enameling and means for putting a gloss on the finished article. In fact, the hardwood lumber worker who has disposed of his waste stock to be manufactured into the various commodities it is now possible to produce with modern machinery and molds would hardly recognize his rejected heap of wood in the smooth, neat and finely finished articles into which the stuff is made in these days.

All this consumption of cast-away pieces of stock means increased income to the lumber operator. The result is that many of them are careful to conserve every bit of waste lumber with a view to selling it for some of the more profitable lines, instead of giving it away or selling it cheap for firewood, as they did in the old days.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Curly Oak Veneers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 30. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am anxious for a list of people who cut curly oak veneers—that is, any one who cuts oak would occasionally get a curly log. I use a quantity of this and cannot seem to locate it fast enough. Wish to assure you anything you can do to help will be greatly appreciated. D. W. V.

The writer has been forwarded the names of a few sources of supply for this material, but any one else who has any to offer will confer a favor by communicating with him through this office.—EDITOR.

Who Wants Spokes?

DE WITT ARK., Aug. 19. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in the spoke business and would like to make contract for club-turned wagon and buggy spokes. Can you assist us? C. J. S.

Any one interested may have the address of above correspondent on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Who Makes Dogwood Handles?

SPRING BROOK, I. I., Aug. 24. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Would thank you to advise whether any of the handle manufacturers produce dogwood handles and to put us in touch with any in that line if you know them. C. S.

Any one interested in above inquiry may have the full address of above correspondent on application.—EDITOR.

A Letter from Germany.

MANHEIM, Aug. 15. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The students of several German forest academies, with their professors, were today in town to inspect the famous docks and visit several concerns prominent in the lumber industry. Their guide was the chief of construction of the Badisch saw

ways, Mr. Tegeler, the well known constructor of the Mannheim quays.

The visitors started with the saw and planing mill of Dreyfus & Mayer-Dinkel. The stately piles of pitch pine, saps, Russian, Finnish and Swedish lumber greatly impressed the foresters. Walking along the waterside, they witnessed the discharge of cargoes from large barges, and then, by way of the dry kiln, turned to the mill itself. Here they made a prolonged stay to study the working of the numerous planing and moulding machines, where millions of feet of flooring, moulding and wainscoting are made.

After a short walk through the docks the next stop was made at Luschka & Wagenmann's yards. The extensive stocks of all kinds of lumber from practically every continent proved of great interest, and so did the band saw of American manufacture where the big hardwood logs are cut up into any sizes asked for.

The splendid electric car system of Mannheim was highly appreciated by our friends, the other two lumber concerns being situated on the other side of the town in the new though already crowded docks just opened a month or so ago.

Stepping down from the cars, the students found themselves at the door of Emrichs Hobel werk. Here again they were shown the mode of manufacturing flooring, etc., but principally the cutting of lumber from native German timbers.

The last point in the program was the moulding mill of Huth & Co., the complicated and fine machinery of which did not fail to arouse the greatest admiration for the efficiency with which the lumber industry today may be handled. After a last glance at the large quantities of Swedish, Russian and Roumanian fir piled up around the factory buildings the visitors entered a tugboat to make a trip around the docks, the most extensive in the interior of any country.

This little review of our visitors' itinerary will give your readers some idea of the trade as conducted in our city of Mannheim.

L. M.

The Mayberry Mill Company of Columbia, Tenn., recently purchased a large tract of poplar timber land said to contain some very choice specimens. Some of the largest trees in the section are to be found on the property, one particularly fine one measuring twenty-one feet in circumference.

News Miscellany.

A Surprise to the Trade.

The Belding-Hall Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of refrigerators, with principal office at 196 Monroe street, Chicago, and with three large plants at Belding, Mich., has for years been regarded as one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the country. During the last week, however, out of a clear sky comes the announcement through creditors that the house is in financial difficulties, and that an audit of its affairs is in progress. The president is Jesse F. Hall of Winnetka, a Chicago suburb. He is said to be broken down in health and mind and has taken refuge in a sanitarium near Windsor, Ont. It is denied that Mr. Hall is a defaulter and it is thought that the company's assets will be sufficient to pay creditors in full. It is undeniable that the company owes a large amount of money, and that Mr. Hall has been engaged in some outside investments which have not proven profitable. The lumber trade are creditors to a considerable extent, but the chief ones are Chicago bankers.

LATER.—The accounts, which were audited shortly before this paper went to press, are said to show that for the past two years Mr. Hall has been "borrowing" for his own uses at least \$315,000 of the corporation's funds, merely giving his personal note as security. As far as can be discovered every dollar of this money went into mining stock which was backed up with no tangible property, theatrical ventures which made no money and other securities which the creditors are willing to sell in a lump for approximately \$4,000. Mr. Hall's fortune is said to consist of only \$80,000 worth of the company's stock. The further astonishing discovery was made that Mr. Hall had distributed something like \$40,000 additional of the company's funds among irresponsible persons connected with the concern—the only apparent reason for this being that they knew about his financial affairs. Frank H. Jones of the American Trust and Savings bank has been appointed receiver and has taken possession of the three factories at Belding, Mich., and the offices at 196 Monroe street, Chicago. An audit of the stock at Belding is said to show liabilities of about \$645,000 and assets of perhaps \$425,000.

Car Order Bureau.

The innovation put into being by Edward Bach, an old railroad man, at New Orleans should prove of material benefit to lumbermen. Mr. Bach is established in the Hibernia Bank building and his New Orleans Car Order Bureau is for the quick handling, tracing, ordering and placing of cars, loaded or unloaded, at that port.

The bureau has already proved that there is a need of its existence, and through the intelligent operation of Mr. Bach has saved considerable in demurrage. Orders for cars for any of its patrons are placed by the bureau, which then keeps right after the railroad until the cars are furnished either for loading or unloading. An institution of this nature, absolutely independent of any organization, is sure to be a success.

Two Big Fire Losses at St. Louis.

On the night of August 3 fire broke out in lumber yard No. 4 of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company on the Iron Mountain Railroad at St. Louis, and before it could be checked swept over the larger portion of the yard and destroyed the new sheds which the company built last year. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, largely covered by insurance.

This is the second time in a little more than a year that this yard has been visited by fire. New sheds of red gum were erected after the first fire, equipped with switches and thoroughly up to date. This makes the fire a peculiarly annoying one, as the company had taken great precautions against a recurrence of fire and spent a considerable sum of money in improve-

ments. The yard at the time of the fire was well stocked with choice white pine, redwood, red gum, figured mahogany, vermilion wood, fine veneers and lumber intended chiefly to fill mixed car orders. The company will take steps to rebuild the sheds and restock the yard immediately.

On August 27 at midnight fire was discovered in the yard of the E. H. Warner Lumber Company, whose property adjoins that of the Luehrmann company, whose yard was visited by fire only two weeks previously, as recounted above. About half the yard was damaged, parts slightly and some more seriously, together with the company's stables and wagons, although all the horses were saved. The loss is estimated at \$22,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire started in a shed which was filled with a choice stock of poplar, cherry and other hardwoods, which will be a heavy loss, as the salvage on the lumber will amount to little or nothing. Mr. Warner is a specialist in these woods and had accumulated a large and valuable stock to take care of his fall trade. He will rebuild his office and the burned sheds as soon as insurance matters are adjusted.

Authorities in St. Louis are inclined to the belief that there is an incendiary at work in this neighborhood, as there have been several other fires in the locality recently, but they were checked before any damage was done.

Death of B. R. Thompson.

The death of Byron R. Thompson of the B. R. Thompson Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., occurred at his home in that city on the evening of Sept. 2. He had been ill but one week and his death came as a great surprise to many of his intimate friends. Mr. Thompson leaves a wife and one daughter. Funeral services were held Sept. 4 from his residence at 230 South College avenue; interment was at Greenwood cemetery.

B. R. Thompson was well and favorably known to the lumber trade and was an ex-director of the National Hardwood Lumber As-



THE LATE B. R. THOMPSON OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

sociation. He was born at Curwensville, Pa., and came to Michigan thirty years ago. He operated at Fife Lake for a while, but in 1892 started in business with J. H. Bonnell, under the name of the Thompson & Bonnell Lumber Company, Mr. Thompson being the active man and Mr. Bonnell the financial backer of the enterprise. Its success was such that in three years Mr. Thompson cleared himself of the

1900 sold out his interests to engage in the hardwood business with Charles F. Perkins and T. W. Perkins. The Messrs. Perkins retired from the company about a year ago and since that time Mr. Thompson has been doing business on his own account.

Building Operations for August.

A great volume of building and construction is still going on throughout the United States. Official reports from some fifty representative building centers, to The American Contractor, Chicago, tabulated, show a gain in twenty-two cities, varying from 1 to 463 per cent, and twenty-eight cities show a loss from 1 to 74 per cent as compared with August of the last year. As 1906 was a record breaker in the field of building construction, the statistics of the past month make an excellent showing. Leaving out Greater New York, the average loss would be about 3 per cent. The particulars are as follows:

City.	August 1907, cost.	August 1906, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Baltimore	\$ 676,628	\$ 712,970	5	
Birmingham	290,257	295,744	2	
Chicago	4,492,275	5,439,175	17	
Cambridge	96,400	94,675	1	
Cleveland	1,027,543	1,120,355	8	
Chattanooga	70,760	71,890	1	
Cincinnati	800,818	794,390	1	
Davenport	60,000	28,820	108	
Dallas	271,843	225,848	20	
Detroit	1,055,600	1,042,950	1	
Evansville	81,548	112,280	27	
Grand Rapids	292,011	149,576	35	
Harrisburg	198,225	118,850	67	
Hartford	443,835	428,805	91	
Little Rock	76,502	140,519	45	
Louisville	266,744	424,195	37	
Los Angeles	1,342,000	1,476,522	9	
Milwaukee	932,535	854,738	8	
Minneapolis	1,251,835	1,147,695	9	
Memphis	228,522	324,205	29	
*Mobile	88,435	267,461	66	
New Haven	232,842	198,822	17	
New Orleans	311,992	334,573	6	
Manhattan	7,776,195	9,027,046	12	
Brooklyn	5,635,080	7,342,007	22	
Bronx	1,810,000	3,124,405	42	
New York	15,221,884	18,463,458	21	
Omaha	568,700	472,750	20	
Philadelphia	3,238,715	3,434,405	5	
Pittsburg	2,076,428	985,813	110	
Pueblo	10,615	14,615	26	
Reading	92,450	134,450	31	
St. Joseph	491,775	87,260	463	
St. Louis	1,515,855	2,233,900	32	
St. Paul	955,670	563,339	69	
Seranton	490,535	154,805	216	
Spokane	410,546	396,675	3	
South Bend	124,085	269,917	58	
Syracuse	172,875	249,272	30	
Salt Lake City	170,300	516,700	67	
Topeka	213,321	67,515	67	
Toledo	232,780	899,210	74	
Terre Haute	159,870	62,052	157	
Trenton	233,597	119,935	94	
Washington	885,696	1,093,425	18	
Worcester	257,873	253,520	1	
Wilkesbarre	638,132	191,312	233	
Total	\$41,570,820	\$47,213,416	11	

* Mobile issued one permit for \$248,000 August, 1906.

Fine New Wisconsin Veneer Plant.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Marshfield, Wis., has just completed what is probably one of the largest veneer plants in the world. This plant is to replace the one which was totally destroyed by fire several months ago.

Having built two veneer factories and studied the needs of the business for the past fifteen years, W. H. Roddis and Hamilton Roddis, who are conceded to be among the best veneer men in the country, have been able to erect a model establishment, admirably arranged for convenience and equipped with as complete a line of machinery as it is possible to obtain. Labor-saving devices have been installed in all departments, and the buildings have been arranged so as to handle logs as they come into the yard, through all stages of manufacture to the finished state, economically and with dispatch. The plant is large enough to permit the company to double its force, which at present numbers over 200 men. The company's plant at Park Falls, Wis., which was also burned a few months ago, has been rebuilt on an improved scale and is now in operation.

Strenuous efforts have been made to make the plant as nearly fireproof as is possible for a woodworking establishment. Automatic sprink-

ling apparatus has been installed throughout the plant, and a fire sufficient to heat the pipes will release a flow of water in any part of the building, the pressure being secured from the company's special tank.

The engine and boiler rooms are of brick and detached from the main structure, as are also the dry rooms. Dust and refuse are automatically conveyed by a blower system to the fire boxes. The plant is lighted by its own electric lighting system, and tramways, roller conveyors and elevators are used in every conceivable place for the handling of the veneers. The main building is 84x288 feet in dimensions, three stories high.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company enjoys a wide patronage, principally due to the fact that it manufactures a high class product and can be relied on to make good its claims. All kinds of native woods are used in the manufacture of its products, and a special line of mahogany veneers is turned out. The company ships to every state in the Union, and large shipments abroad are not infrequent.

Big Fire at Bay City.

The greater part of the plant of W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, Mich., was wiped out by fire on the night of September 2. The flames, starting in the dry kiln, spread with such rapidity that almost before the alarm was turned in the plant was doomed. Good work was done by firemen, as evidenced by the saving of the large warehouse just south of the flooring mill, which latter was entirely destroyed.

The fire was an exceedingly spectacular one, the dry material burning with great fierceness and sending long columns of flame into air, while the burning of the huge water tower and tank afforded illumination of the destruction below. The reflection of the fire was plainly seen in Saginaw, and that city offered assistance in checking it. There was lamentable lack of water pressure, though had it been even approximately what it should, the plant would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

The sawmill had been in operation day and night, and while its loss is well covered by insurance, more than 200 workmen are thrown out of employment. The fire started about 6 p. m., and almost as soon as discovered in the dry kiln had gained a tremendous advantage, which the wind favored, fanning the flames directly into the flooring factory and toward the warehouses, which contained 2,000,000 feet of finished hardwood flooring. At 8 p. m. the boilers fell and shut off the power from the pumps and hose which were keeping the flames from the band mill, so that it was soon ablaze. Several firemen had thrilling experiences, and B. P. Whedon, the company's manager, recalled that about \$3,000 and some valuable papers were in the safe of the mill, so under cover of a stream of fire he bravely took a desperate chance with falling walls and roof, entered the office and secured the valuables. Flying sparks threatened property and houses opposite the mill, which were only kept from burning by turning streams on their roofs at intervals all during the fire.

The kilns contained about 320,000 feet of maple, while about 25,000 feet of rough and dressed lumber was in the flooring mill. Manager Whedon announced that the loss would reach \$250,000. The company had a new Corliss engine of about 600 horsepower and another almost as good. The machinery was all in fine shape, and had been added to, improved and cared for always in such a manner as to make the plant one of the finest of its kind. The sawmill had a capacity of 100,000 feet a day and last year cut over 19,000,000 feet. The planing mill had an output of 50,000 feet a day. The loss from inability to fill standing orders will be close to that of the plant itself, as a large amount of business was standing on the books at the time the fire occurred. While W. D. Young is now in Europe, it is safe to say that the entire plant will be rebuilt in the near future.

Veneer Men at Munising.

The Rotary Cut Veneer Club, a subsidiary organization of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, met in Munising, Mich., August 21, with the following in attendance: D. E. Kline, Louisville, Ky.; P. B. Raymond, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. W. Williamson,

deduced, as is also the souvenir menu card presented at the charming little luncheon which followed. Mr. Anderson proved an entertaining toastmaster as well as musician, and many of the speeches which he called forth from his guests were exceedingly clever, though impromptu.

The morning of the following day, August 22, the guests enjoyed a launch ride and dinner at the Hotel Williams on Grand Island, which is part of the great natural zoological park of 13,600 acres located at the entrance of Munising harbor—the most beautiful one along the shores of Lake Superior. Grand Island abounds in attractive scenery and fine drives, and the veneer manufacturers will not soon forget the royal good time enjoyed at the hands of Mr. Anderson.

African Furniture Market.

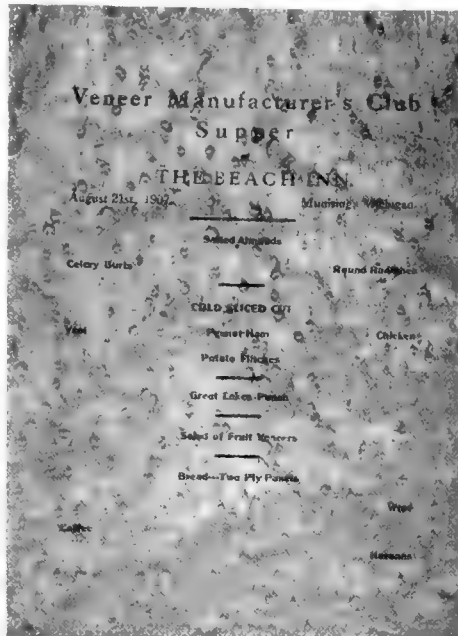
The South African Export Gazette says that there is a market in that country for increased sales of furniture. Last year's furniture requirements, exclusive of domestic ironmongery and earthenware, were valued at \$4,300,000, one-third of which represented the product of local factories and the remaining two-thirds importations from foreign countries. It is said to be admitted by South African manufacturers that in spite of the customs duty of 12 per cent on furniture from the United Kingdom and on that from foreign countries of 15 per cent, colonial goods are barely holding their own in competition with foreign makes.

It is stated that British furniture manufacturers have met with success in South Africa to a large extent owing to the way they pack their goods. The United Kingdom furnished nearly 78 per cent of the South African imports of furniture in 1906, Germany 4.61 per cent, the United States 8.66 per cent, and other countries 8.76 per cent. The value of the furniture sent from the United States last year was nearly \$250,000, while that of the United Kingdom was \$2,100,000. It is stated that what remains of the market to American manufacturers is very largely in roll-top desks and revolving office chairs, lines in which English firms are now offering keen competition.

In the matter of ordinary domestic furniture it is stated that the up-country Boers favor cheap Continental and American makes, which, imported in a "knock-down" condition, are quickly put together with the aid of glue and screws on arrival. There were \$270,000 worth of bedsteads imported into South Africa last year, of which the United States furnished about \$1,800 worth. Of billiard ware there were \$60,000 worth imported, of which the United States supplied \$2,000 worth. In picture frames the United States supplied one-fourth of the entire amount imported and one-fifth in value of the \$100,000 worth of school furniture, showing that there is a field open in South Africa if properly looked up. It is stated that the "knock-down" method of shipping goods followed by the British manufacturers is a triumph of ingenuity and helps to increase their business.

American Railway Mileage.

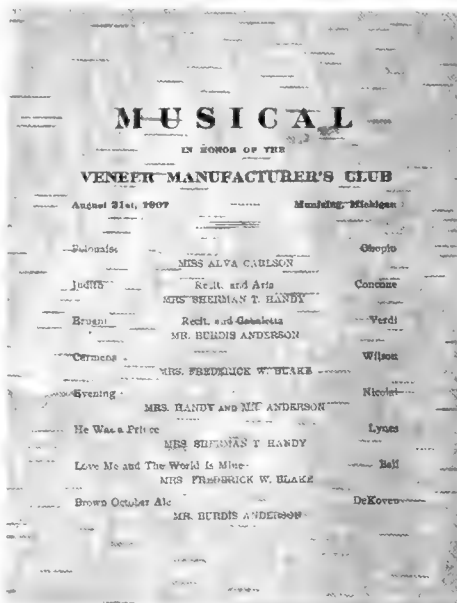
Statistics recently compiled by a German periodical published in the interests of railway science show that the mileage of railroads in the United States alone exceeds that of any other country in the world, and also that of all Europe. The United States consul at Eibenstein, in commenting upon this article, says that the total length of the railways of the world on January 1, 1906, according to its writer, was 563,771.7 miles, of which this country represents 215,713.39 miles and Europe only 192,247.52 miles. The total mileage of this continent is estimated to be more than half that of the entire world. Railway construction during the year 1905 added 12,524.33 miles to the world's total, 2,485.48 of which were in Europe alone, while Germany shows



MENU CARDS PRINTED ON BIRDSEYE MAPLE.

Baltimore, Md.; William Seiber, Central City, W. Va.; O. C. Lemke, Wausau, Wis.; S. B. Wadley, Nashville, Tenn.

Burdie Anderson of the Great Lakes Veneer Company acted as host, and the program which he arranged and carried out for the entertainment of the visitors was a delightful one. After the meeting they inspected the Great Lakes Veneer Company's plant and expressed them-



SOUVENIR PROGRAM PRINTED ON BIRCH BARK.

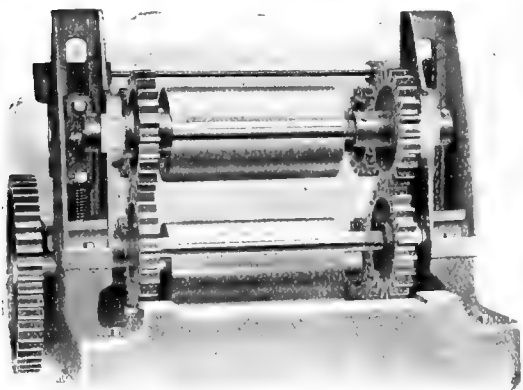
selves in flattering terms regarding its fine equipment and capable management.

A musicale was given for the veneer men and a few invited guests in the Beach Inn parlor; the unique program is herewith repro-

the comparatively largest increase, six times more than Great Britain. Considerable progress is now being made in building additional railways connecting German-African cotton and mining districts in the interior of Africa with the seacoast. The report estimates that the entire capital invested in the construction of the world's railroads amounted on January 1, 1906, to \$43,310,000,000.

New Ideas in Woodworking Machinery.

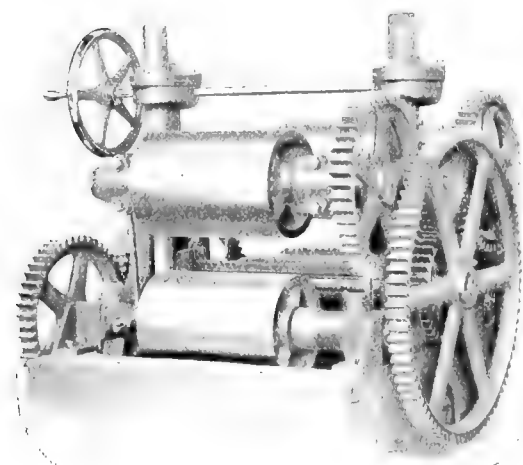
One of the most practical as well as interesting folders that has come to hand for a long time is "A Study in Feed Works Construction" as applied to sizers, matchers, moulders and surfacers. The development in this important part of woodworking machinery has been nothing short of remarkable, and we would call the



OLD FORM OF FEED ROLL DRIVE.

attention of our readers to the simplicity of this feed works arrangement. It would seem that manufacturers in all lines are working toward the simple rather than the complex in machine construction, and getting much better results than formerly.

We reproduce herewith illustrations of an old and a new idea. One shows the older method of feed-roll drive, nine small gears being used to drive two feed rolls. There is little difference in the approximate sizes of the rolls and



IMPROVED TYPE OF FEED ROLL DRIVE.

gears. The gear outside of the roll frame is called upon to stand the strain of the entire feed drive and the power to drive the top feed roll transmitted through the bottom roll, requiring double duty of the outside gear. These have been called double driven feed rolls, but in reality they are only "half driven." This feed roll drive might be likened to the past generation of bicycles with small gears and

very low speed. When bicycles were first introduced we thought little of speed or wear and tear on gears, but as their use became more general the smaller gears were thrown out and larger ones substituted, because the demand was for more speed and less strain. The reason for this is obvious. The wear on the smaller gears and chain drive was terrific because of the great number of revolutions necessary to cover a certain distance. The same principle is followed out in the small gear construction, and the great number of revolutions of one tooth against another, the strain of the feed rolls, all serve to shorten the life of the gear.

Many users of machinery expect small gears to stand up under a feed of a hundred feet per minute. They may for a while, but the high tooth pressure shortens the life of the gear, and when one tooth breaks the gear is of no value.

There are few points of the old construction in the second illustration. The most noticeable feature is the size of the gears and their increase in diameter over the rolls. Eight gears drive four feed rolls, each ten-inch roll being driven by a gear almost double the size of the roll itself. This not only increases the power of the roll, but greatly decreases the pressure upon the teeth of the gears. Some machines have one large gear and several very small ones, causing the tooth pressure to be extremely high and necessitating the changing of the small gears several times before the large gear wears out. However, large gears are used where power is needed, and the tooth pressure is reduced to the minimum.

Just as manufacturers developed speed and strength in a bicycle by doubling the size of the gears, so the speed and strength of this feed roll drive has been increased. The gears are broad-faced, the weight is well distributed, and in the first illustration there are as many parts to weight and drive two feed rolls as are used in the later construction to drive four. This feed roll drive will give better results on stock run at a hundred feet per minute than on the other at fifty feet per minute. This is one of the features that makes it possible for the Berlin Machine Works to put out a flooring machine under a guarantee of a hundred feet per minute, which is advertised under an absolute guarantee.

This new method of feed roll construction is simpler, stronger, and will last longer than the old. It gives a machine greater efficiency and capacity than can be obtained by any other method. This new arrangement is found on all the Berlin sizers, planers, matchers, inside moulders and stationary bed double surfacers. Any one desiring a copy of "A Study in Feed Works Construction" will be sent one gladly if he will address this company at Beloit, Wis.

Glass for Poles.

An architect of Cassel, Germany, has been granted patents in his own and other European countries, as well as in the United States, for an invention for manufacturing glass telegraph and telephone poles.

A stock company has been organized and a factory for the manufacture of glass poles has been built at Grossalmerode, a town near Cassel. The glass mass of which the poles are made is strengthened by interlacing and intertwining with strong wire threads.

One of the principal advantages of these poles would be their use in tropical countries, where wooden poles are soon destroyed by the ravages of insects and where climatic influences are ruinous to wood. Their selling price has not been fixed, but the company is willing to accept about \$6 for a pole twenty-three feet long. The Imperial Post Department, which has control of the telegraph and telephone lines in Germany, has ordered the use of these glass poles on one of their tracts.

To Extend Use of Cypress Abroad.

A worthy mission has been undertaken by the Louisiana Red Cypress Company. Robert C. Irwin, an official of the company, has been

sent abroad to endeavor to increase the use of cypress in foreign countries. The result of this experiment will be of great importance to the cypress industry of the country. Mr. Irwin goes first to the British Isles to prepare the way for what the company confidently expects ultimately will be a big consumer of this wood, which has heretofore attracted but little attention.

Mr. Irwin, who has recently been appointed superintendent of the planing mill machinery for the company, in addition to the various other important duties he performs for the company, is just the person to undertake this important task, as he has an experience of years' standing and knows the ins and outs of cypress business from the felling of the trees to the marketing of the finished product.

The company is quite positive of success in this direction, as there is a field for cypress of no little moment. The tank and vat manufactories around Manchester, which represent the chief industry of that section, to mention one instance, if they appreciate the value of the wood for this purpose would be large purchasers of it. At present the Louisiana Red Cypress Company is represented abroad on a commission basis, but if this venture proves successful a regular bureau will be established, through which all its foreign business will be handled.

Hardwood Mill at Seattle.

The Ehrlich-Harrison Company of Seattle, Wash., will within a few days commence the construction of a new plant to cost \$150,000 for the manufacture of hardwoods. The plant, which will be the only one of its kind in the Northwest, is to be in operation early next year. E. A. Abbott, vice president of the company, is now in the Orient arranging for a constant supply of hardwoods in the log, to be used in manufacturing ship parts, pulleys and mill fittings. The first shipment of 1,500,000 feet of Japanese white oak in the log will arrive within a few days, and further shipments will follow at regular intervals.

Increase of Capacity.

The Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis has placed an order with the American Woodworking Machinery Company for an outfit which will double the existing capacity of its Memphis flooring plant. This apparatus will consist of edgers, planers and edge-matchers, and will be an exact duplicate of the present equipment of the factory. It is placed as a rush order to take care of the rapidly growing business of the concern, and it is expected that the new machinery will be in position and operation within thirty days. This addition to the company's facilities will give it the largest capacity of any flooring plant in the country.

Miscellaneous Notes.

An issue of \$5,000 preferred stock has been made by the Lee Veneer Company of Lexington, N. C., for the purpose of covering the expense of installing a new rotary machine. The company members of this concern are constantly planning to augment their facilities to take care of their rapidly growing business.

already has a very complete line of machinery at its plant, but the progressive and energetic

The Frost Veneer Seating Company, Newport, Vt., is building a two-story warehouse 180x40 feet in dimensions for storing its finished product.

Fire at the operations of the Michigan Veneer Company at Alpena, Mich., destroyed the company's excelsior mill and considerable unmanufactured stock. The loss is estimated at \$12,000. The mill will be rebuilt shortly.

The Houston Hoop and Handle Company has been incorporated at Houston, Tex., to manufacture barrel hoops and broom handles, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company has purchased the necessary machinery for its plant, which will have a daily capacity of 15,000 hoops and 2,000 handles. Elm and gum lumber will be the material used. The company has a sawmill which will cut its own material.

Broom, hoe, rake and paint-brush handles will be manufactured by the Bedford Handle Com-

pany, recently organized with \$10,000 capital stock to operate at Bedford, Ind. The president of the concern is George M. Dodd and Boone Leonard is secretary and treasurer. The company has purchased a large tract of timber land to supply its timber requirements, which will be heavy, as about twenty-five machines of large capacity will be operated.

The Galloway-Pease Lumber Company of Johnson City recently purchased from the Bryan Lumber Company a tract of 1,300 acres of hardwood timber land situated near Cranberry, N. C. The tract will, it is estimated, cut about ten million feet and will be developed by the purchasers. Several circular mills will be installed at once.

The United States consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, reports that during the past two years the lumber business has been prosperous in Costa Rica, and a number of sawmills have been built. Many kinds of timber grow there, including mahogany, dyewoods, rosewood and cedar, the latter being extensively used in building. Much of the valuable timber is inaccessible owing to lack of roads. Could land be obtained adjoining or near the railroad a good opening is afforded for the manufacture of lumber. Prices for land near the railroad vary from \$50 to \$75 a manzana (about one and three-quarter acres). At a distance away prices are lower, but the expense of marketing the timber is much greater.

A small blaze at Huntsville, Ala., originating from sparks from an emery wheel, caused a loss of \$300 in the Consolidated Handle Factory.

Mrs. Alice Webb, known as the Texas tobacco queen, has purchased 122,000 acres of coal and hardwood timber lands in Rowan and Morgan counties, Kentucky, for \$1,250,000. J. Strickland and W. R. Briggs of New York negotiated the deal. The lands adjoin the coal properties belonging to the Frick interests.

A new factory for the manufacture of wagons and sleighs is in prospect for Lansing, Mich. J. W. Paterson will remove his plant from Holly to the former city, and a new company capitalized at \$100,000 will be organized.

The Gonave Island Development Company has been incorporated at Plainfield, N. J., to trade in precious woods found on the island of La Gonave, Haiti; the concern is capitalized at \$125,000 and the incorporators are Charles W. Russel, G. H. Werner and H. O. Hance.

M. J. Mobley is opening up a handle factory in Washington C. H., O. He also operates one at Xenia.

Incorporation papers have been filed by the Culver Tie and Timber Company of Mobile, Ala., the objects of the new concern being to buy, sell and own lands and timber rights and to manufacture ties, timber, lumber and conduct a logging business. The authorized capital is \$100,000. Horace T. Culver is president, C. L. Nabers vice president and W. M. Culver secretary.

M. Lawlis of Hugo, Okla., a well-known Indian Territory lumberman, recently sold to the American Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis 5,000,000 feet of lumber at an average of \$35 per thousand.

The Burma forest department disposed of 6,886 tons of teak timber at its depots in the Pinyin division during the last of May and first of June at unusually high prices. While in Berlin recently the king of Siam stated that Americans who had established sawmills in his country and begun exportation of teakwood are doing well. The king is negotiating with other Americans regarding new industrial enterprises in which his people cannot be sufficiently interested to invest their money.

Articles of incorporation of the Clark-Gay Manufacturing Company of Little Rock, Ark., have been filed. The company will make wagon hubs, spokes and other wood stock and is capitalized at \$80,000.

The Capitol Veneer Company, 1541 Lewis street, Indianapolis, suffered a loss of \$10,000

recently through the dropping of a lighted candle upon a pile of sawdust. Clearing away the debris has begun and the company will rebuild.

The Atwood Lumber and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, with the F. Weyerhaeuser Company and George A. Atwood as the sole stockholders. The capital stock is \$200,000. The company owns 300,000,000 feet of timber in Price, Sawyer and Iron counties, about three-fourths of which is hemlock and the remainder hardwoods. Plans have been perfected for the erection of mills and factories and work on their construction will commence early in January. A hardwood mill with an annual capacity of 12,000,000 feet will be established. The location for the plants has not been decided upon as yet, but it will probably be somewhere on the Wisconsin Central between Ashland and Abbottsford.

The Circle Bending Company, Pine Bush, N. Y., has been incorporated by George E. Decker, W. J. Ward, Agnes J. Ward and J. Erskine Ward. The company has a plant with a capacity of 2,500 feet per day, equipped with a bending machine, planer, rip saw, boring machine, etc. Oak and hickory rims are the principal output and enough orders have been closed to keep the plant in operation for six months.

The Evansville (Ind.) Veneer Company is soon to receive its first shipment of mahogany logs from Africa. They were shipped to England first and then consigned to Portland, Me., from whence they are en route to Evansville. The value of the logs is about \$3,000, and they are said to be of a fine species and very large. The company will use them for veneer work.

A big cargo of mahogany and cedar was brought to Boston within the month from Central American points. There were 869 cedar logs and 11,894 mahogany, all consigned to the George D. Emery Company.

A Swedish engineer has invented a new method for the utilization of sawdust whereby it may be finely ground and mixed with colors and a binding material, then hydraulically treated and employed for many purposes as a substitute for other building material. It is said to be desirable for making furniture, ship fittings, etc., and a large factory will be built in Sweden to produce the new commodity.

A dispatch from a Sydney (Australia) newspaper says an experimental shipment of 2,250,000 feet of Japanese timber has arrived there, and other shipments are to follow, and that a lumber firm says the cargo of Hokkaido pine, of which about 800,000 feet were discharged at Sydney and 1,500,000 feet in Melbourne, cost \$2.68 per 100 superficial feet c. l. f. Sydney for ship quantities.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

E. F. Dodge of the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company has returned from a southern trip.

William J. Wagstaff of Oshkosh, Wis., was a Chicago visitor recently.

M. S. McCullom, representative of Schultz Bros. in Roanoke, Va., visited the home office this week.

W. W. Mitchell of Cadillac, Mich., head of the large lumber interests which bear his name, was in the city a few days ago.

J. E. Meadows, Memphis manager for the Advance Lumber Company, of Cleveland, called at the Record office Sept. 6.

L. L. Skillman of the Skillman Lumber Company of Grand Rapids called at the Record office Sept. 7. He reports that trade in his city is excellent.

The Chicago Association of Commerce has decided to mark the site where Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet first set foot on

titles. It is not a very high-grade timber, being of poor quality and full of knots.

Samples of wood for lead pencils grown in the Philippines are on the way to this country and certain New York capitalists have become greatly interested over the report that they will be found durable and in every way available for that purpose as a substitute for cedar.

The sawmill of the Lathrop-Hatton Lumber Company at Riverside, Ala., was destroyed by fire September 2 with a loss of \$50,000, partially insured.

Greenwood, Miss., is becoming quite a lumber town of late. Three new manufacturing plants are being erected there and three more are negotiating for sites. Nash & Dunn are erecting a new stave factory, and it will have a daily capacity of 5,000 finished staves, with dry kiln and finishing plant. W. S. Dundas is building a mill in which he will manufacture persimmon, hickory and oak dimension stock. Ropp, Whaley & Ropp, manufacturers of hardwood lumber, are also building a plant.

E. R. Buchanan of Lorain, O., has just purchased a tract of timber in the Little Kanawha valley of West Virginia which will cut from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet of hemlock, oak, poplar and other hardwoods, which he will manufacture into lumber.

The American Veneer Company has already begun work upon its buildings at Fort Smith, Ark.

The spoke and hub factory at Mt. Carmel, Ill., recently destroyed by fire, will probably be rebuilt. About 100 men were employed.

The Virginia Land and Improvement Company of Williamsburg, Va., which owns a 5,000-acre tract in New Kent county, is about to build a large veneer factory at Boulevard, employing from forty to fifty men.

The Pugh pipe factory of Louisiana, Mo., made and shipped 316,000 pipes the past year from hickory poles.

The Crescent Lumber Company, with offices at Marietta, O., will on September 15 begin operating its new mill near Clay, W. Va. The equipment consists of an eight-foot Giddings & Lewis handmill, two steam skidding outfits, American log loader, etc. The company has just completed eight miles of three-foot gauge railroad to connect with the Buffalo Creek & Gaulley road.

Hartwell Brothers of Chicago Heights, Ill., large manufacturers of handles, are operating a modern mill and shaving shop recently established at Mammoth Springs, Ark., manufacturing their handshaved ax-handles, which are made from the best second-growth hickory. The plant is operated under the title of the Mammoth Springs Handle Works.

Chicago soil, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. Historical documents and traditions indicate this spot to be on the bank of the Chicago river, just south of Blue Island avenue, and the city has donated a site for the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the event. C. L. Willey, the prominent manufacturer and importer of mahogany and other precious woods, has generously donated a handsome mahogany cross, which will be erected late in September—that being the month, in 1673, when the two great explorers first landed. The cross will be fourteen feet in height and twelve inches thick. Dedication services will be held and a committee, consisting of T. E. Wilder, H. L. Green, Granger Farwell, J. E. Kehoe and E. L. Kimbark, has been appointed to arrange a program.

Miss Mary E. Brown, daughter of John P. Brown, editor of *Arboreticulture*, Connersville, Ind., died at her father's home last month.

Miss Brown was a brilliant woman and one who made her life well worth living. She was an expert nurse, and served several years as a medical missionary at Korea; not the least of her noble efforts was extended in the cause of tree planting, which she did much to promote, both in this country and in the Orient.

E. W. Pratt Jr. of the Pratt-Worthington Company, Crofton, Ky., was a Chicago visitor on August 29.

W. A. Gilchrist of the Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, was in Chicago week before last and favored the RECORD with a call.

E. F. Beugler, superintendent of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company at Buffalo, N. Y., sailed from Quebec, July 26, for England and the Continent. Mr. Beugler was accompanied by his wife; they will spend some time abroad.

C. G. Powell of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., was in the city last week in conference with Manager McMullen of his local office, and sizing up Chicago hardwood conditions.

F. D. Robertson of the Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company, the new Memphis hardwood house, was in the city last week.

W. E. Bonesteel, secretary of the Worden Tool Company, Cleveland, O., was a visitor with the local trade during the past few days.

J. W. Thompson of Memphis called upon Chicago friends in the hardwood trade September 5.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, spent several days last week among the Wisconsin trade.

W. W. Cummer of Jacksonville, Fla., has been in Chicago for several days in attendance at the sick bed of his brother-in-law, D. F. Diggins of Cadillac, Mich., who is at the Presbyterian Hospital. F. A. Diggins has been in town several times of late, on the same errand.

Boston.

The lumber yard of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, Boston, has again been visited by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$25,000 to \$30,000. The fire was largely confined to a shed containing hard pine.

George H. Davenport of the Davenport-Peters Company, Boston, recently returned from a European trip and since his return has been stopping at Bar Harbor, Me.

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association the resignation of W. C. B. Robbins as secretary was accepted and F. W. Page was elected in his stead. Mr. Robbins has retired from the lumber business to enter an entirely new field.

Henry McDowell of the Davenport-Peters Company returned about two weeks ago from a two months' trip abroad.

Among the recent visitors from the South was N. F. Amours of Atlanta, Ga.

D. D. Nellis and H. J. Amos of Nellis, Amos & Swift, Utica, N. Y., recently visited their new Boston office, which is in charge of Frank J. Orent.

C. P. Chase & Co., Springfield, Mass., are making plans to move to Brightwood, where they have purchased 100,000 feet of land. They will erect several sheds, a planing and finishing mill.

Charles S. Wentworth of Charles S. Wentworth & Co., Boston, recently returned from a trip to New Brunswick.

The W. A. Fuller Lumber Company of Leominster, Mass., has again offered prizes to the leading pupils in manual training in the public schools of Leominster.

William H. Sawyer of the W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, Worcester, Mass., who has been making a trip through Oregon and Washington, has returned.

William Curtis of William Curtis' Sons Company, Roxbury, is now traveling along the Pacific Coast in company with Mrs. Curtis.

M. W. Hart has been spending the week ends during the summer in Maine. Mr. Hart states that while the demand for hardwood is not

active, he is doing a very satisfactory business and looks for a good fall demand.

John K. Ordway, one of the best known lumber salesmen in Boston, died at his home in Dorchester, Aug. 26, after an illness of about fourteen months. Mr. Ordway was 55 years of age and is survived by a widow and three children. Mr. Ordway for the past fourteen years had been connected with the Atlantic Lumber Company. His competitors in business were his friends. The funeral was largely attended by members of the trade from all parts of New England.

New York.

E. J. Marsh, secretary of the Sea Coast Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned with his family from a vacation in Quebec, Canada. During his stay there he visited the extensive operations of Price Bros. Company, Ltd., for which his company is selling agent in the States.

Secretary E. F. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway, is back from a vacation spent in cruising in the northern waters of the Hudson River.

M. J. E. Hoban of the Hoban & Curtis Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, is spending a brief vacation automobilizing.

G. G. Barr of Beecher & Barr, Pottsville, Pa., and of the Tennessee Lumber & Manufacturing Company, hardwood manufacturers of Pottsville, spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business.

Frank R. Whiting of the Janney-Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, and the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Abingdon, Va., spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business. The plants of the company at Abingdon and Judson are running full time on a good run of business, and he looks for a good fall trade.

Sam E. Barr, well known hardwood wholesaler in the Flatiron building, is well satisfied with hardwood conditions. He finds trade very fair for this season of the year and with excellent connections at sources of supply is doing an increasing business in the local trade.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Brooklyn Cedar Ware Works, with factory at 391-397 Leonard street and office at 97 Warren street, New York. There are a large number of lumber creditors. The liabilities are stated to aggregate \$14,000, with assets not as yet scheduled. The company was established in 1893 and was a New York state corporation with a capital of \$40,000. The officers were, president, E. L. Golden, and secretary and treasurer, Alfred H. Golden.

Richard W. Price, Price & Heald, Baltimore, spent several days here last week renewing acquaintances in the trade while on his way home from a vacation spent with Mrs. Price in Portland, Me.

The large piano and coffin factory of J. & J. W. Stolz, 420-426 West One Hundred and Sixth street, Manhattan, was damaged by fire on August 19, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

John N. Scatterd of Scatterd & Son, leading hardwood wholesalers of Buffalo, was a recent New York visitor. He expressed himself optimistically as regards the fall trade. Mr. Scatterd had just recovered from an automobile accident, and his friends were congratulating him upon his recovery. R. C. Scatterd of the New York & Batavia Woodworking Company, Batavia, N. Y., met his brother while here.

C. W. Manning, 66 Broad street, has just returned from an extensive business trip in western New York and reports the hardwood trade in very fair shape.

J. C. Turner of the J. C. Turner Lumber Company, 1123 Broadway, has just returned from a several weeks' tour of the West and Pacific coast, on which he was accompanied by his family, his itinerary including Yellowstone Park, points of interest in British Columbia

and along the coast. On his return he states that he found the cypress trade to be in very fair shape for this season of the year.

W. W. Lockwood, manager of the local office of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from an extended trip to Nova Scotia, where he visited the mill and operations of the Anthony Lumber Company at South Maitland, which is controlled by his company and the output of which they will handle in the local trade. The fine new plant recently installed has begun operations and the mill is already accumulating some choice stocks for the eastern markets.

J. M. Vosburgh of Bemis & Vosburgh, Pittsburg, Pa., spent several days in town last week in consultation with W. W. Powell, Jr., at the local office of the firm, 12 Broadway.

The local office of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co. has been removed from 18 Broadway to 1 Madison avenue, where the firm has leased commodious quarters.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of the Boice Lumber Company was a visitor in town last week in the interest of business. In referring to the business situation, Mr. Lloyd looks for a firm hardwood market for the balance of the year and believes that with the demand which seems assured there will be a marked scarcity in the most desirable items in hardwoods before January 1.

J. B. Ransom, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and head of the extensive hardwood interests of J. B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn., passed through the city last week en route home from a pleasure trip.

Philadelphia.

The Boice Lumber Company, after a good business during the summer, is now preparing for a heavy fall trade. C. E. Lloyd Jr., vice president and general manager, since his return from his vacation in the hills of Maine has made an inspection tour of the company's mill and yards. The company has been stocking its yards at Norfolk, Va., where it has every facility for seasoning. It also fortunately has excellent connections with the railroads, consequently will not be inconvenienced by the car shortage. Mr. Lloyd reports stocks in good shape and ready to be shipped at almost a moment's notice.

The W. W. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., opened an eastern office at 1402 Land Title building, this city, August 1, which is in charge of R. L. Gilliam, assistant sales manager, a thoroughly experienced lumberman, who has been located for the last five years at the home office. The local branch will control the territory of Pennsylvania, New England and New York, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Gilliam states that his company has now eighteen mills, situated respectively in Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and that its output will exceed 100,000,000 feet of hardwoods, white pine and hemlock.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company has proved one of the most successful concerns of its kind in the country. Justin Peters, manager, reports business to have exceeded all expectations so far this year. If the present prosperity of the company continues the amount of business written up for 1907 will make this the banner year.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company, as usual, is among the prosperous concerns. The personnel of the company is again in harness and anticipates good fall trading. Frederick C. Righter is making a stock-hunting tour through West Virginia.

The Codling-McEwen Lumber Company reports business moving along smoothly. Frank B. Codling recently made a trip through the Pennsylvania, New York and upper New Jersey districts, where he gathered in some desirable or-

ders. Mr. Codling reports his mill at Azalea, N. C., working steadily. The company is making a specialty of one-inch oak dimension stock.

The Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company reports business moving fairly well. Mr. Fleck has just returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he enjoyed a short respite from business cares. He regards the business outlook very promising, the only bugbear being the car shortage at the mill.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. have experienced no falling behind in their business during the summer; everything has been satisfactory. R. W. Wistar has just returned from the Pocono mountains, where he sought a much-needed rest. T. N. Nixon of this firm is on a selling trip through the Lehigh valley district and is sending in some good orders. J. W. Anderson is making a like trip through Canada.

W. H. Fritz & Co. are pleased with the trade situation. W. H. Fritz indulged in a most enjoyable trip to Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda, N. Y., this summer, and Elwood B. Hayman rusticated for a time in Ithaca, N. Y., and surrounding country. Mr. Fritz is now making a business trip through New York.

The Rumbarger Lumber Company reports many inquiries and good orders coming in, consequently is pleased with the future outlook. John J. Rumbarger has been working like a Trojan for the success of the convention of Hoo-Hoos to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., September 9, 10 and 11. He has spent the summer with his family at Ridley Park, Pa., but is at present enjoying a short sojourn at Atlantic City.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were J. W. Byrd of the J. W. Byrd Lumber Company, Thomasville, Ga.; Valentine Luppert of Butler, Tenn., and Jacob Eisenberger, superintendent of the Evergreen Lumber Company, Evergreen, N. C.

Wilson H. Lear reports business excellent in every way and the month of August the best he has ever had. He is rushing the work of establishing his new yard at East Girard avenue and Fletcher street, as he is much in need of the extra space. Mr. Lear takes great pride in telling of the work accomplished by H. F. Thompson, one of his inspectors, who it seems has broken the record for quick inspection work. According to showing Mr. Thompson counted and inspected in 148 hours 873,276 feet of cypress; in one day alone he covered 74,121 feet of 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4, a dexterity certainly with which few would care to compete.

Sheip & Vandegrift report business good in all departments, their only drawback being a scarcity of expert labor. Jerome H. Sheip recently returned from his vacation in the Adirondack mountains and Big Moose lake. Asa W. Vandegrift sojourned for awhile at Eagles Mere, Pa.

The Philadelphia Veneer and Lumber Company is very busy both at its mill and in the wholesale line. F. Goodhue Jr. of this concern recently made an extended trip through eastern Pennsylvania and New England, where he gathered a good bunch of orders. He is now on a selling trip in New York. This company has recently obtained a desirable lot of chestnut which it finds is a good seller.

Officials of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, having pronounced the experiment made by the United States government to prevent the decay of mine timber a complete success, has decided to at once adopt the method. Timber chemically treated by experts of the government at the Silver Creek colliery a year ago was found in excellent condition, while other timber similarly situated but not treated was found in an advanced state of decay.

The furniture factory owned by the Union Furniture Company of McClure, Pa., with contents, was destroyed by fire August 27; loss, \$20,000.

The Aldan Supply Company's planing mill and sash factory at Chester, Pa., were destroyed by fire August 27. The loss is estimated at \$6,500.

The toy and wood novelty factory of A. Schoenhut Company, Trenton avenue and Adams street, this city, was visited by fire August 19. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

A five-story-and-basement reinforced concrete building is to be erected on Fifth street below Locust, which when finished will be occupied by Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, extensive chair manufacturers, who have taken a lease for same at \$26,000 per annum.

The lumber yard at Manheim and Green streets belonging to James R. Gates was recently sold to Frank D. Williams for \$21,000.

Upon the petition of Delaney & Co. and Kensington National bank, with claims for \$1,567.29 and \$13,500 respectively, William W. Price has been appointed receiver of the Ebert Furniture Company, which has been compelled to temporarily suspend business owing to lack of ready funds. The aggregate liabilities consist of unpaid bills \$10,356.22 and notes coming due \$36,551.01.

The Lovelady Lumber Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J., by J. Gibson McIlvain and his associates in the firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. of this city, to develop a tract of timber acquired last year on Lovelady creek in Virginia. The capital of the new corporation is \$15,000 and the incorporators are J. Gibson McIlvain, Hugh McIlvain and J. Gibson McIlvain Sr. The timber on the property consists principally of oak, chestnut and poplar. The product of the Lovelady Lumber Company will be handled by J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. of Philadelphia.

Baltimore.

The last quarterly meeting of the Lumber Exchange under the presidency of William M. Burgan was held at the Merchants' Club, September 2. Perhaps the principal subject to come up for discussion was the reservation of wharf space on the new docks for the lumber trade. The subject was brought up on a question of L. H. Gwaltney of the American Lumber Company, who wanted to know what was being done to keep the claims of the lumber trade before the municipal authorities. He stated that if the securing of the reservation on pier No. 6 was made a matter of competition he was very much afraid that the lumbermen could not offer as much as other interests, steamboat companies, for instance. It behooved the members of the trade to impress the proper officials with the importance of the lumber business to the city, he said, as work on pier 6 would be commenced within the year. A motion was adopted authorizing the president to appoint a committee with instructions to investigate and report at some future meeting.

The matter of appointing a salaried secretary came up next and elicited considerable discussion. E. P. Gill, as chairman of the special committee, reported in favor of this step, but declared that the committee was without means and that until these were provided nothing could be done. The exchange resolved to continue the committee, which is expected to report favorably on the proposition at the annual meeting in December. If it is necessary, in order to provide the money for a paid secretary, to raise the dues, which would necessitate an amendment to the by-laws, a resolution will be offered at the next meeting to authorize the change. Several matters relating to the inspection of lumber under the authority of the exchange were discussed, after which the members adjourned to the dining hall, where an excellent dinner was served.

The campaign in favor of John L. Alcock of John L. Alcock & Co. of this city for snark of the universe, which was started about two weeks ago, is progressing to the satisfaction of those in charge. Maurice W. Wiley, chairman of the campaign committee, has been in communication with many Hoo-Hoo, and says that he has received flattering assurances of support.

The campaign committee will go down to Atlantic City next Saturday to secure headquarters and make other preparations to get the Alcock boom under way by the time the delegates to the annual concatenation arrive.

R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company returned last week from a trip to North Carolina, South Carolina and eastern Tennessee, where he went to look over general conditions. He also had under consideration arrangements with capitalists for various rights on the properties of his company. He found the mills busy, as a rule, and an optimistic feeling among the manufacturers.

M. S. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co. has gone on a trip to Mobile, Ala., where the company has a mill in operation. He will give attention to the work there and will also look around among other plants, studying trade conditions and getting information as to the supply of lumber.

Richard W. Price of Price & Heald, who spent a vacation in Maine, is back at his desk once more. He had an excellent time and made large gains in energy.

Holger A. Koppel, a hardwood exporter here, with offices in the Carroll building, Baltimore and Light streets, and Danish vice-consul, has returned from a trip home to Copenhagen, where he went to visit his parents after an absence of three years.

Pittsburg.

The Parkersburg Lumber Company is a new West Virginia corporation, with offices at Parkersburg. Its officials are C. B. Barnes, J. F. Ritchie, W. N. Engle and E. F. Hartley of Fairmont, W. Va. It has a capital of \$25,000 and will do a general hardwood business.

President George W. Haynar of the Reliance Lumber Company is taking two weeks off in the Northwest. His partner, H. W. Henninger, looks for a brisk fall trade in hardwoods. The company is getting into the market in good form this fall and will have some splendid hardwood connections.

President L. L. Satler of the L. L. Satler Lumber Company fears no break in prices. He says that his company is booked up with orders that will keep it busy until January 1 at its big plant at Blackstone, Va.

William R. Cornelius, who resigned as sales manager of the J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company in August, has started under his own name as a lumber wholesaler in the Bessemer building in Pittsburg. His three years' connection with the Moorhead company gave him a large acquaintance among the right kind of firms and mill men and showed his ability to make good. He is down in West Virginia now lining up some good hardwood connections.

W. M. Gillespie is back from Buffalo, Charleston and other lumber centers, where he has been journeying of late. He is satisfied that things are in better shape than a month ago and looks for a pretty satisfactory trade in hardwoods this fall.

The Linehan Lumber Company is not disposed to see any blue side in the present hardwood market. They quote prices, terms and general conditions throughout this section, as well as at the hardwood mills, to back up their position, and believe that the hardwood wholesaler with good dry stock has nothing to fear. The company rolled up one of the biggest summer records ever made in hardwood in this city.

The McDonald Lumber Company, which recently opened a Pittsburg office in the Bessemer building, reports that hardwood trade has steadily increased and it is now cutting 60,000 feet of lumber a day at its mill on the Western Maryland railroad thirty miles from Elkins, W. Va. Mr. McDonald notes a very good call from the Elkins yards, due to the big building boom in that section now.

The Mead & Speer Company reports prices of hardwoods uniformly firm. It is doing a good business in chestnut for boxing and coffin making and also has a brisk trade in shingles.

It will take at least three months for the Curll & Lytle Lumber Company to catch up with its orders for poplar. For the past two years there has been hardly a month when this company was "caught up" on its poplar orders, and it is getting a steady run of trade in this line that permits of no let-up in operations at its mills.

The Kaul & Hall Lumber Company shipped 3,000 cords of wood to the tanneries at Rolfe, Lock Haven and Mt. Jewitt last month. Fred Wilmarth & Sons, who handle the output of the plant at St. Mary's, Pa., do not find any sag in hardwood prices and are booking some nice orders to start the fall market.

J. F. Henderson of the Henderson Lumber Company notes a disposition on the part of the mining companies to buy often and get large orders of late. Throughout western Pennsylvania this company has a large trade in all kinds of mine stock and it has lately taken some of the best orders it has had for a year. August beat all records for that month both in shipments and actual cash business, which speaks well for the spirit of hustle which pervades the firm's handsome offices in the new Commonwealth skyscraper.

President Dombhoff of the Acorn Lumber Company announces that he will soon have a fine connection with mills in northern Pennsylvania. He is already well supplied with West Virginia stock in addition to having one of the best yellow pine agencies in Pittsburgh.

The J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company is pushing things at its Pennsylvania mills and is putting out a splendid lot of hardwood from its Pittsburgh office. It has lately added more salesmen and is planning to work the Pittsburgh district to a finish.

The Advance Lumber Company, through its Pittsburgh manager, C. G. McCoy, reports a very good month's business in August. Its city trade has kept up the past summer much better than the average firm's, owing chiefly to the fact that there are few wholesalers who are so thoroughly versed in Pittsburgh wants and how to meet them as Mr. McCoy. His specialty in inquiries lately has been railway ties, and the company is taking some good business along this line.

Manager S. A. Seaman of the C. P. Caughey Lumber Company says that he is sold up to October 1 on white oak and that prices are getting back to their old form. With his western Pennsylvania connections he is able to get as fine a quality of white oak as comes into this market.

The newly organized Vigilant Lumber Company is doing well. It will have permanent offices shortly and is getting some desirable connections.

Secretary J. H. Henderson of the Kendall Lumber Company has gone to the Crellin (Md.) mill to look over operations with S. A. Kendall. Last month the Kendalls shipped over 2,000,000 feet from this one mill. In all its August shipments totaled over 4,500,000 feet, the best August in its record.

General Manager J. N. Woollett of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company reports hardwood conditions in fine shape. Prices are firm and the demand is ahead of that of a year ago. An instance of how well it pays to stock up a long time ahead with desirable lumber is furnished in an order booked by Mr. Woollett this week for 1,000,000 feet of cottonwood to be furnished from Arkansas. Over a year ago Mr. Woollett went scouting in the Southwest and contracted for an enormous quantity of cottonwood, which has played good service ever since.

Howard C. Cook of Johnstown, Pa., has contracted to supply 25,000 ties for the Southern Cambria Railway Company of this state. This is one of a dozen good tie orders that have been placed recently by Pennsylvania railroads and street railway companies and shows that the fall demand is going to be excellent. Proof

of this is furnished in the offer of a prominent tie man of Pittsburgh to buy 300,000 ties off from a certain piece of timber in West Virginia at 50 cents each at the track.

The Pittsburgh Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under the active management of Secretary Carl Vandervoort, is piling up a splendid lot of business for a first year. During its six months in business it has had no losses. The company works along the same lines as other large mutuals and is on the best of terms with the leading companies in this country.

Buffalo.

At this time there is little doing in the line of personal news. The outings of the various bodies are over, but when the hardwood lumbermen get uneasy they get into their automobiles and with family and friends hie themselves away for a rest and change. Just now the dealers are about all home, but the Hoo-Hoo annual will claim quite a number of them in a few days. The attendance from here will not be large, but it will be quite representative.

Hugh McLean has taken his annual fall outing on the family preserve on the upper Ottawa and is back at business again. All the mills of the company are running at a good rate, but the office still complains of a scarcity of oak lumber.

G. Elias & Bro. will come into their own now, with the canal break mended, so that their stranded canal cargoes of lumber can move. G. Elias, president of the Hardwood Exchange, does not expect to resume meetings till late this month.

The yard of F. W. Vetter seems to bear out his late remark that he is getting his share of lumber, and the activity in loading out shows that he is also up with the others in sales.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is carrying a big yard full of stock and it believes in the future of the trade, so there is more stock coming in right along, the greater part of it oak, though there is a good showing of other woods.

J. F. Knox is in full fighting trim again after his late tussle with malaria and is off to the mills of Beyer, Knox & Co. at Pascola, Mo., running the mills there. Oak is the chief product.

O. E. Yeager may not take in the Hoo-Hoo annual, as he has lately made the trip. He has stuck to business well and is able to report two very big months for midsummer, with every prospect of more of the same sort of thing.

T. Sullivan & Co. will add considerably to their stock of lake hardwood this fall and the steady pounding of the Pacific coast route has turned out a good lot of Washington fir and spruce for the winter when cars stop running.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are handling a good lot of oak now and are still able to get what they want in the hardwood districts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, not to mention the usual amount of cherry, with some walnut.

After A. W. Kreinheder gets all there is out of the Hoo-Hoo annual he will cross into Tennessee and take in the mills and tall timbers of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company.

Scatcherd & Son are still finding that the chief difficulty with their trade is the scarcity of oak, in spite of the fact that their Memphis mills are running and every good lot of oak that offers is captured.

A. Miller is still catering largely to the city hardwood trade and is getting a big lot of all sorts of hardwood from both Canada and the South, including ash and cherry in quantity. The yard stock is large and excellent.

Bay City and Saginaw.

The fact that the lumber industry appears to have eased up a little compared with the early spring months will not restrict the output of logs and lumber during the fall and winter to any material extent. The regular

operators the year through usually run a little lighter force during the summer months. Wages range from \$28 to \$40 a month, and loggers state they are a little more easy than they were earlier in the season. Logging at best is going to be expensive and justify the existing high prices for lumber. With provisions so high, a crew of men will eat up a lot of money this winter, as woodsmen usually carry their appetites in their inside pockets. Frank Buell, the most extensive logger in Michigan, and probably in the Northwest, operating eight camps and employing 600 men, calculates that his men will eat up a pile of provisions that will make a bank account shiver. He will furnish 12,000,000 feet of logs to Bliss & Van Auker, 20,000,000 to the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 to Bousfield & Co., and small lots for other parties, making a total output of 50,000,000 feet in all.

The E. C. Hargraves mill is cutting out a lot of hardwood lumber for local concerns. Mr. Hargraves is spending much of his time in Mexico, where he is concerned in the most extensive lumber corporation in the world, which is building a sawmill of 600,000 feet daily capacity.

The Richardson mill at Bay City is nearing completion. It will be one of the most modern and completely equipped mills in the country and will be stocked the year through. Camps will be operated in Montmorency county and the logs brought by rail to the mill. The Michigan Central has constructed two spurs of three miles each from the Haakwood branch of the Mackinaw division to reach into 20,000,000 feet of timber which he is to lumber.

The new Keys & Warboys sawmill at Tower, the machinery for which was furnished by the M. Garland Manufacturing Company of Bay City, started operations September 5. The mill will cut about 40,000 feet a day.

Ross Bros. are running camps and trucking logs to their mill at Beaverton. They put a number of million feet of logs into the Tobacco river which are rafted down to their mill. The firm handles about 10,000,000 feet a year.

Seely & Phillips, who have operated a yard at Saginaw for several years, report a very good business. Members of the firm are also stockholders of the Diamond Lumber Company organized at Green Bay last winter, and which took over the sawmill of the Diamond Match Company at Green Bay. Mr. Phillips has removed to Green Bay and manages the affairs of the new company, which bought timber and is cutting hard and soft woods.

Edward Jones of southern Michigan has purchased a band sawmill outfit and will remove it to St. Ignace, where he has bought a site. He will manufacture hardwood largely and has perfected arrangements for a stock. The plant will cut 60,000 feet daily.

Grand Rapids.

W. F. McKnight, secretary and treasurer of the Northern Lumber Company of Birch, Mich., who was in the city recently, said to the HARDWOOD RECORD correspondent: "Business is good with us and lumber of all kinds is stronger, with the possible exception of hemlock and birch. Basswood, oak, ash and elm are all strong, also railroad ties and posts. Cedar poles have been a little off, but it is a little out of season for them. I look forward to a good year's business. All legitimate industries are prosperous."

G. M. Luce of Mobile, Ala., president of the Luce Furniture Company of this city, reached Grand Rapids Aug. 30, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Luce has large sawmill and timber interests in the South.

Two of the most prominent furniture buyers who visit this market, C. A. Brockway of the Wanamaker stores, Philadelphia and New York, and George F. Clingman of the Tobe Furniture

Company, Chicago, were in the city last week.

E. L. Crossman, salesman for the East Jordan Lumber Company, has resigned to accept a position with the Grand Rapids office of Bradstreet's.

The Grand Ledge Chair Company has an order for three carloads of oak and mahogany goods to go to Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The furniture goes by boat from New York and is sent boxed and in the knock-down.

The Pontiac Turning Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$16,000. A. L. Moore and Frank Lloyd of the company just returned from northern Michigan, where they bought half a million feet of hardwood timber, which will be used in the manufacture of ball bats and handles.

The Verity-Caswell Table Company of Portland, Mich., is building a large addition to its factory.

George H. Heimforth of Traverse City, who has bought several timber tracts on Little Beaver island, will erect a saw and shingle mill there.

F. S. Robbins, formerly of Big Rapids, and now president and treasurer of the Robbins Lumber Company, Rhinelander, Wis., writes as follows of the rebuilding of the company's extensive plant, which was burned about a year ago: "We are just completing a large factory and store house and dry kiln for the manufacture of rock maple and birch flooring. The flooring factory will occupy the first floor of a two-story cement building, 50x200 feet. It will be a three-machine mill with a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 feet a day. The dry kiln, a cement building, with a capacity of 100,000 feet, has a large cooling shed connected with it and the flooring mill. The warehouse for manufactured stock will be 190x76 feet. As you see, we will be equipped to handle a large business in this line. We have a good stock of flooring lumber on hand, also extensive acreage of very fine birch and maple timber to draw upon."

Reports from the upper peninsula indicate that railroad tie timber is growing scarce, with buyers eager for the output at steadily advancing prices. The Lake Superior region has long been an important source of supply and many millions of dollars' worth of ties have been shipped to various states, even as far distant as Mexico. Ten years ago the railroads could buy the best ties for 18 cents each, and today they are paying 65 cents for them.

The Muskegon Boiler Works has a contract to supply new equipment for the large mill to be erected at McKenna, Wash., 100 miles from Tacoma, by the Salsich Lumber Company of Star Lake, Wis. The company has cut out in Wisconsin.

Frank Kelley of the Kelley Lumber and Shingle Company, Traverse City, recently bought a Harrison touring car in this city, which figured in rather a spectacular fire on the streets of Big Rapids the night of Aug. 30 on the run home. When getting ready to run the car to the barn for the night the acetylene gas tank exploded, the machine caught fire and Mr. Kelley and his two companions were rather badly scorched in their attempts to extinguish the blaze. The city hose cart was brought out to subdue the fire and the machine was saved from total destruction. The car was insured and was shipped back to the Rapids for repairs.

Governor Warner has appointed the new Michigan Railway Commission, to take office Sept. 28, it being composed as follows: James Scully of Ionia, C. L. Glasgow of Nashville, who is the present railroad commissioner, and George H. Dickinson of Pontiac. Mr. Dickinson is the practical railroad man of the trio. The interests of shippers of the state rest very largely in the hands of this commission.

Indianapolis.

A loss of about \$10,000 was caused at the plant of the Capital Veneer Company in this city last month, when a frame building used for

manufacturing purposes was destroyed. The fire started in a pile of sawdust and a large stock of dry lumber, both finished and unfinished, was burned. Much of the machinery was ruined and it will be some time before the damage can be repaired.

It is believed that the freight question will be settled finally at a meeting that has been called for Oct. 12 by the Indiana Railroad Commission. At this meeting all freight rates will be taken up and discussed and it is not improbable that there will be a complete revision. Reports of discrimination, high rates, etc., have reached the commission so frequently that the members have decided to take up the question in an effort to settle it.

J. W. Dickerson of Chicago has purchased an interest in the Franklin Desk Company and will assume part of the duties as manager in the future. R. J. Mossop, who has been superintendent for some time, will devote his time to field work. It is announced that extensive improvements will be made in the plant at once.

George M. Lucas of Freetown has been given a contract by the commissioners of Jackson county for 5,000 feet of oak flooring, which will be used in the construction of a new bridge near Brownstown.

J. W. Buck, who was a lumber dealer in Indianapolis for about thirty years, was instantly killed at Webb, Miss., last month by falling timber. The body was returned to Indianapolis for burial. Mr. Buck had been engaged in business in Mississippi for some time and during his absence Mrs. Buck and daughter made their home in Chicago.

The New Albany Veneering Company, organized at New Albany a few days ago, will manufacture veneered and built-up stock. According to the articles of incorporation the company has a capital stock of \$100,000, which is held largely by W. A. McLean, E. V. Knight, L. M. Clapp and Henry E. Jewett, who have been elected directors.

The Evansville Veneer Company of Evansville has asked the Indiana Railroad Commission to fix a lumber rate for veneers not to be used for decorative purposes. The Indianapolis Freight Association holds that it can not consistently reduce the veneer rate to a lumber rate, hence the appeal was made to the commission.

The Southern Lumber Company has moved its offices from 932 State Life Building to 811 Pythian Building, where it has larger quarters.

C. D. Houghton of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company has returned from a three weeks' vacation at Asheville, N. C.

J. W. Hankins, formerly with the Dixie Lumber Company of St. Louis, is now chief clerk in the offices of the Robinson Lumber Company in this city.

The Indianapolis File and Cabinet Company has been organized and will locate in this city, manufacturing staple articles and novelties. William Gielow, H. A. W. Roesner and John Reagan hold the capital stock of \$15,000.

Frank Martin, a Manila lumber dealer, was killed at that place recently by being run down by a passenger train. A slight deafness prevented his hearing the approaching train. A widow and two children survive.

A wholesale merchants' board will be organized by the Commercial Club, and will include all wholesale concerns in the city who are represented in the club membership. Every effort will be made to induce outside dealers of every kind to patronize local concerns and missionary trips will be made frequently to different parts of the state.

Cincinnati.

The planing mill, the long lumber shed for the housing of finished material and hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber, the property of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company of Winton Place, were destroyed last week by a fire originating from some unknown cause, either in

the planing mill or one of the stacks of lumber not far from it. Lumber, buildings and machinery were destroyed at a total loss of \$100,000. The property of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, which is directly opposite the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company's yards, was threatened, but the firemen did yeoman service and kept the flames from that place. Seven carloads of lumber and sawdust, ready for shipment were ruined. Three of the cars destroyed contained quartered oak, and were billed for Chicago. The concern employs about 100 men and they will be put at work to clear up. M. B. Farrin is president of the company, and Chester F. Korn secretary and treasurer. Mr. Korn, when seen, said: "I cannot give you the exact loss, but it will not exceed \$125,000, and may not be more than \$100,000. There were destroyed about half a million feet of lumber—oak and southern hardwoods. I do not know what amount of insurance we carry, but I am inclined to believe that the loss will be pretty well covered. We will rebuild everything that was destroyed, and will also install practically all new machinery. Our business will not be sadly crippled, as we have still enough lumber on hand to furnish all orders that we have and what we anticipate, and by the time that our present supply of lumber runs down, we will be ready to turn out more, as by that time I think our planing mill will be completed. Several piles of lumber that were not totally destroyed, and some of which were 'heated and wetted,' will be sold as inferior stock, and the loss on that will not be so great."

The saw mill of the Cincinnati Floor Company, located at 256 Butler street, was visited by fire during the last two weeks. The blaze, however, was noticed before it gained much headway and was extinguished with a loss of only \$500, which is fully covered by insurance. The sawmill received all the damage, but fortunately no saws were damaged.

Another large fire visited Cincinnati last week and licked up over a million dollars' worth of property. This fire, it is alleged, originated in the stables of the E. Roberts Lumber Company, in the rear of the Eagle White Lead Company's plant. The flames spread to the White Lead Company's plant and, fanned by a northeastern wind and fed by oil, paint and dry timber, reached the Morrison & Snodgrass Lumber Company's yard. The fire destroyed a large quantity of lumber, together with the planing mills and a great deal of veneered stock and machinery. The loss sustained by the E. Roberts Lumber Company is estimated at about \$20,000, of which only a part is covered by insurance, while the Morrison & Snodgrass Lumber Company's loss will reach about \$100,000, which is also only partly covered by insurance. Both companies will rebuild their plants at once, making the new buildings as nearly fireproof as possible. Both companies were doing a good business and had many orders on file for delivery in the fall as well as for immediate delivery. These will be filled by the companies, as they will be able to secure the stock from local dealers. This is the second disastrous fire the Morrison & Snodgrass company has had within a few years.

Southern roads must make restitution to lumber dealers within a short time, according to a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In a communication to the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club the commission asked that organization to make report of claims, under the Supreme Court ruling, not satisfied. Cincinnati lumbermen claim the roads are showing no disposition to pay up, but that they are doing their best to bring about disputes between shippers and receivers as to which party should be the beneficiary of the restitution.

A chattel mortgage was given last week by the Cypress Lumber and Veneer Company to the Covington Savings Bank and Trust Company, as trustee for the creditors. The mort-

gage is given to secure a bond issue of \$975,000. There are to be 1,636 bonds, the first six for \$5,000 each, numbers 7 to 875 for \$1,000 each and from 875 to 1,636 for \$100 each, all bonds being dated July 15, 1907, and payable five years after date, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, which is payable every four months. The mortgage covers all the real estate and personal property belonging to the company which is located in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sheffield, Ala., Wardsville, La., Lumber City, Ga., Pikeville, Tenn., Clarefield, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., and Irvine, Ky.

R. E. Gilbert of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company, who assumes charge of the affairs of the company while Mr. Darling is away, has just returned from his summer vacation, which he spent at various places. He returned to the offices of the company in the Union Trust building looking hale and hearty and ready to do another eleven months' good work.

T. H. Smith, southern representative of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company, was in town recently and spent several days here visiting Cincinnati and its suburbs. He seemed very much impressed with the Queen City and stayed two days longer than he intended. Business with him in the South is very good, he said, and he looks for a booming fall trade.

B. F. Dulweber of John Dulweber & Co. has returned from a trip to the mountains, where he went to regain his health. He is now the picture of health and has again taken up active work.

John P. Hanna of the Wiborg & Hanna Company of North Fairmount has returned from a business trip through the South and Southwest. He considers the situation in the South highly satisfactory and anticipates a good fall trade, both in the South and in Cincinnati.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company has returned from his summer vacation to the lakes, where he said he had a delightful time. He has regained his strength and does not feel as though he had ever been ill. During his absence from the local offices Joseph Wehry was in charge. Incidentally Mr. Wehry is the proud father of a son that arrived some time ago.

W. C. Bell of W. C. Bell & Co. of Columbus, Miss., was here last week in search for desirable hardwoods, which were supplied him by the various dealers.

G. E. Williamson of the Iron Mountain Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md., was in town recently to get ideas on what is doing in the hardwood lines. He says that his mills are all busy and that he finds the lumber trade generally satisfactory.

William A. Sessoms of Bonifay, Fla., general manager of the Sessoms-Whitted Company, spent a few days in Cincinnati last week reviewing the hardwood situation. He returned to his place of business filled with good news from this point.

J. D. Farley of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company of New Orleans, whose home is in Dayton, Ky., has just returned from a vacation trip which he spent in Indiana, his birthplace. James Cowen of Schultz Brothers & Cowen of Chicago visited Cincinnati recently en route on a business trip through the South.

Thomas J. Moffett, president of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company, has returned from his three weeks' vacation trip to his old home in Indiana. Mr. Moffett is filled with good fish stories and is exploding one or more every day on his fellow comrades. One of his strongest stories is that he himself caught a big mud cat that weighed over 22 pounds. He said it was the largest one pulled out in the last two years—going some.

The next monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club will not be held until the first Monday in October. This will allow all the members time enough to straighten up matters and incidentally gather enough subjects to make the first fall meeting a hummer.

The month of August, as indicated by the figures of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, show that the lumber trade has improved over the same month last year. This year's receipts during that month numbered 8,480 cars, while the shipments also show a good gain, being 5,873 cars, as compared with the receipts of 7,249 cars last year and the shipment of 5,330 cars.

William A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte, Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company and J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company were the principal factors in the annual field day of the Newsboys' Protective Association. The trio did yeoman service to entertain the little merchants and their efforts were well appreciated by everyone.

William A. Bennett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, while standing around the sales book of the grain department, asserted: "Gee, you grain men are certainly making enough money; look at those high prices on corn, hay and oats." With that William McQuillan, in a joking way, said: "Put down four cars of rough lumber at 40 cents a foot." Bennett amusingly looked around and asked what the joke was. McQuillan said that it was a true sale, and then asked Bennett who was making the most money, the lumber merchants or the grain dealers. Bennett said the grain merchants, but McQuillan did not agree with him. Finally McQuillan said: "Well, we grain men make money occasionally, but you lumber dealers are continually getting big profits." The last one stung, and Bennett walked away smiling. He had a chance to get even with the grain men a few minutes later, when he called a meeting. All the grain men were busy at their respective tables. Bennett pounded several times with his gavel, but the grain dealers refused to acknowledge it. Bennett then said: "When you grain men are through figuring out how to make more money, get ready and I will hold a meeting." They all dropped their work and attended the meeting. Bennett then announced that he wanted every member of the Chamber of Commerce, no matter what his business was, to co-operate with him to make the National Hay Dealers' Association convention, which will be held here October 2 and 3, a great success. He said that he is depending on every member individually and hopes that they will stick by him. Bennett's good natured ways and strict business methods have gained him a multitude of friends, and should his name be mentioned for re-election, it is doubtful if the yellow ticket will put up a man against him.

The Arbenz Furniture Company of Chillicothe, O., has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$50,000 by F. C. Arbenz, Fred A. Arbenz, Carl H. Arbenz, Emma Arbenz and Robert W. Mauley.

President E. E. Shipley of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club has returned from a month's vacation trip to Long Island. During his stay in the East Mr. Shipley gained quite a reputation as a fisherman.

Several Cincinnati carriage and buggy manufacturers are interested in the National Association of Carriage Manufacturers, just organized at Indianapolis. The association takes its membership from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Carriage men of Ohio and adjoining states have made an advance of 10 per cent in prices on all kinds of vehicles produced by them.

Evansville.

The Frisco railroad has run surveys on both sides of the Ohio river from Evansville to Paducah, Ky., with the intention of bridging either at Evansville, Ind., or Metropolis, Ill. The supposition is that this road will obtain control of the Mobile, Kansas City & Jackson railroad and will then have the shortest through line

from Chicago to New Orleans. This will also open up a wonderful field of hardwood timber, and Evansville will be the natural point from which this lumber will be distributed. There is little question of this deal going through. This will also give this line a direct route from Evansville to Paducah and will give access to the southern part of Illinois, which it never had before.

The Henry Maley Lumber Company owns forty acres of land on the I. C. railroad and is going to build a saw, dimension and planing mill. This concern does its own towing and will bring logs up the river to the I. C. incline, where they will be loaded onto cars and hauled about three miles to the mill.

C. P. White & Co. of Booneville, Ind., are looking for a location on the Southern railway for the establishment of lumber yards. They will use Evansville as a distributing point.

The Fullerton-Bowersock Company has leased ground on the E. & T. H. railroad. Switches have been ordered laid and permits secured for buildings. The company will open a distributing agency at once.

The World Furniture Company has just completed its building, which joins the old Evansville Coopers Company's factory, making it one of the largest furniture factories in Evansville. The same interests that control the Karges Furniture Company, the Bosse Furniture Company, the Bockstege Furniture Company and Globe Furniture Company are interested in this new plant, which will employ about 150 people. There is no question as to the success of this concern, as the parties interested are thoroughly posted in the furniture business and are considered the most successful operators in the city.

The Evansville Bookcase and Table Company has sold \$12,000 more of its stock to the present stockholders and with the orders in sight for the year ending June 30, 1908, this concern will make a much better showing than it has in the past. The stockholders have every confidence in the future success of the plant.

Chattanooga.

Captain A. J. Gahagan of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, who was married to Miss Elizabeth Telford September 4, is building a fine veneered brick residence on Third street.

The Ramhurst Lumber Company, a recently organized concern, of which F. W. Blair of this city is the head, is now running at full capacity at Ramhurst, Ga. The company has two portable mills there on the Central of Georgia railway, turning out 10,000 feet of lumber a day.

E. M. Terry, secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, of Baltimore, Md., passed through Chattanooga recently on a tour of the South.

J. M. Card of the J. M. Card Lumber Company is on a business trip to Cincinnati.

S. A. Williams of the Williams & Voris Lumber Company has just returned from a trip to Indianapolis, bringing with him his family, who have been summering there.

Ferd Brenner, formerly of this city but now of Norfolk, Va., was in this city recently en route to Louisiana to visit his mill there. He has returned to Norfolk again and is making preparations for an extended European tour.

Arthur Gazlay of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., was a recent visitor to this city.

Edgar W. Dennison, special agent of the Publicity League of Cuba, recently gave out some interesting facts concerning the progress of lumbering on the island. He says that capitalists of the States have made extensive purchases in Cuban timber land and are well satisfied with the investment. He says that with the gradual building of railroads timber properties will be opened when the possibilities of the island towards supplying the needs in the way of valuable hardwoods to replace those of this country,

which are rapidly being exhausted, will be appreciated. The hardwood industry throughout Cuba is flourishing and prices on all kinds of woods have never been as high as at present. Cigar box cedar is in especially active demand at fancy prices.

St. Louis.

The St. Louis Car Company has increased its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

The Interior Lumber Company of this city has moved its offices to Hattiesburg, Miss.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held recently, at which the chief business transacted was the selection of T. I. Robinson for the position of deputy inspector, owing to the need of increasing the force. Mr. Robinson has been in the employ of the J. D. Hartnett Lumber Company of Pine Bluff, Ark., of late and was at one time with the F. C. Moore Lumber Company. Those present at the meeting were F. Waldstein, W. W. Dings, W. A. Bonsack, P. J. Davidson, F. C. Moore, E. H. Warner and R. F. Krebs.

E. W. Blumer of the Lothman Cypress Company has returned from a southern trip among the company's mills. Mr. Blumer says that while mills are running day and night and getting stocks in fine shape, they are already beginning to feel the car shortage, which he predicts will be perhaps the most severe they have ever had to contend with.

George E. Hibbard of Steele & Hibbard has gone to Lake Minnetonka for his much needed vacation. Mr. Steele has returned from Fortress Monroe, whither he went a few weeks ago in pursuit of rest and recreation.

F. A. Garetson of San Diego, Cal., vice president of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, has been spending several days in town. W. W. Dings left September 4 for his Atlantic sea voyage.

C. E. Thomas has returned from his vacation spent on the Atlantic coast.

A Memphis hardwood house has just closed a deal to furnish all the interior finish for two big buildings now in process of construction in St. Louis, all to be of red gum. Even counters and other stationary fixtures are to be of red gum. Something more than 1,000,000 feet will be required.

The R. F. Krebs Lumber Company has removed its office to Yard Hall street and St. Louis avenue.

Paul J. Davidson, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, has resigned, to assume duties with the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company.

Nashville.

The Buckeye Spoke & Handle Company is to locate a new factory at Centerville, Tenn. The company has let contracts for the necessary buildings and its representatives have been busily engaged in getting hold of timber rights. They claim to have enough timber in sight to last twenty years.

The Roberts-McGill Carriage Company was this week granted a permit for the erection of its new factory to be built at the corner of Wedgewood and Benton avenues. The firm has just been chartered with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are T. M. Robinson, W. J. McGill, Ernest Coldwell, J. H. Fall and H. G. Lipscomb.

The Dust Avoid Manufacturing Company, a new concern in Nashville which is making a preparation for cedar shavings, etc., to be used in sweeping, has moved into larger quarters on North Adams street. James and William Cassetty are the principal owners of the company, which has done such a big business that the former quarters became inadequate for its demands.

Reports from Hartsville, Tenn., indicate considerable activity there in the lumber industry. The little city now boasts five large

lumber yards, and over 100 wagons are said to come daily to the town from the hills of Macon county. Notwithstanding all this, timber is said to be plentiful, and it is claimed there is enough white oak and poplar to last for years.

Deputy Marshal James Duggan has just returned from a trip to Wayne county, where he has been serving injunctions in what promises to be a most important and interesting law suit. The Bon Air & Iron Company owns several thousand acres of land in that section and a number of families have been living on the property. The company, it seems, did not mind the squatters living on the land and clearing some of it up. When they began cutting the timber and selling it, however, the injunction suit followed. Some of the alleged squatters claim they have been living on the land for forty years. Should Judge Clark decree that the defendants will have to vacate, the officer will no doubt have a rough time in getting them out.

A "Tie-Haulers' Union" at Dover, Tenn., is the latest thing in the lumber and industrial line. About seventy-five haulers who were working for Ayer & Lord, crosstie dealers, organized and have made a demand for a flat raise of 5 per cent. It is also rumored that the tie-haulers from Cumberland City will ask for a 5 per cent raise and that even the tiemakers thereabouts are going to ask for a raise of from 10 to 15 cents a stick.

Secretary of State Morton has chartered the Roane Mountain Coal & Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are: T. A. Wright, president; John Molyneux, vice-president; J. E. Fox, secretary, and A. T. Daniels, general manager.

A special from Tuscumbia, Ala., announces that a big mortgage on several thousand acres of land in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and lumber and timber stocks in other states, including the Tuthill & Pattison plant at Sheffield, Ala., has been placed on record at Tuscumbia to secure an \$875,000 bond issue. The Savings Bank & Trust Company of Covington, Ky., has been named as trustee under the instrument.

Simon Lieberman of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien is in New York enjoying a short vacation. Mr. Loveman of the same firm is back from a pleasant trip to Canada. He went up the Saginaw River, and reports some fine fishing.

John B. Ransom is in Nova Scotia, the guest of John W. Love at the latter's fine hotel at Markland.

Nathan Bradley, a large lumber producer of east Tennessee, was a visitor to the city last week.

Henderson Baker, president of the Dunlap Lumber Company, has gone to northern Mississippi in search of poplar logs.

Nashville lumbermen continue to get more wrought up every day over the approaching ball game to be played in Memphis in the near future in which the contestants will be nines chosen from the lumbermen of these two rival cities. The result of the game will decide which is the "largest hardwood center in the South." The Nashville lumbermen feel confident of winning, but declare that winning such a game would be like winning your own money or taking it out of one pocket and putting it in another.

Memphis.

Interest in the forthcoming series of baseball games between the lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville continues to grow, as demonstrated by the attendance at the meeting of the Lumbermen's Club last Saturday to perfect arrangements for the game. At this meeting W. H. Russe introduced a motion to the effect that the cup offered by the American Lumberman for the victorious club should not become the possession of the winner until it had won two

successive series of games. This was unanimously carried. Mr. Russe said that he had taken up this matter with the lumbermen of Nashville and that they had agreed thereto. This is assurance that there will be match games for several seasons between the lumbermen of Nashville and Memphis, of which one series is arranged for this year. A committee has been appointed to look after the entertainment of the Nashville lumbermen while here. On the committee are J. W. McClure, chairman; G. A. Farber, C. W. Holmes, L. C. Nolan and J. E. Meadows.

J. W. Thompson, who is captain of the team, has appointed W. R. Anderson to look after the team work. Mr. Anderson has had some experience in ball playing and is devoting considerable time to getting his prospective players into proper form. Practice work is being carried on every day in the week except Sunday, and all reports indicate that the men will round to in great shape.

The following committees have been appointed to look after various features:

Publicity—W. R. Anderson, chairman; C. W. Holmes, L. C. Nolan, W. H. Russe, J. W. McClure, E. E. Sweet and Wright Smith.

Advertising and Finance—W. H. Greble, chairman; F. E. Stonebraker, W. A. Ransom, S. C. Majors and W. R. Barksdale.

Sale of Tickets, Score Cards and the Like—George E. Ehemann, chairman; J. E. Meadows, P. H. Ravises and W. R. Barksdale.

The committee having charge of the sale of tickets has held a meeting and has decided to have the tickets on sale within the next few days. It is expected that every lumberman will take active part in this work and dispose of as many tickets as possible.

Three nines, it is reported, have been organized at Nashville, but Memphis is not very far behind, having two good teams which are playing against each other. If Nashville wins she will know she has been in a fight.

There was a meeting on September 4 of the Finance Committee, which is raising funds for the entertainment of the forthcoming annual convention of the Deep Waterways Association to be held here October 4 and 5. This meeting was attended by the chairmen of a number of subcommittees and those present pledged about \$12,000 of the necessary amount. There were less than half of the sub-chairmen present, and, if all had been there, it is more than probable that the greater part of the necessary funds would have been pledged at that time. S. M. Neely, chairman of the Finance Committee, has announced that, while he expected \$20,000 would be sufficient at the start, he now believes that \$30,000 to \$35,000 will be necessary to entertain on the elaborate scale commensurate with the importance of the convention. The sub-chairmen appointed to look after subscriptions from the lumbermen of North and South Memphis, respectively, were not at the meeting last night, and it is therefore impossible to say what these chairmen will pledge. However, in view of the active interest that lumbermen are taking in this convention, it goes without saying that they will be just as generous in their donations for this cause as any other business men of this city.

The program for the convention has not been fully arranged, but the following addresses have been provided for:

Theo. E. Burton, Ohio, October 4—"Our Rivers and Harbors Policy."

Gov. Joseph W. Folk—"Commercial Value of Waterways to Missouri."

Gov. John Burke, North Dakota—"The Commercial Advantages to the Northwest of the Deep Waterways from the Lakes to the Gulf; or, The Commercial Advantages to the Northwest of the River Improvement."

Gov. Albert B. Cummins, Iowa—"Importance to the Commerce of the United States of Improvement of the Upper Mississippi River."

Senator-elect Jona Sharp Williams, Mississippi

"Value of River Improvement to Commercial Interests of the United States."

Gov. E. W. Hoch, Kansas—"Kansas and Transportation."

Lyman E. Cooley, Chicago—"Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways."

Gov. B. B. Brooks, Wyoming—"Improvement of the River."

Gov. Newton C. Blanchard, Louisiana—"Value to Louisiana of the Deep Waterways."

Gov. X. O. Findall of Arkansas and Gov. N. B. Broward of Florida will both make addresses, but the subjects have not yet been announced.

The car situation in this territory is becoming serious. Wholesalers and manufacturers having interests in the interior say that there is already considerable difficulty in securing the necessary cars, and they expect that, as the season progresses, this condition will become even more serious than now. There is no special difficulty so far as the local market is concerned, as Memphis has sufficient cars. The shortage is manifesting itself from three to four weeks earlier than ever before, and this is one reason why the trade is somewhat discouraged over the outlook.

Weather conditions throughout this territory during the past fortnight have continued favorable and rapid progress is being made in putting lumber on sticks. The supply of labor is rather larger than usual at this time of the year, and this is a potent factor in the large production now being witnessed.

Fire occurred at the plant of the Florence Pump and Lumber Company in South Memphis a few days ago, destroying one shed at an estimated loss of \$15,000. The fight against the fire by T. L. Green, manager of the plant, with the equipment provided by the company saved a large quantity of lumber as well as the plant from total destruction. Announcement is already made that the burned shed will be rebuilt. This fire was the second at the plant of the company in three days, the first being discovered and extinguished by C. R. Evans, night watchman, with practically no loss. Mr. Evans was the recipient of hearty congratulations and a check from the company in recognition of his excellent service.

The various lumber companies of this city have paid their corporation tax under protest by advice of the committee of business men which was appointed to investigate the best method of procedure. A test case will be made to determine the constitutionality of this law, and, if it proves to be unconstitutional, those who have made their payments under protest will secure the return thereof. There is a very strong opinion that the law will not stand the test.

The Rust Land & Lumber Company, which is affiliated with the Three States Lumber Company and W. E. Smith Lumber Company, is rapidly completing its mill at Merouge, La. It will be ready for operation by October 1. It is to be a circular plant and will have a daily capacity of 40,000 feet. It will manufacture cypress exclusively. W. H. Greble, who makes his headquarters at Memphis, has just returned from a visit to that point.

W. A. Gilchrist, vice president and general manager of the Three States Lumber Company and the W. E. Smith Lumber Company, has returned from an extended northern trip on business and pleasure bent. Mr. Gilchrist is optimistic over the situation and expects that consumers will be actively in the market in the very near future.

The Bodley Wagon Works of new South Memphis has increased its capital stock to \$100,000 with a view to making some additions to its business. The company, which has been in operation here for about three years, came from Virginia, and it has operated for some time a large plant in New Orleans. It manufactures heavy wagons, log carts and other such equipment.

The sensational litigation between John F.

Rutherford, one of the largest stockholders of the Bluff City Lumber Company of Pine Bluff, Ark., and J. B. York, president of that company, in which the former asked for the appointment of a receiver, has resulted in the appointment, by Chancellor John W. Elliott, of John F. Rutherford and J. B. York as receivers. Robert York, the former manager, is eliminated from the management of the business. This elimination of Robert York was one of the particular objects Mr. Rutherford desired in filing his suit against the company. He declared that as long as the younger York had anything to do with the management of the company's affairs he himself would not take any active part therein. This litigation began by the filing of suits some time ago against Mr. Rutherford and some of his companies by the Bluff City Lumber Company. Mr. Rutherford brought the counter suit in which he sought the appointment of a receiver for the Bluff City Lumber Company and certain changes in the management of its affairs. It is estimated that property valued at \$1,500,000 was involved in the litigation.

The Memphis Car Company has secured a site in new South Memphis, paying \$7,000 therefor. The company was formed for the purpose of building a plant for the reconstruction and repairing of freight cars, and will begin operation just as soon as the plant can be completed.

The Agee Wagon Works of Camden, Ark., has completed a new brick and iron warehouse and is making extensive improvements at its plant. It has recently expended nearly \$10,000 in new machinery and improvements and will have a capacity of 5,000 wagons annually.

W. R. Barksdale, president of the Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company, has returned from an extended eastern trip and is now looking after the various interests of his firm in this city.

New Orleans.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has finally completed its work of equalizing the assessments on timber land in the state of Louisiana, and though it raised a good deal of havoc with pine timber it has allowed hardwood lands to go practically undisturbed. Both pine and cypress lands were divided into three classes, while no steps for dividing hardwood were taken, the board allowing the assessments made by the various parish assessors to stand as they were made. Classes A, B and C in pine are assessed at \$17, \$12 and \$5 respectively, while the assessments on cypress are \$20, \$12 and \$5 respectively. Regarding hardwood land the committee's report says: "As to hardwood land, we have endeavored without avail to get information sufficient to enable us to classify same. Therefore we recommend for the purpose of equalization that all hardwood timber lands remain at the assessed value as fixed by the several assessors throughout the state for the year 1907." This recommendation was adopted by the board.

In reviewing the lumber situation in New Orleans during the trade year which closed August 31 lumber exporters declare that during that period this port has held its own as a lumber and stave exporting center. The shipments of staves through this port have always surpassed those of any other port, they declare, and there has been no decrease in the volume of that business during the last year. There is a project at this time before the Board of Port Commissioners upon which the future of New Orleans as an outlet for forest products will largely depend. This is the proposed lumber dock. Exporters generally and the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association in particular are vitally interested in this matter. The port commissioners are favorably inclined towards the project but have not the necessary \$300,000 to \$400,000 for the work. However, this board has \$1,250,000 in unsold bonds that it will dispose of as soon as the money

market admits of their sale at a reasonable figure, and part of these proceeds will be devoted to the building of the lumber wharf. There is also a probability that the lumbermen will furnish the lumber for the wharf and take dock board bonds in payment, the dock board building the structure with its own forces. If this is done there is little doubt that the wharf will be constructed.

The Houssiere Lumber Company, recently organized at Jennings, La., has purchased a large tract of pine, oak and gum timber and is now working on plans for a sawmill with 30,000 feet daily capacity. It will build a modern plant in the vicinity of Jennings.

Michigan capitalists, represented by C. E. Freed, have just closed a deal for a good tract of hardwood timber near Winnfield, La., and will establish a hardwood mill and finishing plant there.

The Labarre-Riggs Company, Ltd., has been organized at Melville, La., with \$100,000 capital, to develop 10,500 acres of timber land near Melville. G. J. Labarre of Paincourtville, La., is president, and R. Lee Riggs of Patterson, La., is treasurer.

W. A. Burkhalter, operator of a woodworking plant at Greenwood, Miss., will shortly install machinery for manufacturing porch columns and other turned woodwork.

Announcement is made that the Armbreicht-Tompkins Lumber Company has been incorporated at Hattiesburg, Miss., with \$10,000 capital. J. C. Tompkins and C. H. Armbreicht of Hattiesburg and E. H. Stone of Pittsburg, Pa., are the incorporators.

Dr. J. W. Huffman of Eunice, La., has just bought from Simon Johnson the Johnson sawmill, about fifteen miles northwest of Eunice, and about 200,000 feet of lumber, part of which has been run through the planer. The mill has a capacity of 25,000 feet per day.

The new plant of the German-American Lumber Company at Millville, Fla., which replaces the plant destroyed by fire last December, will be ready for operation in a short time. The old mill had a capacity of 75,000 feet per day, while the new plant will turn out 100,000 feet. This company is one of the largest lumber exporters in Florida.

Minneapolis.

The Soo railroad is reported to be picking up all the tracts of hardwood timber that can be purchased along the route of its new line to Duluth, particularly in the vicinity of Mille Lacs lake, in northern Minnesota. In fact, it is understood that one great reason for building the Duluth connection over this route was the desire to utilize this hardwood timber for the manufacture of cars. It is expected to have trains running over the line as far as Onamia, one of the new towns near Mille Lacs, this fall, and hardwood mills are likely to be built this winter there, and possibly at Isle and Wabkon. They will probably be controlled by the railroad company, and the product will be largely used in the manufacture of car stock. It will include birch, elm, ash and basswood.

Julius Rosholt, a prominent investment banker of Minneapolis, is financing a mill to be built at Cohasset, Minn., on the upper Mississippi, just west of Grand Rapids, and a company with \$200,000 capital will begin manufacturing there early next year. It will be primarily a hardwood mill, most of the timber being drawn from the Pokegama lake country, and logging will begin this winter. The company has options on a site, and the business men have subscribed \$1,000 to clean out a bayou adjoining the river, which the company will use for storage booms. The plant will probably branch out in diverse lines and will employ 200 to 300 men. The company has stumpage to last many years, both pine and hardwood.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Com

pany is back from a business trip which took in Kansas City and other towns. He predicts a fine corn crop in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa and says that while business is quiet down there now it is bound to boom when the crop returns begin to come in.

W. E. Meader of the Hawkins Land and Lumber Company is back from a trip to their mill at Hawkins, Wis. This is a new proposition, but is coming along nicely and this summer has cut 1,500,000 feet of lumber, including maple, birch, elm and hemlock.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark is back from a business trip over in Wisconsin and is now busy nursing hay fever, which has troubled him for eighteen years. C. F. Osborne, who recently had a short sojourn in the hospital with nervous prostration, is still down in Illinois recuperating and getting ready to resume the business grind.

A. F. Hein of Tony, Wis., vice president and secretary of the John Hein Company, hardwood lumber and cooperage manufacturers, was here on business a few days ago. They are figuring on branching out with a pulp mill at Tony and are getting estimates on the cost of putting in water power to run the plant.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is back at his desk after a short vacation. He says shipments are coming along nicely now from the southern hardwood mills and that they are getting caught up on orders for the first time in eight months. Trade is satisfactory with them and prices holding firm.

Many retail dealers have been in the twin cities attending the Minnesota State Fair. They are not buying much lumber as yet, but generally report prosperous conditions in their communities.

Toledo.

The Ohio Shippers' Association has won in its efforts to compel the railways to abide by the new rules adopted by the Ohio Railway Commission governing car service and demurrage for charges in this state. It would seem that every railway doing business in the state has now concluded to respect the authority of the local tribunal. In order to give time for the service of notice on the interstate commission of the changes in rules made necessary by the new order, the time for taking effect was extended to Oct. 1, at which time it is now certain they will be in force. Some of the features of the new rules are that shippers will be able to arrange for the average plan, which was not before available to them, while the time for loading and unloading cars without demurrage charges has been extended one day.

There have been claims filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the southern railways for repayment of overcharges under the decision of the Supreme Court, amounting to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, of which more than \$300,000 come from Toledo and other Ohio lumber firms. This does not, however, represent nearly the total claims, as many of the lumbermen have forwarded their claims directly to the railway companies themselves for adjustment instead of filing them with the commission. While there have as yet been no remittances received, the claims have been acknowledged and the assurance given that they will receive proper attention.

Ashland.

The R. G. Page Lumber Company of this city and Nathan Goodman of Ironton, Ohio, have purchased the entire stock and holdings of the Licking River Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky. The consideration was \$150,000, and the purchase included planing and sawmills, with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet, houses, store, hotel, office buildings and real estate, together with large booms and about 8,000,000 feet of logs. The purchasers have opened a sales office in Ashland. They will retain the name of the

Licking River Lumber Company. H. G. Irvine, who has been sales manager for the Licking River Company, will have charge of the local office. The plant at Farmers will be in charge of Mr. Goodman, who was for many years general manager of the Ironton Lumber Company of Ironton.

R. H. Vansant of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. is confined to his home in this city, very low with typhoid fever.

R. G. Page has returned from a combined business and pleasure trip to South Bend, Ind.

N. Goodman, vice president of the Licking River Lumber Company, has returned from Michigan, where he bought machinery for the new band mill the company is building at Farmers, Ky.

Contractor W. L. Schweickart of Ironton, Ohio, has recently bought from the Dawkins Lumber Company its Second street plant in that city. Before the deal was closed Mr. Schweickart had begun building an extensive addition to his plant.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of this city is contemplating the erection of an up-to-date sawmill at Ironton. The company owns about 2,000,000 feet of lumber which was cut by Fenson's mill and is now stacked in the Fenson yards. It is doing a large business in Ironton and feels the necessity of a new mill.

The J. L. Walker Lumber Company will soon erect a new mill on Beech street, Kenova, W. Va., near the tie hoist. The superintendent, J. L. Corn, will have charge of the building of the new mill.

Wausau, Wis.

The John Week Lumber Company of Stevens Point, owner of a large tract of hardwood northwest of Mosinee, will log about 4,000,000 feet of down timber the coming winter. A heavy windstorm felled about that amount recently, so that it must be cut soon to save it.

Ed Weinkauff of Wausau has purchased eighty forties of hardwood lands near Interwald, Taylor county, from his father, Carl Weinkauff. There is 1,500,000 feet of timber on the lands.

The Standard Core Company has been organized in Grand Rapids by R. L. Kraus of Marshfield, George W. Mead and I. P. Witter of Grand Rapids. The capital stock is \$10,000. It is proposed to build a plant in the last named city for the manufacture of hardwood cores. The cores are used in paper mills to wind rolls of paper on.

W. H. Dick and family have moved to Phillips, Miss., to reside. Mr. Dick is a partner of State Senator W. H. Hatten of New London in the lumber and factory business. They have purchased large tracts of timber lands in the South.

The Stang-Ellis Lumber Company of Grand Rapids expects to get its plant in operation about October 1. Work was started on the plant last spring. The main factory building is 180x100 feet, two stories high. The company is also building a sawmill.

The hardwood mill of Chris Wunderlich at

Mayking, near Antigo, was recently destroyed, loss \$20,000. A considerable amount of lumber was also burned. The mill was destroyed once before, about nine years ago, resulting in a long drawn out legal battle between Wunderlich Bros., the name of the firm at that time, and insurance companies. The Wunderlichs finally got a judgment of \$35,000. The present firm cuts out large quantities of bicycle rims and plow handle stock.

Ex-Governor W. H. Upham, who about a year ago disposed of most of his lumber interests to the Copper River Land & Lumber Company, recently purchased 3,500,000 feet of hardwood on Jump River and a like amount near Ogema. It is likely that most of it will be manufactured into veneer stock.

F. Schubring of Wausau has purchased Hoenisch Bros.' sawmill in the city mentioned. It is strictly a hardwood mill and cuts 20,000 feet daily.

The Daley-Beswick Company of Menominee is building a plant for the manufacture of hardwood columns, etc.

A log six feet in diameter was recently sawed into lumber in a Chippewa Falls mill. The log was cut ten years ago and it has been in the water ever since. Before it could be sawed up it was necessary to split it into four sections with the aid of dynamite.

The Coye Furniture Company of Stevens Point is building a new dry kiln 40x80 feet in size, nearly doubling the firm's drying capacity and increasing the output of the mill.

The R. Connor Lumber Company of Marshfield has purchased of A. C. McComb of Oshkosh a tract of 4,000 acres of hardwood land in Iron county on which are several million feet of high grade timber. Mr. McComb is largely interested in Arkansas and Louisiana lands, and the above tract was the last of his northern holdings.

The Wisconsin Cabinet Company, recently organized, has purchased the Badger Sewing Company's plant in Fond du Lac and will convert the same into a factory for the manufacture of high grade furniture. A dry kiln 28x34 feet has been erected and a boiler and engine room constructed.

The planing mill operated in Waupaca by the Central Lumber Company of Oshkosh was recently struck by lightning and destroyed together with a large amount of finished lumber. There was no insurance on the plant or lumber.

Wisconsin, one of the greatest lumbering states in the country at one time, has practically been denuded of its forests, and yet it ranks third in the list of states having forest preserves. Although the state practically neglected its forest wealth as far as state intervention is concerned, up to four years ago, it now has 274,000 acres under preservation in the northern part. The northern part is a barren waste as a consequence of the reckless and wasteful methods of the great lumbering companies of early days. Now the companies are using more restraint in cutting timber and better care is taken of old slashings, to prevent forest fires.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

Demand has had a dragging tendency for some weeks, but there seems to be quite a recovery in the call for nearly every variety of hardwoods at the present time, with very favorable prospects for a satisfactory fall trade. Oak and poplar have been the two items that have held up in good call all during the summer, and there has been very little noticeable cutting in prices to induce orders. Gum has been a rather slow seller except in the coarse qualities, which

have been taken on very freely by the box-makers. The demand for wagon stock, especially in sawed pattern material, has been slow for two months. The wagon trade, apparently by united effort, ceased buying to any appreciable extent some time ago, with an evident intention of breaking the market if possible. This result has not been accomplished and there is at the present time an increased call for nearly every variety of wagon material. Northern woods are in very short supply and are having

a better call than the southern varieties. There is practically no black ash, rock elm or basswood for sale and the stocks of maple, birch and beech are sold close up to green stock. The local hardwood flooring trade is in very good shape and the interior finish and furniture factories are very well employed. Prospects for a good fall trade are excellent.

Boston.

There has been no marked improvement in the demand for hardwood lumber in Boston and New England. While this condition exists, no weakness has developed in values and dealers do not expect any. Manufacturing consumers of hardwoods are not willing to anticipate their wants to any extent. Manufacturers of interior finish are fairly busy. Those making furniture have fair sized orders on hand, but are not willing to buy lumber ahead very freely.

As the time for moving crops is about at hand the question of cars is becoming a most serious one. It is freely predicted that rolling stock will be more difficult to secure at shipping points than last year. Several large dealers have been bringing considerable lumber in and storing it. Whether this is a speculative move or done to take care of regular customers remains to be seen.

The demand for ash has been fair and prices are a little firmer in some instances. Plain oak, one inch, is firmly held and offerings of desirable stock are small. The call for quartered oak is good. All dealers complain of a shortage of good stock. Prices are very firm. One inch is held at \$85 to \$87. Whitewood is firm. Some buyers have been talking an easier market, but with actual sales of one inch at \$60 this week it does not look as though holders would be willing to drop quotations. Chestnut is in fair call and black walnut is steady and firm.

New York.

The hardwood situation in this district shows a stronger tone than is usual at this time of the year. While it is true that there is a slight increase in offerings, the demands of the market keep supplies pretty well absorbed. Prices are very firm. Ash is in particularly good demand with supplies scarce. Of course the present price situation is deterring buyers from purchasing as much hardwood as they ordinarily might, but this is by no means a bad feature of the market, as it simply means a postponement of active buying for a little while, as the demands of the manufacturing and general trade will undoubtedly be felt in the early fall, when buyers will all come into the market at once. Of course the waiting is done in the hope that prices will ease off, and while there is some opinion expressed to that effect in certain circles, the reports relative to the amount of supplies available at mill points would certainly seem to preclude anything but firm prices for the balance of the year. If the latter proves to be the case there will undoubtedly be an advance in prices when the real demands of the market are in evidence. There is a fair trade in plain oak, poplar, birch, basswood, maple and chestnut, and although in a number of these woods supplies are good they are not sufficient to crowd the market, and sales are made at good figures.

Philadelphia.

A decided improvement in the hardwood situation is noted as the fall season approaches. Those who thought it advisable to defer buying until fall, believing values would drop, are now beginning to realize their mistake, and are doing the best they can to protect themselves. The car shortage is again troublesome. Evidently there is no accumulation of good stocks at mill centers, and values are steady, with an upward movement imminent. The indications for fall and winter business to all appearances are prom-

ising. Flooring concerns are active and the veneer and cigar box men are moving along steadily.

Ash, poplar and chestnut still hold the lead, price cutting does not prevail to any extent and there is no sign of weakening anywhere. Building work is progressing rapidly, new permits are being taken out almost daily, consequently a steady consumption of lumber may be expected for some time.

Baltimore.

The hardwood market continues satisfactory. Dealers as well as manufacturers say they are receiving numerous inquiries, and while the offerings appear to be fairly liberal at the present time, values are firmly maintained. Oak and other lumber had begun to move in fair quantities and there was a prospect that accumulations might attain some volume, when the car shortage grew more acute and shipments were again impeded. Mill men especially along the Norfolk and Western railroad complain of inability to get cars and as a result stocks are piling up at points of manufacture, which imposes a strain upon the resources of the mills. Some producers say they are putting twice as much lumber on sticks as they send to market.

The better grades of oak especially are in good demand, with the quotations about as high as ever. Some feeling of uncertainty prevails, but it does not seriously affect the trade. The lower grades are fairly easy and there is no immediate prospect of a change. The export movement is without striking features, stocks in some divisions of the trade being larger than is consistent with a strong market.

Ash, chestnut and other hardwoods are in very fair request at figures that encourage production. The selection is perhaps more liberal, but nothing like congestion prevails and the outlook is very promising. Poplar is to be had in larger quantities in the lower grades, while the better stocks are holding their own and bring in some instances record prices. Box makers are exceedingly busy and consume large quantities of lumber, while the export business also takes large supplies, though some of the foreign markets appear to be a trifle congested.

Pittsburg.

September opens with the hardwood trade in good shape. Lumbermen are getting their full share of inquiries and orders and are looking for about all the business they can handle. Prices are generally satisfactory. A few dealers venture the opinion that there will be higher quotations on some woods before January 1, but all agree that collections are "bum." Wholesalers are keeping an eye to windward for the threatened car shortage and they are encouraging their customers to get in their orders for winter stock early.

Hardwood specialties are badly wanted. These include locust posts, white oak ties, hickory of all grades, beech piling, maple flooring and ash and elm. Prices for good stocks in these lines are higher than one year ago. Oak is bracing up after a slight decline. Reports show that sound wormy chestnut is going to be a good fall seller at prices even up with last spring's quotations. Most of the mills in West Virginia and Pennsylvania are carrying only fair stocks and some of them have very little dry lumber on hand.

Buffalo.

The hardwood lumber trade still leads almost every other wood in activity, as it does in general stability and satisfactory prices. Scarcity of stocks is no new thing and is to remain right along, but the steady profit is there just the same and there is not the fluctuation in price that exists in southern pine, for instance, and there are not the excessive mill prices that exist in white pine.

It is true, however, that there will have to be an adjustment of sorts before long to make up for the lack of poplar, ash and chestnut, but it can be done, at least for awhile. Dealers say that it is better now to use oak than ash that costs more than oak, and the same is true of chestnut. Very odd that any one will pay more for chestnut at any time than for oak. Still there is quite a good amount of all these woods coming into the Buffalo yards and the extra effort to find them will succeed awhile longer.

As to such woods as birch and maple, they are not only plentiful but they are going into almost anything for which hardwood is needed. The only thing that does not look right about them to the jobber is that the sawmill prices are getting pretty high. Some of the jobbers are staying out of the lake district so far as birch and ash are concerned, but the producers hold meetings and discover that they are now going around the jobber mostly and selling to the consumer direct. Then the jobber has nothing to do but buy his own timber and set up his own mills. In this way he places himself in a more independent position than the white pine dealers have been able to do and he can hold the position he has carved out so long as there is timber to cut.

Bay City and Saginaw.

There is no use in denying what is known to the trade generally—that there has been for ninety days an easing up in the absorption of lumber. High prices have influenced this, but there are other causes also. Last year there was such an extraordinary demand the manufacturers sold everything ahead for the current year, and they have not yet been able to accumulate much stock. Dry lumber is reported quite scarce. The market is steady, though less persistent than it was some few months ago. There is no reason to expect any sharp depreciation of prices, and it is the consensus of opinion that quotations will rule steady. There has been a call for hardwood culls for the box trade, and some very large contracts have been filed in this line. Negotiations are also in progress to purchase a few hundred million feet of timber and have the logs shipped by rail to Bay City.

Indianapolis.

There is considerable uneasiness among hardwood men just now because of the car shortage which railroad men predict. Until now the service has been exceptionally good, permitting the prompt receipt of lumber and as prompt shipment of the finished product. Business has continued with little interruption throughout the summer. Inquiries for cars are becoming lively and there is more tonnage moving than usual, despite the fact that grain is not moving as rapidly as might be expected.

The hardwood market continues steady with the demand and supply satisfactory. If the expected car shortage occurs, the market will likely take an upward tendency.

Cincinnati.

The hardwood situation during the last two weeks has not shown any change over the previous fortnight, with the exception that quartered oak and poplar have gained a little in demand. Both these woods have been in good request for some time and prices are firm. The demand for quartered oak is especially urgent, and sales are made at prices a little above the standard. The demand for white oak has been slow for several weeks, and from present indications will not regain its strength for some time. There is practically no inquiry for it now, and several dealers have made slight concessions in price. Cypress and mahogany are active and prices are generally conceded steady. Walnut has increased a little in demand, but prices have remained un-

changed. Chestnut and red gum are a little quiet, but are expected to pick up within a short time. Tight money is figuring somewhat in the demand for hardwoods. Dealers are holding off from buying owing to that fact, and unless there is more money thrown into the market the prospects are that there will be no change in the situation for a few weeks.

Chattanooga.

Lumbermen here generally report that the midsummer dullness is a thing of the past and that trade for the fall is fairly well under way. Good dry stocks of all kinds of hardwoods are scarce, but what wood is in good shape goes into consumption readily. Although no advances in quotations have been made recently, prices generally are satisfactory.

Poplar in all grades holds first place in point of demand on the hardwood list. The demand for quartered oak is not as active as usual, this being attributable to the fact that as oak timber of the best physics is growing scarce rapidly and plain oak is in better demand than quartered, the mills are sawing plain oak the more extensively.

The export trade is active and it is reported that the demand for all lines of hardwood is satisfactory and prices good.

St. Louis.

The autumn business has started up remarkably well. Most of the orders are for quick shipment, and so many are for mixed cars of different thicknesses, grades and varieties that it is evident stocks in the hands of consumers are depleted, though equally obvious that they are unwilling to buy heavily just at this time. Business is good and steady, which would indicate that prices will hold up well for the rest of the year; moreover, the summer dullness has not developed any marked tendency to cut figures. Poplar is strong; cypress is holding its own; plain oak is in heavy supply but selling well; quartered white is a leader, and red is a trailer. Ash, being so scarce, is remarkably

strong. In fact, the only shadow on the path ahead is the prospective car shortage, which is already being felt further south.

Nashville.

Some improvement in the market situation over recent conditions is noted just now in Nashville. More inquiries are reported, even if there has been no perceptible increase in the volume of business done. The only handicap to business in this section is that of a car shortage, already noted. Good demand for poplar is noticeable, especially the better grades. The lower grades of quartered oak are not moving briskly. Chestnut is in good demand. Light stocks of ash are noted, and a consequent heavy demand. There is a good deal of activity being enjoyed by the local box factories. The retail lumber concerns, however, are not doing a land-office business, for the reason that there has been a slight let-up in the amount of manufactured building material used. This is explained by the fact that much concrete is being used in buildings here.

Memphis.

Some improvement in the demand for hardwood was noted the past few days and the trade is of the opinion that it will only be a short time until active business is resumed. There is a tendency toward increased firmness in values. The car situation is serious, and the trade expects it will prove a decided handicap. Where consumers are showing a disposition to remain out of the market, wholesalers and manufacturers are urging the placing of orders without delay so that shipments may be gotten out as rapidly as possible. The export situation does not show any decided change. The demand is still rather slow. Production of hardwood lumber is increasing steadily and large quantities are being placed on sticks. The mills are well supplied with timber, but there is no surplus of dry stock, and this is one of the main reasons why wholesalers and manufacturers are as firm as they are in their views of values.

Quarter-sawn oak, in both red and white, is a good seller and prices are well maintained. There is also an excellent demand for the lower grades of both cottonwood and gum, which are scarce and which are moving as freely as the limited offerings will allow. The higher grades of these woods are also moving at a fairly satisfactory rate, the slowest feature being Firsts and Seconds cottonwood, running from 6 to 12 inches. Ash is offered in only a moderate quantity and the sale for this is comparatively easy at good prices. There is a particularly good demand for dimension stock. Poplar and cypress are offered in only a limited way and no difficulty is experienced in disposing of what is for sale. Cypress is recovering somewhat from the depression of a short time ago. Yellow pine prices are reported from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand higher than recently and, as cypress declined in sympathy with yellow pine, it is only natural that it should feel the influence of the better tone and higher values in that wood.

Minneapolis.

Factory trade is engaging the principal attention of dealers here. The season of orders from the retail yards has hardly opened yet, but is expected to be good as usual when it starts. The Northwest has not as large a crop as usual, but it is good in quality and prices are higher than ever before, so farmers will be in good shape. City building continues at an active rate. While not so much lumber is going into buildings as before, most builders are calling for the best finish, and the hardwood consumption is heavy as ever in this line. The railroads are getting into the game again also, especially for oak, but they are looking for car stock as well, and elm sells readily.

Northern hardwood is practically all in whole-

sale hands now, and is held at firm prices. Birch has not advanced any in price, but is selling readily at list, and is one of the most active woods on the market. Basswood is also a good seller, and the lower grades are practically gone now. There is a little northern white oak, which sells readily when offered, and red oak is also sought for. Southern hardwoods are more freely offered in this market than for some time, and while there is no material change in the prices made, they tend to be somewhat easier than they have been in the past. The volume of business done by northwestern dealers this fall seems likely to be limited only by the stocks they have for sale, and those who accumulate lines of southern hardwood will be in the best position to take care of the trade. The northern output in every line seems certain to be inadequate. Some northern mills have done summer logging and will saw this winter, which will help the situation some next spring.

Toledo.

The hardwood market, while still fairly firm, is not quite as strong as it was a few weeks ago. Railway and other heavy construction work which furnished a good outlet for certain grades of hardwood has slackened up considerably and the demand from those sources has somewhat diminished.

While building operations are fairly active at this time they are confined largely to cheap residences and hardwoods are not in demand for finishing in this class of buildings. One of the largest hardwood yards in the city reports a considerable falling off in trade during August, business being far below that of June and July.

Poplar has made a recent rise of from 50 cents to \$1, give and take, and is extremely difficult to secure. This is especially true of siding, the supply of which is low and the amount in sight limited. Some good poplar is to be had from the West Virginia territory, but the delays occasioned by car shortages have been very annoying. Shipments from there to this market have been held up for more than thirty days because of a lack of transportation facilities, and ten to fifteen day delays from the same cause are rather the rule recently.

Liverpool.

Very little change has to be reported during the last fortnight. August is a big holiday month in the Lancashire cotton towns, most of them closing down for a week and business being entirely suspended. This naturally makes things quiet. The very wet summer has tended to make everything worse and has prevented much outdoor work in the lumber trade.

Poplar is firm in tone and we have considerable difficulty in finding supplies. Hickory is still strong. Though a few hundred logs have been imported, they cannot have much effect on the market. Oak, both plain and quartered, is in demand, but the supplies for the moment are ample for present requirements. Wagon and coffin oak planks of suitable specifications are in much demand. We heard of quite extraordinary prices being realized for a parcel of wagon planks with a large proportion of 16 ft. and up. Maple logs have been overdone and no more should be sent to this market. Birch is better than it has been, though the stock is still large. Mahogany on this side still keeps firm and higher prices are being realized for stock. Really we would not like to say how high the price of this wood is going, and we should not be surprised to see extremely high prices at the back end. In fact, we unhesitatingly advise American buyers to at once send to the English sellers for their requirements of this year, as it will undoubtedly pay them. Once the holidays are over here an immediate sharp advance will take place. Ash logs and planks are much as before.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

CROSS TIES OR PILING

Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO. Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line.
Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED.

BUYER AND INSPECTOR

Wanted. Competent man to represent us in the South as buyer and inspector of hardwood lumber. Territory—Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi. Address
"BOX 15," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

COMPETENT HARDWOOD INSPECTOR

Wanted. Experienced in handling oak, ash, chestnut, poplar, hemlock and white pine by a North Carolina manufacturer. Want a hustler, capable of handling men and who is ambitious to go higher up. Address
"D. V.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

OPERATORS WANTED.

Practical hardwood mill operators. An Ohio river double band mill. Easy terms. Contract to saw our logs.
THE GENERAL LUMBER CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED.

A young man for city salesmen: one who is somewhat familiar with the different grades of hardwood lumber. Good position for the right man. Address
"H. C. D.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED

Experienced hardwood traveling salesman for an established southern house. Must be first class in every respect. Address quick
"L. 1077," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—FOREMAN.

For hardwood flooring plant. Must be experienced. Good salary to right man. References required. Address
"BOX 88," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR

Wanted. A No. 1. Familiar with all hardwoods. Permanent position at St. Louis. State references and experience. Address
46-Z, No. 411 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MANAGER WANTED.

A man familiar with the lumber business, capable of taking charge of an office, to keep books and conduct correspondence. Address
"BOX 101," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

WANTED.

Position as Manager or Superintendent. Qualified to take entire charge of office, correspondence, buying and selling. Eighteen years' experience in the hardwood trade. Thoroughly acquainted with the domestic as well as with the European trade. Is now in business of his own, but wishes to make a change. Also in position to bring with him a modern office outfit. Parties inquiring for a cheap man do not need to reply. Prefers position in a large city. Address BOX 97, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED

Hickory dimension stock.
C. H. THAYER, South Windham, Conn.

DIMENSION QUARTER SAWED WHITE OAK

Wanted—Clear quarter sawed white oak.
1"x1", 2", 3" and 4"x16" and 20".
1 1/4"x4" and up x 16" and 20".
1 1/2"x4" and up x 16" and 20".
GRAND LEDGE CHAIR CO.,
Grand Ledge, Mich.

POPLAR WANTED

For immediate shipment.
200 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 common poplar.
WILLSON BROS. LUMBER CO.,
Hardwood Department,
Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

DIMENSION STOCK

Wanted. Clear quartered White Oak Dimension Stock. One inch thick and 4 inches and up wide. 25 inches long.
MADDOX TABLE CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

Wanted. Good tough wood, 1"x1"—48", straight grain from end to end and free from all defects.
CANN & TAYLOR,
Asbury Park, N. J.

DIMENSION STOCK

Wanted. Beech, Birch and Maple Dimension stock. One inch thick. Address
"T. U. CO.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

4/4" and 6/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut, Louisville delivery.

4/4" Log Run Buckeye, mill culls out, Allegheny delivery.

Address LUMBER DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL CASKET CO.,
Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

KENTUCKY TIMBER.

2,000 acres of fine hardwood timber for sale in Kentucky. Located near Jackson. Write for particulars.
S. D. SMITH, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THREE TO FIVE SECTIONS.

Hardwood timber near Foreman, Ark.; Red and Burr Oak, Sealey Park Hickory, Sweet Gum, Black Locust, Ash, Gum predominating. Address, A. W. CLEM, Dallas, Texas.

ALBERT FRIEDSAM

Buys and sells timber lands. West Virginia stumpage a specialty. Some bargains in oak, chestnut, hemlock, etc. Can furnish large or small tracts. Correspondence invited with those who wish to buy or sell. Address
619 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Long distance Bell phone 644 Grant.

TIMBER LANDS WANTED

TIMBER OWNERS.

I am in the market for timber lands, hardwoods or longleaf pine, from owners only. No brokers. O. B. LAW, 85 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

WAGON STOCK FOR SALE.

1 car oak sawed fellows, 3".
1 car oak sawed fellows, 4".
1 car oak sawed fellows, 2" standard.
Address
"P. W. C.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MICHIGAN MAPLE FOR SALE.

For delivery from November 1 to March 1.
2 cars 1 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
2 cars 2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
4 cars 2 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
14 cars 3" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
4 cars 4" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
Stock cut from exceptionally fine timber, at least 50% 14 and 16 feet lengths. Address
"BOX 59," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SPECIAL.

13/16x2" face Clear Plain
CENTURY OAK FLOORING.
Either Red or White.

Write for our prices today.
THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER CO.,
Box 765, Cincinnati, O.

POPLAR SELECTS.

150,000 feet 4/4 Poplar Selects. Dry stock and prompt shipments.

THE I. M. ASHER LUMBER CO.,
Bank St. and Western Ave.,
Cincinnati, O.

SOUND WORMY CHESTNUT.

500,000 feet 4/4.
100,000 feet 6/4.
100,000 feet 8/4.

Well manufactured, dry, ready to ship.
WM. H. PERRY LUMBER CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

STEEL RAILS, ETC.

We sell new and relaying steel rails and have almost all sections in stock for immediate shipment. We also buy all sections of relayers and all grades of scrap, including old logging equipment. Your correspondence solicited.
L. K. HIRSCH COMPANY,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A RESPONSIBLE LOGGER

Wanted to take contract to log 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of hardwood a year for three or four years; also to grade and build railroad extension as required.
J. C. MOORHEAD LUMBER CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

MANUFACTURING SITE

For sale. 11 1/2 acres in corporate limits of the city of Memphis. Side track, street car line and all city conveniences. Address
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HARDWOOD RECORD

- Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

NEW JERSEY, CAMDEN: New York Shipbuilding Company; address purchasing agent; 150,000 feet, all thicknesses, principally firsts and seconds white ash; 100,000 feet principally 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2" firsts and seconds basswood; 50,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds cherry; 15,000 feet 1" and 1 1/2" firsts and seconds chestnut; 25,000 feet firsts and seconds elm; 150,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds and some fine common mahogany; 150,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds plain white oak; 200,000 feet all thicknesses principally firsts and seconds quartered white oak; 50,000 feet all thicknesses principally firsts and seconds sycamore; 50,000 feet 1" and 1 1/2" firsts and seconds poplar; some hickory and locust. Dimension stock: Teakwood, 500,000 feet all sizes, in logs and flitches.

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8	Cottonwood		Dogwood, Holly, Locust,
9	Cypress		Persimmon, Sycamore.
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and

quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago

LET US KILN DRY YOUR LUMBER

Consign your carload lots direct to us.

Switch tracks to our new modern dry kiln make it most convenient to Chicago and vicinity.

No charge for unloading and reloading.

Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device that money can buy for the perfect seasoning of all lumber.

Quantities less than carload lots receive just as careful attention.

All consignments will be returned to you promptly as soon as seasoned.

Write today for prices.

**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY**

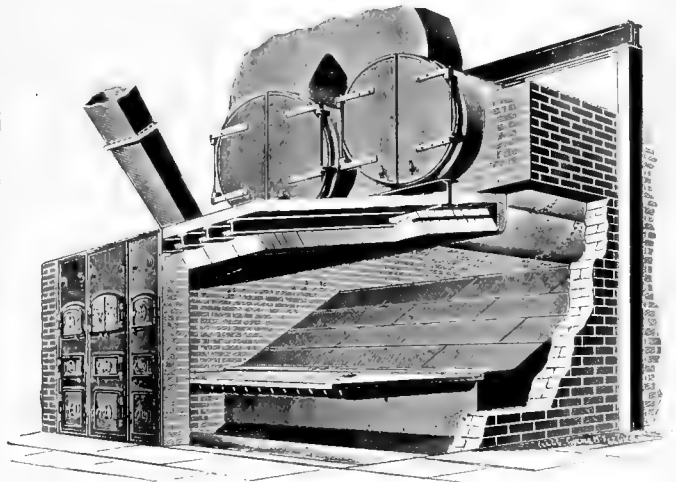
900 Elston
Avenue

Chicago

Quinn's
Flat Top
Dutch

Oven Furnace

For Saw
and Plan-
ing Mills

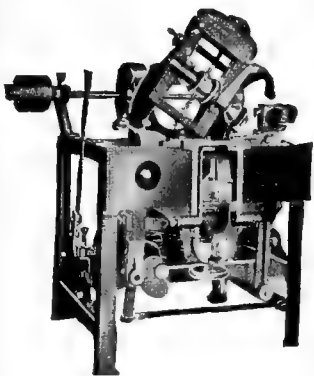


NO ARCH WORK TO FALL IN

Burns Sawdust, Shavings and Mill Refuse. Lasts for years without repairs. Top cannot fall in. Increased efficiency of your boilers 10 to 30 per cent. No equal as steam makers. Your own mechanic can erect it.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

QUINN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio



IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

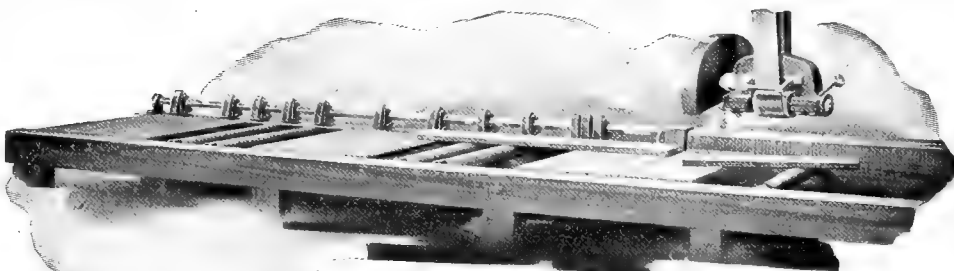
THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws. It will pay you to get in touch with us.

MATTESON MFG. CO. 120-128 SO. CLINTON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

A machine that declares saw mill dividends



AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE

¶ An inexpensive little device that *saves a dollar a day* and upwards.

¶ Stops one of the biggest profit leaks at the mill. Pays for itself several times over during a year.

¶ Isn't it worth investigating?

FRANCIS MARSHALL, - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

American Improved Saw Benches

THE BEST MADE

We put into these tools, as in all American machines, the best there is in material and workmanship. The result is serviceable, reliable, durable saw benches of the best type.

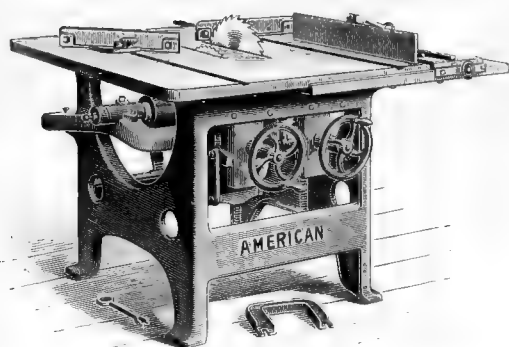


Fig. 599. Clement Double Saw Bench.

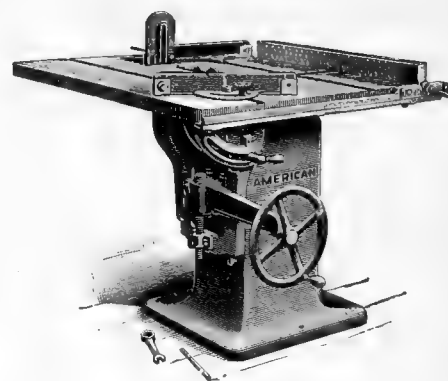


Fig. 637. Clement No. 1 Variety Saw Bench.

**Prices on
Application**

New Patterns

Late Designs

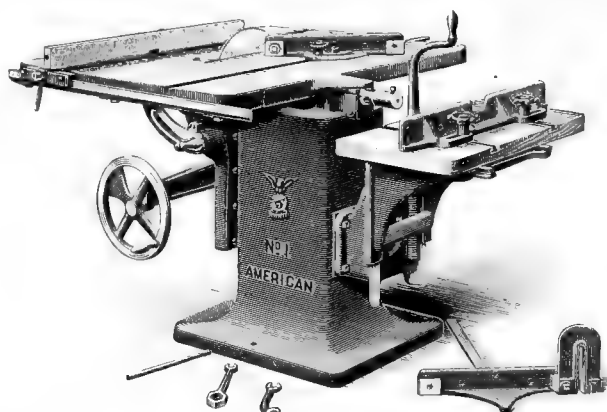


Fig. 633. Clement No. 1 Variety Saw Bench With Boring Attachment.

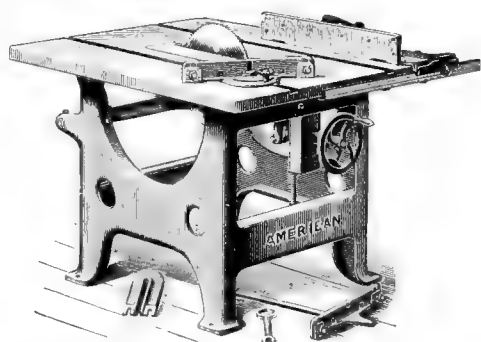


Fig. 623. Clement No. 2 Combination Saw.

**Ask
for a
Catalogue**

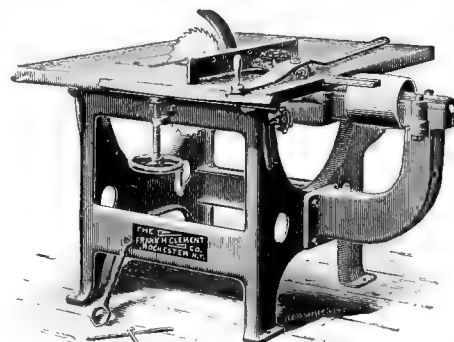


Fig. 575. Clement No. 2 Iron Frame Rip Saw.

American Wood Working Machinery Co.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

SALESROOMS—NEW ORLEANS, Hennen Bldg.; CHICAGO, Fisher Bldg.; NEW YORK, Cedar and West Streets

ATKINS

Rex

Two cutting teeth with raker. One of "the finest." Made with or without perforations.



SILVER STEEL

Perfection

Four cutting teeth with raker. Very popular.



SEGMENT GROUND

Atkins Dexter

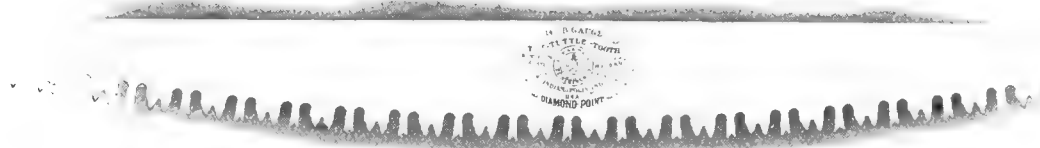
Three cutting teeth with raker. Made in either Silver or Special Steel.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

Atkins Original Tuttle

Two cutting teeth with raker. The best saw for the money in the world. Silver or Special Steel.



FINEST ON EARTH

ORDER FROM YOUR JOBBER, DEALER OR ANY OF OUR BRANCHES.

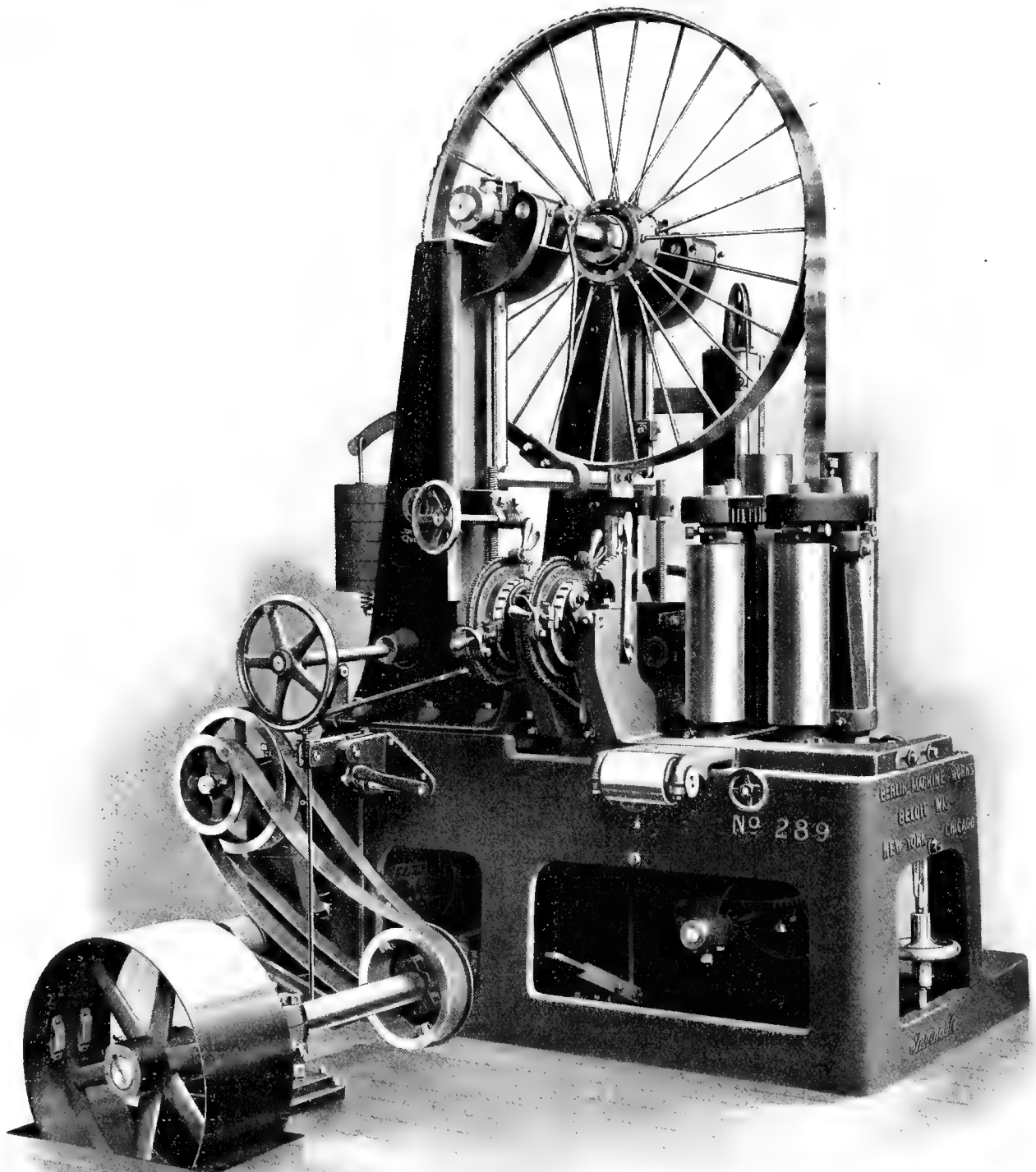
E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis

BRANCHES:
ATLANTA
CHICAGO
MEMPHIS
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK CITY
PORTLAND
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
TORONTO

We don't make claims for our res



that the resaws won't back up

don't build resaws for looks, or gild the edges, but every effort is toward securing trial results and a saving in saw kerf. And when it leaves our shops and is installed in a plant, you have the combined result of our technical ability and your experience. The criticisms and suggestions of lumbermen are greatly responsible for the success of our resaws.

Advertising an Article is an Invitation to Test Its Merits

We can't tell you much about the No. 289 on paper, but here are some points on which we can: Our PILOT WHEEL SET WORKS are more rapid in adjustment, more accurate and easier to operate than any other in existence.

We don't say this alone—lumbermen say it—and why? Because you don't guess the time of adjustment. You can change the position of the rolls to any cut in the time it takes to grip the handles and move them to the width desired. Quadrant registers in degrees and fractions, so practically no time is lost. Rolls can be adjusted throughout entire range by means of Pilot Wheels—no crank necessary when you want large adjustment.

No Over-Hang on the No. 289—Base Cast in One Piece

The construction of the No. 289 is such that you can run it on any mill floor without a foundation. No trouble from joints slipping. If floor sags, the machine will remain in perfect alignment. Weight is perfectly distributed at points of greatest strain.

No Strain Too Quick for the Straight-Line Device

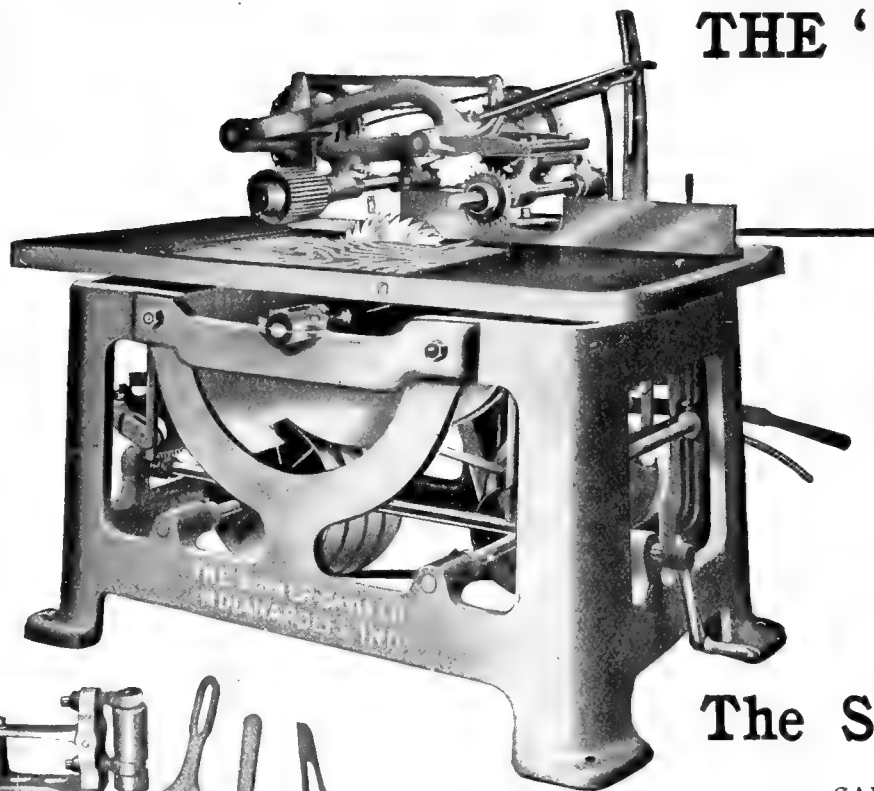
We call it "straight line" because the force is exerted in straight lines, direct from weight to fulcrum, from fulcrum to upper bearings. No friction on pins to retard instant action. And the arrangement is so sensitive that the whole weight that balances it may be moved up or down with the tip of the finger. When you favor the blade, you increase its efficiency, capacity and quality of work it turns out.

**WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY OF SENDING LARGER
PICTURES AND A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

erlin Machine Works

Chicago New Orleans San Francisco
Macon Minneapolis Seattle Spokane

BELOIT, WISCONSIN



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

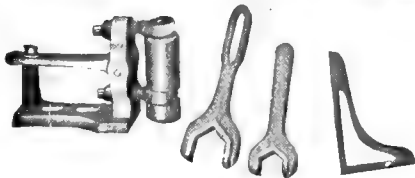
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

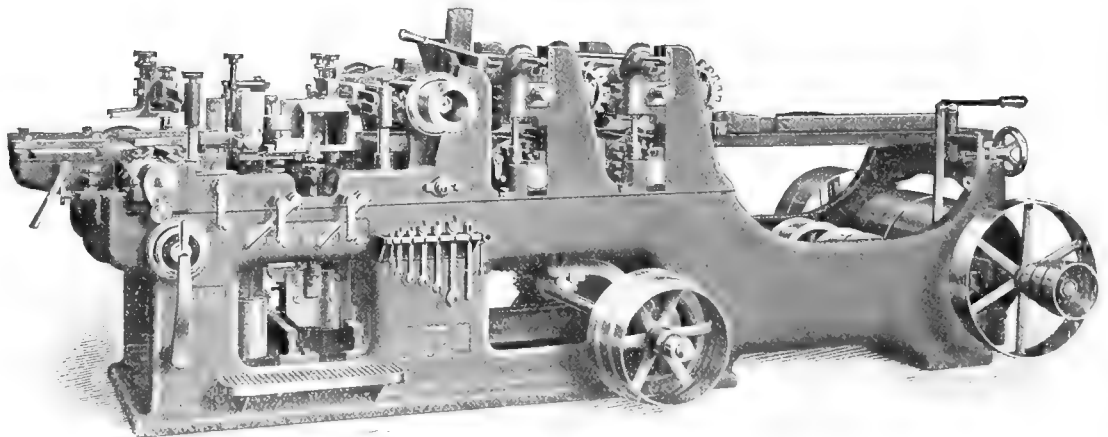
The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



No. 107 Inside Moulder

Built to work 12 or
15 inches wide by
6 inches thick.
Four or Five Heads.



SOME OF ITS QUALITIES: Patent side wing, self-oiling, self-adjusting clamp boxes; patent belt-releasing device for matchers, vertical adjustment of side spindles from above frame while machine is running; patent pin setting guide adjustable across bed of machine at intervals of one inch. Ample provision for projection of knives to permit of making deepest cuts and means for quickly adjusting bars and other parts to conform to the work of a planer and matcher. A combined Moulder, Planer and Matcher with the advantages of both machines.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to visit our exhibit at JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, Norfolk, Va., Machinery Building, Section 15.

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO., BOSTON

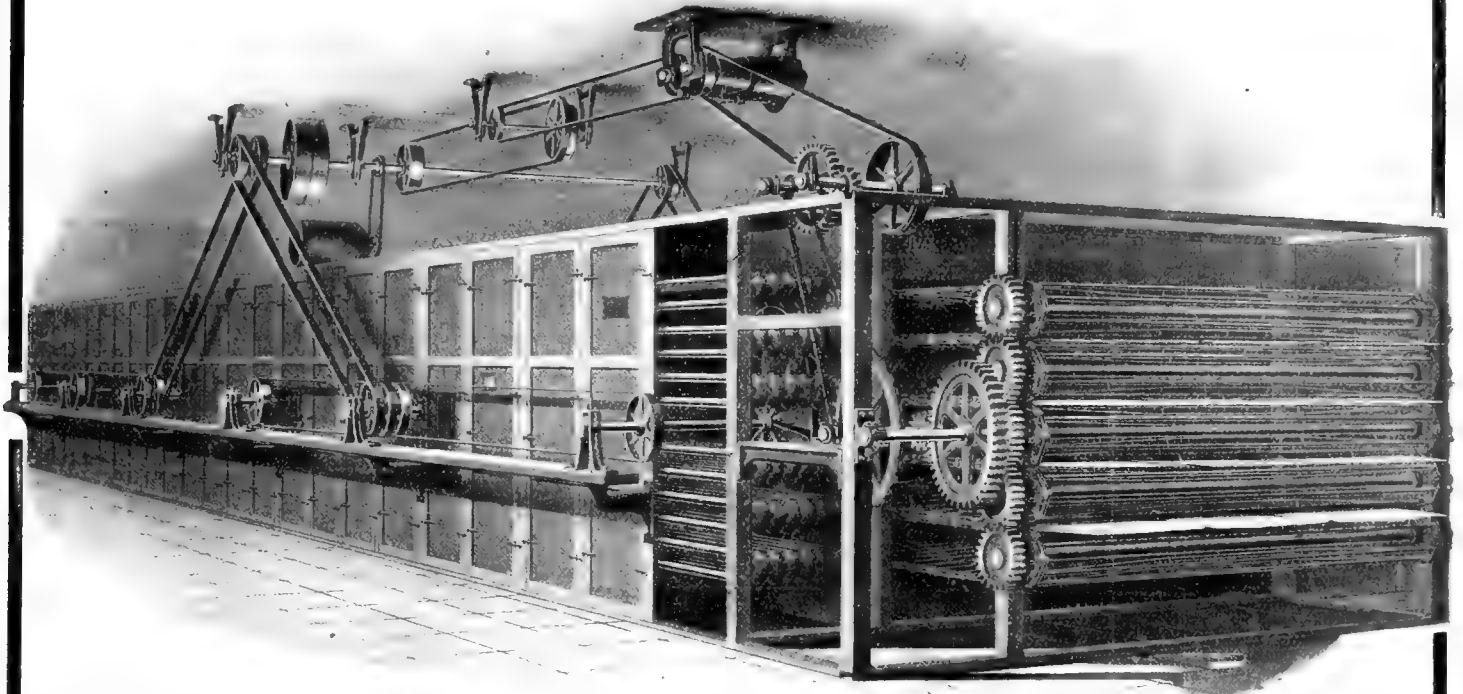
PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, 617 LUMBER EXCHANGE, SEATTLE
WESTERN OFFICE, 811 RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO

SPECIALISTS IN
PLANERS, MOULDERS AND FLOORERS

Phenomenal Success
Send for New Catalogue

NEW VENEER DRYER

"Proctor System"
Automatic Girt Conveyor Type

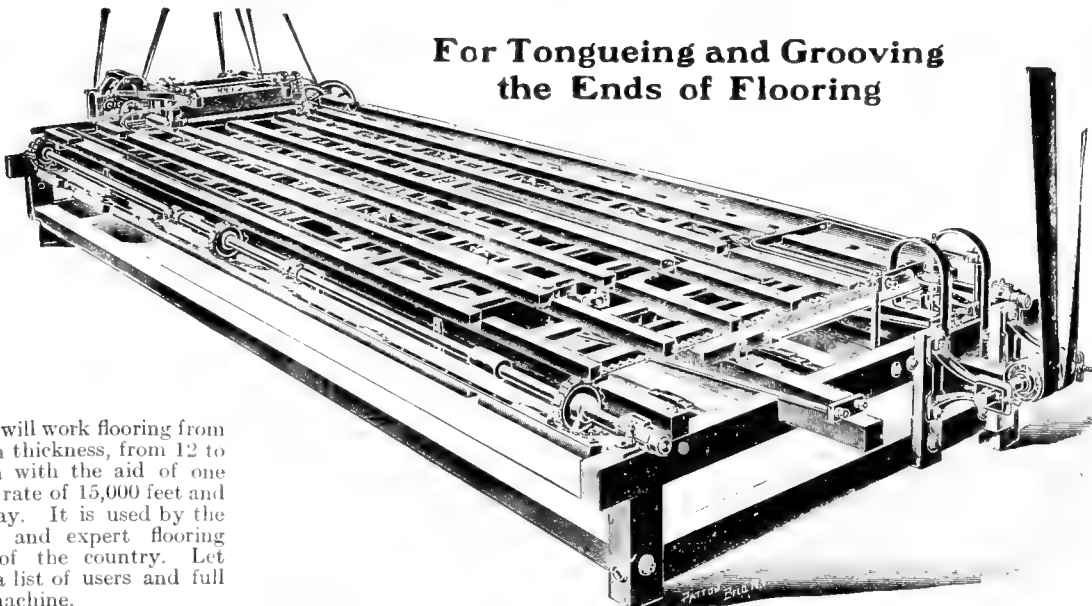


No Rolls to Jam.
No Aprons to Adjust.
Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
Fortieth inch handled better than Apron Dryer

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Hancock and Somerset Sts. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Holmes End Matching Machine

For Tongueing and Grooving
the Ends of Flooring



This machine will work flooring from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, from 12 to 16 feet in length with the aid of one operator, at the rate of 15,000 feet and upwards per day. It is used by the most successful and expert flooring manufacturers of the country. Let us refer you to a list of users and full description of machine.

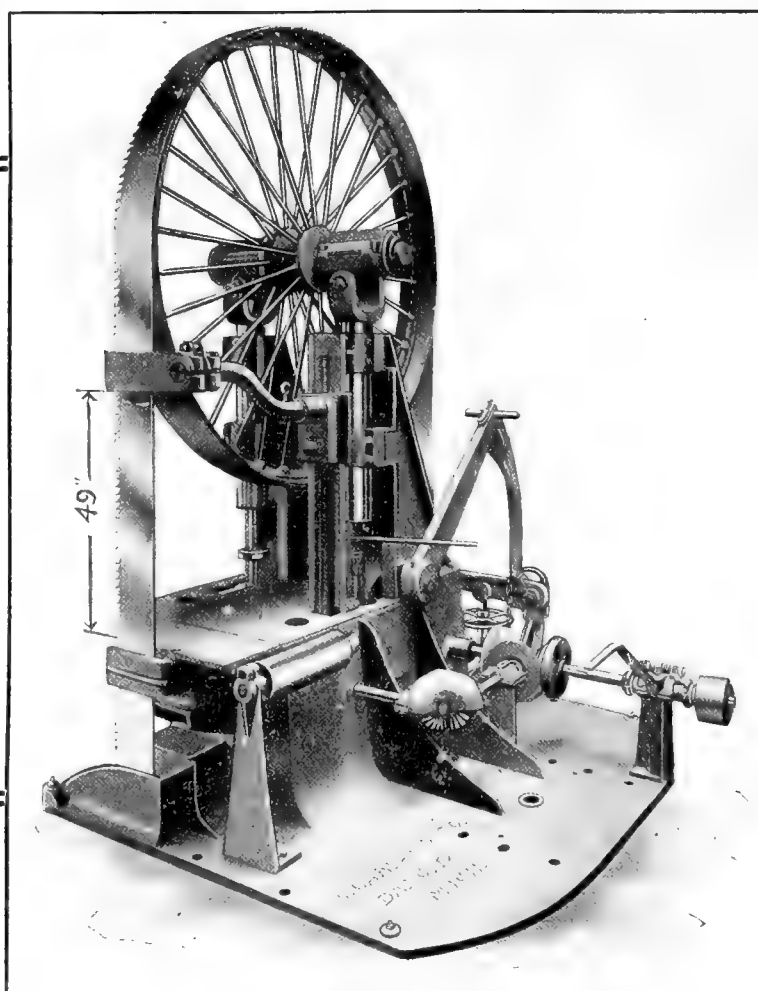
E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Manufacturers of High-class Woodworking, Hame and Cooperage Machinery.

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co..... Bay City, Mich.
 Kneeland-Buell Co..... Bay City, Mich.
 W. D. Young & Co..... Bay City, Mich.
 E. C. Hargrave..... Bay City, Mich.
 Bliss & Van Auken..... Saginaw, Mich.
 Salling, Hanson & Co..... Grayling, Mich.
 Johannesburg Mfg. Co..... Johannesburg, Mich.
 Michelson & Hanson Co..... Lewiston, Mich.

Harbor Springs Lumber Co..... Harbor Springs, Mich.
 W. H. White Co..... Boyne City, Mich.
 Mud Lake Lumber Co..... Raber, Mich.
 Engel Lumber Co..... Englewood, La.
 Hardgrove Lumber Co..... Hardgrove, Mich.
 Churchill Lumber Co..... Alpena, Mich.
 Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co..... Wilmington, N. C.
 Embury-Martin Lumber Co..... Cheboygan, Mich.

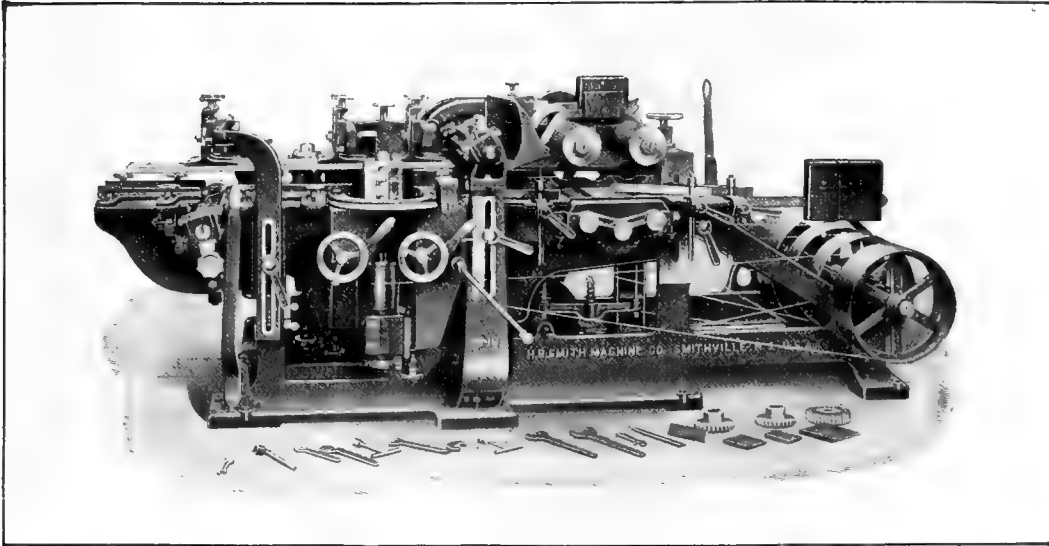
The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**

The Profit Builder

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**



NO. 105-A, EXTRA HEAVY 12-INCH MOULDER



IT HAS been our purpose during the last half century to develop a line of wood working machines containing the best workmanship and material that American skill and wisdom can afford. This fact we are proud to say is well established in the minds of our many patrons. We have, however, now exceeded ourselves by the development of a remarkable Moulder, the excellence of which is due to our obtaining written suggestions from more than a thousand operators throughout America. This machine stands alone as being the composite idea of the thinking operators of this country. One year's test of its work has convinced us that it is impossible for you to compete successfully against the Smith Moulder with any other machine. Can't we send you prices and literature?

Branches:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, Atlanta

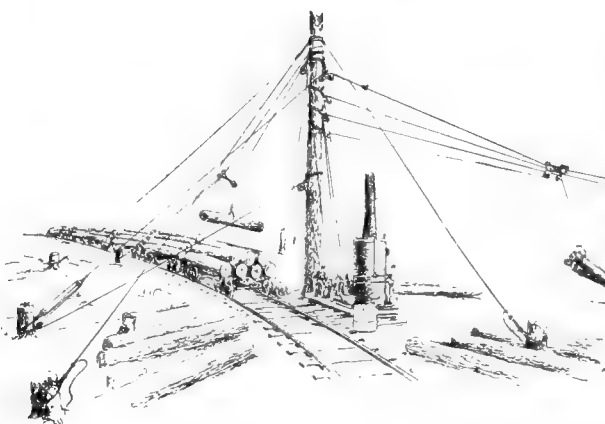
H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

Branches:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, Atlanta

Lidgerwood Combination Hardwood Logger

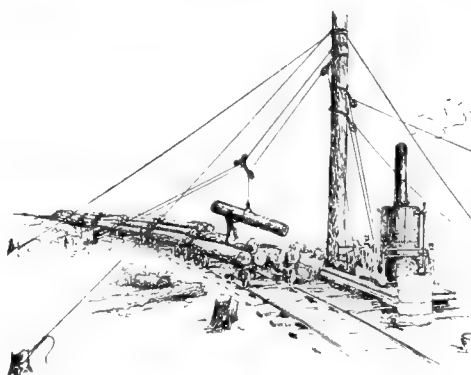
(Patented)

Especially Designed to Log the Hardwood Flats Bordering on the Mississippi River. A Machine that Can be Used Twelve Months in the year.



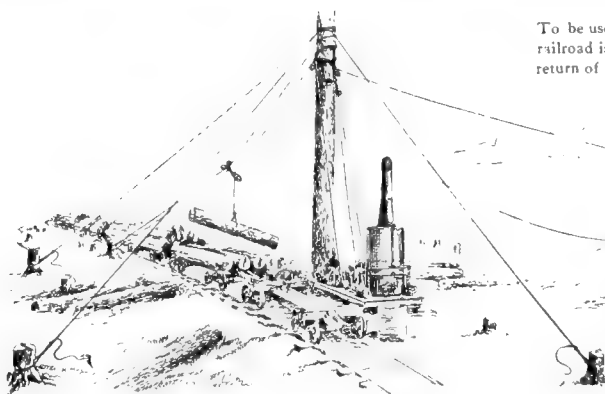
RIGGED AS A CABLEWAY SKIDDER.

To be used in sloughs, swampy places and during the wet season, especially where the timber runs high to the acre per thousand feet, or where the timber is thick and small with lots of underbrush.



RIGGED AS A SNAKER.

Should be used when flats are dry enough for a horse to return tongs into the woods, especially where the timber is large and scattering.



RIGGED AS A SLACK ROPE MACHINE.

To be used only when impossible to operate either the snaking or cableway system, or when the railroad is so located that a slough or low swampy place must be crossed, thus preventing the return of line by horse.

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

96 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.

Agency: WOODWARD WIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.



"SKIDDING AND LOADING."

Russel Skidding and Loading
Machinery

INSURES

A Regular Supply of Logs
Reduced Cost of Handling

They are operating successfully in Hardwood
Timber both north and south.

We build Standard Equipment. We also
regularly build Special Machinery to best
meet special conditions.

Would our Catalogue interest you?

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.

DETROIT, MICH.

RAPID AND ECONOMICAL LOG LOADING

Largely depends on the independence of the loader.

¶ As logs are usually skidded to the nearest point on the railroad, they are necessarily scattered along the track and it's cheaper to go to the logs than move the logs to the loader.

That's just what makes the

McGIFFERT STEAM LOG LOADER

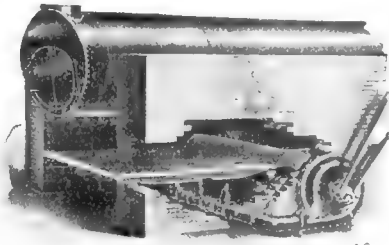
so rapid. Being self propelling, it can bring in its own empties, spot them and load the logs just as they lie.

¶ No waiting for anything or anybody—just logs. *Our booklet tells more*

CLYDE IRON WORKS **DULUTH MINN.**

C-74

How to Burn Sawdust



"We are burning all of our green cottonwood sawdust, and we saw nothing but cottonwood on the night run—and we do not find it necessary to use any dry wood at all, keeping steam entirely on the sawdust and the small blocks direct from the saw. All of the firewood we sell. Before we put in the bars we could not burn more than half the sawdust, and had to fire up almost entirely on dry wood. We are never delayed by lack of steam, and frequently have to shut off the blast while running on good sized logs."

The foregoing is a letter from the Otis Manufacturing Co., of New Orleans, La., to the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan, stating the results incident to the use of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate ceased to be an experiment years ago. It is known and used wherever lumber is made. According to the testimony of users, it gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood, and burns wet or green slabs with equal facility. No change in construction necessary. Can be used in either furnaces or ovens, and in any number, from one up. No difficulty in starting up in the morning, or in keeping up steam when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing. Saves labor in firing. First cost reasonable, and cost in the long run far less than for draft bars. We give you thirty days in which to test the outfit, paying the freight both ways in the event of rejection. If you have difficulty in making sufficient steam, or in burning your refuse, DON'T fail to try it. In writing for prices, state how many boilers you have, and whether you have plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface.

Five hundred testimonials like the above from leading lumbermen.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The Largest Manufacturer of Blast Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

READ THIS LETTER

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen: It is now two months since we remodeled our kilns and added your patent process, and we want to say to you that we are glad we made the change. We can now dry our lumber in about half the time it formerly took, and the saving in time is but a small part of the advantage, as the lumber dried under the new process comes out in much finer condition. It is entirely freed of all sap and none of it is warped or checked.

We can cheerfully recommend your system to parties needing an up-to-date system. Yours truly,

SCHILLER PIANO COMPANY.

WRITE

Grand Rapids Veneer Works
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Hanchett's Saw Swages



Band Saw Swage

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Millis Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
OF

WALNUT, POPLAR
 AND
 BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.
 I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.
 Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawn

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
 Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH,

KENTUCKY

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
 ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

J. B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT.

A. B. RANSOM, SECY. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, Secy

R. J. WILSON, Treas

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, V. Pres.

W. A. RANSOM, Sec. and Mgr.

C. R. RANSOM, Treas.

GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock

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W. J. CUDE, Pres.

J. B. RANSOM, Vice-Pres.

A. B. RANSOM, Sec'y.

W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company

1013-1014 Stahlman Building
Nashville

MANUFACTURERS OF

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut and Gum Lumber

Mills and Yards at Kimmins, Tenn., Colesburg, Tenn., and Cude, Miss.

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VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops

AND

Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

VENEERS

AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

HENRY S. HOLDEN

Grand Rapids, Mich., Madison Square Sta.

Fancy Wood Veneer { Mahogany, Figured Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Quarter Sawed and Sliced Oak

Poplar, Red Gum, } Cross-Banding
Birch, Maple } Drawer Bottoms
Cut Right Dried Right } Center Stock

Mahogany Lumber: African, Cuban, Mexican

SEDRO VENEER CO.

ROTARY CUT VENEERS

Our Specialty

Pacific Coast Cottonwood

For Drawer Bottoms, Panel Stock, Egg Cases, Etc.
Has no equal.

SEDRO=WOOLLEY, - - WASHINGTON

MARKLEY & MILLER

Manufacturers of

Mahogany and Oak

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Write for Prices

406 W. Lake Street

CHICAGO

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac

Michigan

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS

THIN LUMBER

PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 Isand 2s	200,000' 4 4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4 4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

2 cars 1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds poplar
6 " 1" No. 1 common poplar
6 " 1" No. 2 common poplar
8 " 1" mill cull poplar
2 " 1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
5 " 5/4 No. 1 common cottonwood
15 " 1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
20 " 1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
19 " 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
21 " 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
20 " 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
15 " 1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
20 " 1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us.

STOCK LIST

9 cars 4x4 White Pine Box Boards	3 cars 2x6-10 Hemlock
2 " 2x4-12 Hemlock	3 " 2x6-12 "
6 " 2x4-14 "	5 " 2x6-14 "
5 " 2x4-20 "	2 " 1x12-10 S 1 S "

Write us about the above. It will be like taking a dead mouse from a
blind kitten.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY

ASHTOLA, PA.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

J. C. Moorhead Lumber Co.

FARMERS BANK BLDG., PITTSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, White Pine

Band and Circular Sawn Stocks

Planing Mill Facilities

PROMPT SHIPMENTS WRITE US FOR PRICES

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWOODS

250,000 4-4 White Oak	} Mine Lumber a Specialty.
60,000 5-4 White Oak	
75,000 6-4 White Oak	
200,000 8-4 White Oak	

For Shipment on Grades

ACORN LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Jobbers

PITTSBURGH, PA.

White Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, Spruce, Ash,
Cottonwood, Gum, Basswood, Hickory
and Maple

Boxing and Crating Lumber a Specialty

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
Car Stock and R. R. TimbersMILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA.
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

Mosby, Denison & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOODS
Oak a SpecialtyFarmers Bank Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS
AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK

PITTSBURG

PHILADELPHIA

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

ASHLAND, KY.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING:

100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Brown Ash.
150M ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.
100M ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

75M ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.
100M ft. 6, 8 & 10 in. Nos. 2 & 3 Com. Birch for shiplap.
100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Basswood.

We have a full and complete stock of all kinds of Northern Hardwoods.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM
WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR



All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

Hardwood Lumber

Specialty—Wisconsin Oak

HAVE FOLLOWING SEASONED STOCK TO OFFER

250M feet 1 inch Millrun Red Oak
75M feet 1 inch Logrun Butternut
50M feet 2 inch Logrun Rock Elm
30M feet 1 inch Millrun Ash
100M feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch.
40M feet 2 in. and 3 in. Com. White Oak.

Write for Prices on
Stock for Future Delivery

GENERAL OFFICES
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

North Western Lumber Company

Birch a Specialty

Want to move 1", No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common

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Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

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Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

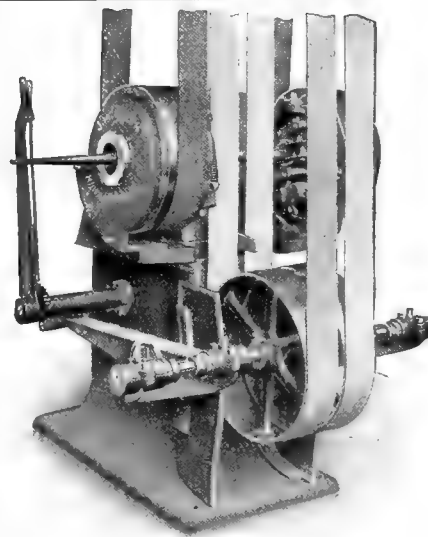
Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

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Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class
machine and will
give the best of re-
sults. It is strong,
well made, and as
good as it looks.
Write us and we will
give you full particu-
lars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
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The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
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Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
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Dowel Rods,
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Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

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Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS



ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty

Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING, CHICAGO

We Want to Move:

1 inch No. 3 and No. 4 Poplar
1 inch No. 2 Common Poplar

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR POPLAR, OAK, ASH AND
CAR AND R.R. MATERIAL

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber
Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1/2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

**Hardwood
Lumber**

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

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PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

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PHONE
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Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

Northern and Southern
Hardwoods

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

Heath Witbeck Co.

CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK. THEBES, ILL. McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for *delivered quotations*.

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The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St. CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

I WANT TO BUY

4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES

A. W. WYLIE, 1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED **RED CYPRESS**
LOUISIANA GULF COAST

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT
PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

W. A. DAVIS
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

1612 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.



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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

HEMLOCK

1" and 2" Merchantable and Culls

For Eastern Shipment.

Write for prices.

P. O.—Simmons, Mich.

Telegraph Station—Bovee, Mich.

The Earle Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for comparison will convince you that our product is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and
BUNDLED**The Manistee Planing Mill Co.**

Manistee, Mich.

Manufacturers

“WHITE” ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

From Tree to Finish Under our Exclusive Control**W. H. WHITE CO.****Boyne City, Mich.****You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

**Northern Lumber
Company**

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BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.**BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY**

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL OR CARGO

J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Low Price on five cars 2 3/4" Clear
Maple Squares, 17" to 27" long.Correspondence Solicited on Michigan
Lumber, especially White Maple.



MICHIGAN



FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
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MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. † Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

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J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN .
207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

180 M. ft. 8/4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
80 M. ft. 8/4 Common and Better Tamarack.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car 5/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 White Maple.
75 M. ft. 4/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
75 M. ft. 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
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CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

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HARDWOODS

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THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.

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Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co. HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.

ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama

Office, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

**Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood**

Branch
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Main Office
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**We have a stock and ship straight Grades
Domestic and Export**

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agent s
for
Product of

**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

Cash buyers for stock in our line. Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

**Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm**

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy
Dry Gum Lumber in any
quantity, from a single car
load to a million feet. Will
take all grades and thick-
nesses. We receive lumber
at shipping point, pay cash
and are liberal in inspection.



**THE FARRIN-KORN
LUMBER COMPANY**

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

WE OWN

and operate our own mills,
they are new and the best.

Two million feet on sticks.

4 4, 5 4, 6 4 and 8 4 Plain
Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Walnut,
Poplar, Bass-
wood.

Send us your
inquiries.



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Cincinnati, Ohio

A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes
your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40% 13" and up
30,000 feet 4/4 Poplar Box Boards 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 and 8/4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4/4 Log Run Elm
22,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4/4 to 8/4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com.,
15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

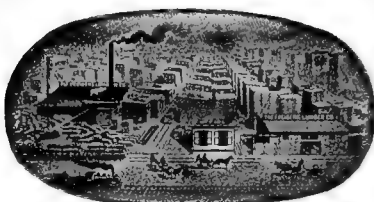
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Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades,
Especially 1 1/2-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

SEPTEMBER STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut

A FEW CARS OF 4-4 AND 8-4 POPLAR

PEKIN, INDIANA



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

E. D. Matthews Lumber Co., Cairo, Ill.

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods

Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood, Elm and Bridge Plank.

When in market, write us. GOOD GRADES. Prompt shipments.
Inquiries answered promptly.



For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood Machinery, you will find it advantageous to write our advertisers. Get in touch!

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Ashland, Kentucky

Company

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

500,000 feet 5-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

500,000 feet 6-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

DRY, PLAIN SAWED

For Shipment Now

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills {
Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties {
Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

{ CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1907. }

{ Subscription \$2.
{ Single Copies, 10 Cents. }

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: 1225 Robey St.,

BAND MILLS—
MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Telephone
Canal 930)

Chicago

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every
use, in accordance with methods developed
by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshville, Missouri

Sixty-Five Cents on the Dollar

This refers to present cost of insurance with us (35% Cash Dividend.)

One Hundred Cents on the Dollar

This describes settlement of losses.

ASK ANY OF OUR POLICY HOLDERS

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASS.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cuts.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of
Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

PRESIDENT
G. A. MITCHELL

VICE-PRESIDENT
W. H. GRATWICK

TREASURER
GUY WHITE

SECRETARY
R. H. MCKELVEY

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

84-88 William St.

NEW YORK

Did You Say Hardwoods?

WRITE

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

SCRANTON, PENN.

BRANCH OFFICES;

BAND MILLS:

Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA. RICHWOOD, W. VA., CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA.
1 Madison Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y. HOLCOMB, W. VA.

DAILY CAPACITY 500,000 FEET

"THE BEST LUMBER"

BETTER BUY BIRCH

WHILE THERE IS STILL
A GOOD
ASSORTMENT OF
THICKNESSES AND
GRADES

**G. W. JONES
LUMBER CO.**

Appleton

Wisconsin

Can We Hit You on Our Wants? Can You Hit Us on Prices?

WE WANT

5/8 Poplar, 14 in. and up 1sts and 2nds.
4/4 and 5/4 Poplar, 6 in. and up, also 17 in. and up
1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common.
6/4 and 8/4 Poplar, 10 in. and up 1sts and 2nds and
No. 1 common.
4/4 to 16/4 Ash, 6 in. and up, 8 in. and up and 12 in.
and up 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common.
4/4 to 12/4 Plain Oak, 12 in. and up 1sts and 2nds
and No. 1 common.
4/4 to 16/4 Maple, 10 in. and up 1sts and 2nds and
No. 1 common.
3½x15 in. x 9 ft. }
7x15x9 ft. } Passenger Car Oak, free from heart,
6¼x8½x12 ft. } wane, large or unsound knots.
4x6x12 ft. }

All of the above l. o. b. Hoboken, N. J., via Erie R. R. preferred.

4/4 to 8/4 selected shaky clear White Pine.
4/4 to 8/4 selec. shaky clear White Pine, 12 in. wide 16 ft.
4/4 to 8/4 No. 3 Barn White Pine.
4 4 to 8 4 No. 3 Barn White Pine, 12 in. wide 16 ft.

Price on White Pine f. o. b. Buffalo N. Y.

McClave Lumber Co. No. 1 Madison Ave. **New York City**

MENTION HARDWOOD RECORD

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchells - Make

DRY STOCK LIST OF MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN, AUG. 13 1907

4-4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better..... 40M
 4-4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common 40M
 4-4 Gray Elm, No. 1 Common 8M
 4-4 Gray Elm, No. 2 Common 20M
 4-4 Gray Elm, No. 3 Common 84M
 1x10 to 14 in. Hard Maple, 1s and 2s 49M
 1x15 and up Hard Maple, 1s and 2s..... 24M
 4-4 No. 3 Common Maple and Beech.....500M

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

**MITCHELL BROTHERS
COMPANY**

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

MANUFACTURERS

**"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING**

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN
We Offer For Sale

5 cars 4/4 Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10 to 15% No. 1 common in it.
 7000' 4/4 Bird's-Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
 5 cars 5/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 common.
 2 cars of Maple and Beech dimension, 2" and over wide by 12, 18, 24,
 30 and 36" long.
 1 car 6/4x6/4 Maple and Beech dimension, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
 2 cars 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 2 common and better.
 1 car 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 3 common.
 2 cars 4/4 Basswood, No. 2 common and better, strictly log run.
 2 cars 6/4 Beech, No. 3 common.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
 GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
 BASSWOOD—4/4
 BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

URE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURED BY

COBBS & MITCHELL, Inc.

Cadillac, Michigan, Sept. 12th, 1907.

DRY STOCK.

4/4 Ash, No. 2 Common and Better.... 24M
 4/4 Ash, No. 3 Common..... 12M
 4/4 Basswood No. 2 Common..... 80M
 4/4 Birch, 1's and 2's, Red..... 6M
 4/4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common... 22M
 4/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's..... 52M
 4/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common... 100M
 4/4 Gray Elm, No. 3..... 67M
 6/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's..... 100M
 6/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common... 65M
 8/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's..... 150M
 8/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common... 55M
 12/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's..... 65M
 4/4 Hard Maple, 1's and 2's..... 500M
 4/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common... 500M
 4/4 Hard Maple, No. 3 Common..... 150M

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.



COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



Goodlander Robertson Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Memphis, Tennessee

IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

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Tennessee

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAND SAWN THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

RED GUM
WHITE OAK
SAP GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
POPLAR



ANDERSON-TULLY CO.

OFFER STOCK FOR SALE:

ASH.

50,000' 4' 4" No. 3 common.

COTTONWOOD

150,000' 4/4x8" to 12" 1st & 2ds.
15,000' 4/4x12" 1sts & 2ds
90,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2ds
12,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x8" to 12" 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x12 and 13" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 6/4x8" and up 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4x9 to 12" box boards
25,000' 4' 4x13 to 17" box boards

CYPRESS.

15,000' 4' 4 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4' 4 selects

RED GUM.

35,000' 5/4 1sts & 2ds
49,000' 3/4 1sts & 2ds
4,000' 3/4 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" No. 1 common

SAP GUM

40,000' 3/4 1sts & 2ds
300,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 8 to 12"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 13 to 15"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 16 to 20"

TUPELO GUM.

16,000' 1" No. 1 com. & better

RED OAK

50,000' 3/4 1st & 2ds plain
20,000' 3/4 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" No. 1 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 2 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 3 com. plain

WHITE OAK

40,000' 3/4 1sts & 2ds plain
30,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds plain

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum
SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. H. Neal, Pres. Treas. J. L. Strickland, Vice-Prest. W. A. Dolph, Secy.

NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER
Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber
RANDOLPH BUILDING MEMPHIS City
WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak	3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank	2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider	10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.	7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak	8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak	1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak	18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
	3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 1104 Chamber of Commerce
MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

MAIN OFFICES

South Bend, Ind.

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

THOMAS FORMAN CO. DETROIT, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

September Stock List

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 100,000 ft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 200,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

BRANCHES:
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

MAIN OFFICES:
GIRARD TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

THE EAST

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

GOVERNEUR E. SMITH

No. 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Southern and Pennsylvania Hardwoods—Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Maple and Birch

BRANCH OFFICE: No. 88 BROAD ST., BOSTON

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKSInspection at point of
shipment. Spot cash.

Baltimore, Md.

Holloway Lumber Company

WHOLESALE HARDWOODSIn the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.312 Arcade Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 33 BROAD STREET
Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.

MANUFACTURERS

HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.

Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

420 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

7 East 42nd Street, New York City

BALTIMORE MARYLAND **E. E. PRICE** BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

James & Abbot Company

Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

Q For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood Machinery, you will find it advantageous to write our advertisers. Get in touch!

SOBLE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Mills:

Honaker, Va., Okeeta, Va.

Specialties:

Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Bird in Hand is Worth Two in the Bush

We have the following stock on hand, and lots more in the bush:

500,000 ft. Tupelo Gum, all thickness.
225,000 ft. Red Gum (Hazelwood) all thickness.
10 cars 4 4, 6 4 and 8 4 Common and Better Chestnut.
22 cars 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.

7 cars 4/4 1s and 2s No. 1 Common, White Oak.
12 cars 4/4 to 8/4 1s and 2s, No. 1 Common Red Oak.
3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of all grades and thickness, Soft Yellow Poplars.

We want your inquiries for North Carolina Pine.

Tough White Oak cut to order for shipbuilding and railroad work

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

Penna. Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO., Inc. Louisville
Kentucky

MAHOGANY



LOADING A MAHOGANY LOG AT ONE OF MENGEL'S HONDURAS CAMPS.

MILLS:
NEW ALBANY, IND.
(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

DR. C. E. RIDER, President
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ANGUS McLEAN, Sec'y-Treas.

WOOD MOSAIC FLOORING AND LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Choice Indiana White Oak

A GOOD STOCK, PROMPT SHIPMENTS,

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

NEW ALBANY, IND.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding, Drop Siding, as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

DUDLEY LUMBER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE WANT TO MOVE

600,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Log Run Birch on Grade
500,000 feet 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Hard Maple on Grade

Good stock Grey Elm, Red and White Oak, Cherry, Basswood and Ash.
Yards at Grand Rapids and Memphis.

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

— DRY —

2 cars 5/8 Qtd. White Oak Com. and better wide run.
1 car 1/2 Qtd. White Oak Com.
4 cars 4/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
2 cars 5/4 S. Cull and S. W. Chestnut.
2 cars 4/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
1 car 5/4 Com. and better Chestnut.
1 car 5/4 1st and 2nd Bass.
6 cars 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and better Pl. Oak
2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Oak.
4 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Pl. Oak.
6 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. Qtd. Oak

Sliced and sawed Qtd. Oak Veneers.

Can ship immediately, as we have L. & N. and S. Ry. tracks.

The Pratt-Worthington Co.

CROFTON, KENTUCKY

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

OAK SAWED FELLOES AND HOUNDS TO PATTERN

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Yellow Poplar Oak & Chestnut

Car and
Railroad
Timbers

Oak
Coop-
erage

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON
PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

R. M. SMITH

J. H. P. SMITH

R. M. SMITH & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE WANT TO MOVE { 1,500,000' of 4 to 16=4 1sts and 2nds, No. 1 and No. 2 Common Oak } SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
1,000,000' of 4=4 sound wormy Chestnut
300,000' of 4, 6 and 8=4 common and better Maple

EASTERN OFFICE:
1425-6 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Bountiful Crops = Good Fall Business
Shortage of Cars = Early Fall Orders

We have more than 10,000,000 feet of Hard Woods in stock and transit. About 8,000,000 feet being Chestnut, Poplar and Oak in all grades. Balance is in

ASH, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, CHERRY, CEDAR, CYPRESS, MAPLE, YELLOW PINE, HICKORY, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, ETC., ETC.

Consult September Lumber News and Write for Grades and Prices.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

City Offices, 1420 Chestnut St.
56th to 58th Sts. and Woodland Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.

WE MANUFACTURE, BUY AND SELL
**POPLAR, CYPRESS, OAK,
ASH, COTTONWOOD.**
WRITE US
PLUMMER LUMBER CO. St. Louis

Steele & Hibbard Lumber Co.
North Broadway and Dock Streets
Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers
ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c.
Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
Dermott, Ark.; O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron
Mountain Railroad,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy
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**COTTONWOOD
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ASH, ELM**

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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MEETING OF HANDLE MANUFACTURERS. AMENDED NOTICE.

It has been decided that the meeting of handle manufacturers to be held on Tuesday, October 8, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, will include manufacturers of both hickory and ash handles. The morning session will be devoted to hearing addresses from leaders in association movements, who will explain the benefits of organized effort and what an association is privileged to do and what not to do within legal limitations. The meeting will then resolve itself into two separate bodies, one of the hickory handle producers and one of ash handle makers. If it is deemed wise separate associations of each of these interests will be organized.

Particular attention is called to the article on another page of this issue, entitled "The Coming Handle Meeting."

HENRY H. GIBSON,
Editor Hardwood Record.

General Market Conditions.

Hardwood market conditions are in good shape in many sections of the country, but in others very spotted, according to reports in the HARDWOOD RECORD from the numerous trade centers published in this issue. There seems to be a diminution of demand in the East, which is always sensitive to monetary stringency. More than likely this is but a passing wave of slight decline in sales, as advices from abroad and the large centers of this country point to a marked improvement in the financial world. One authority declares that the money outlook the world over is much better than it has been for a long time. While there is a slight easing of the tension which will increase as the business let-up goes on, there is likely to be another hardening in the money market when the full tide of crop movement gets under way. Much depends upon the corn crop, as to how extensive this movement will be. The weather of the past two weeks has been distinctly "corn weather" and with another two weeks of warm moist weather the crop should be a good one.

There is still little demand for bonds of any kind in the general market. Railroad securities as well as timber bonds go begging and it is not expected that there will be much loose money for this class of investment until after the first of the year.

Poplar seems to be leading the van in lumber demand and prices are ranging high. In some sections even oak has eased off a little, but apparently only temporarily. Northern woods are in fair demand.

The strength of the entire hardwood situation lies in the fact that there is very little lumber in the hands of manufacturers and comparatively small stocks owned by jobbers. Even if trade should fall off twenty-five per cent there would scarcely be lumber enough to go around.

Owing to the diminution of speculative building less big orders are out for hardwood flooring and interior finish than usual, but there seems to be a large amount of repair work and small building in progress, making a fair trade in these two lines.

The furniture manufacturing business evidently has not much snap in it but still the aggregate purchases in this class of trade is not small. There seems to be a renaissance of car building and the demand for car material is increasing.

On the whole the situation is excellent, and no fear should be entertained for the future of the market.

The Coming Handle Meeting.

As noted at the head of the editorial columns there has been a slight change in the plans for the handle meeting to be held at Chicago, Tuesday, October 8. In the morning a joint meeting of both ash and hickory handle makers will be held, at which addresses on the subject of association work will be made by W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association; Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States; E. W. McCullough, secretary of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association; E. H. Defebaugh, secretary of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, and others prominent in association work.

During the afternoon the hickory and the ash handle makers will have separate conferences at which time it is expected that each interest will organize an association. From the number of acceptances received it is anticipated that more than a hundred handle makers will be present, and there is every promise that excellent results will be realized from the meeting. All handle makers will be welcome.

Revival of Waterway Transportation.

It is gradually coming to be recognized that we are about to enter upon a new era of waterway transportation. The influence of the great convention of the Deep Waterways Association to be held at Memphis, Oct. 4 and 5, will be far reaching. For a generation railroads have fought every proposal for the improvement of internal navigation. This attitude is now changed, for they have found it impossible to handle the traffic of the country.

Canal building is an ancient art, and even in the United States it antedates railroad construction. Development of a country in cycles is one of the strange phenomena that students of industrial history have noted. After a period of great activity a corresponding era of depression occurs. The popularity of our canals waned of late years almost to the point of extinction. Now the pendulum swings back and the country is about to witness the greatest period of canal building and improvement of waterways that it has ever

known. The people will again turn to canal construction with the same enthusiasm that they took up railroad extension. Canal building is an expensive undertaking as compared with railroad construction; it frequently costs five or ten times as much to build a mile of canal as to construct a double track railroad, but canals will accommodate far more traffic and handle it at a minimum of expense, as compared with the railroads.

The platform of the National Rivers & Harbors' Congress, with a membership extending throughout the country is "an annual river and harbor appropriation of at least \$50,000,000." As a result of this movement Congress at its last session voted \$183,000,000 for waterway improvements—the largest appropriation ever devoted to this object—and the president followed its action by the appointment of an Internal Waterways Commission to study and make recommendations for the comprehensive utilization of our waterway resources.

Current Issue Hardwood Record.

The publishers are particularly proud of this number of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, as it is believed to be the handsomest number of a lumber trade paper that has ever been issued. The special feature is an elaborately illustrated story of the great lumber and allied interests of the city of Cadillac, Mich. The frontispiece is a picture of the typical hard maple growth of Michigan, artistically reproduced in four colors. The title page of the story is embellished with types of three great Michigan forest trees—each a monarch specimen—white pine, gray elm and hemlock, and also with a beautiful photographic reproduction of one of the leading lumber plants of Cadillac.

One cannot read this article without fully realizing that the lumbermen of Cadillac are lumbermen in reality. They know how to do things and do things well. The type of the timber which supplies logs to these mills is of its kind unexcelled in the known world. There are no better sawmills built than are used by these people and no one manufactures lumber better than they do. What is true of this lumber product is also true of the allied production of hardwood flooring, veneers and panels, crates, heading, last blocks and iron-working tools, wood chemicals and pig iron.

Above all else, the laborer in the woods and mills of this section works under conditions more favorable than in almost any other region that can be named.

Truly Cadillac is entitled to its name of being "the biggest little city in the country," which is the natural sequence of the fact that the people at the helm of business affairs there are "big men."

National Forestry in Other Countries.

The forests of Japan have been managed by the imperial government for many years. The national forests of that country cover an area of about 30,000,000 acres, or slightly more than half the total forest area. The management of these forests by the Japanese government has proven successful and profitable.

In France the forest mountain regions were in the way of complete denudation before 1860. Their mighty sponges of roots, deciduous deposits and undergrowth which regulated the flow of the streams, were exposed and dried, and on taking fire were destroyed. Heavy rainfall washed away the disintegrated mountain soils which filled the river beds and checked navigation. Productive land became barren. There was a dearth of lumber. Cities with large manufacturing interests were punished with torrential floods, or drouth, and the punishment increased recurrently. The French government at last bestirred itself and appropriated \$15,000,000 to purchase 400,000 acres of the deforested area. For over forty years it has incurred an annual expenditure of \$600,000 for reforestation and plans are on foot to acquire an additional tract at a cost of \$20,000,000. While the state-owned lands of France will remain unproductive for many years, the plans promulgated are deemed wise and of eventual profit.

The systems adopted by Japan, France, Germany and many other foreign nations should appeal to the lawmakers of this country and there should be no more babble against forest reservations. While the government has at last secured the protection of a large area of mountainous lands in the western part of the country, its holdings are absolutely nil in the East. The White Mountain reserve as well as the proposed Appalachian timber purchase should come about very promptly.

Standardizing Wagon Material.

The National Wagon Manufacturers' Association is an organization that has been maintained for about twenty-five years, and is made up of wagon manufacturers throughout the United States. For many years manufacturers of wagons have deemed it wise to buy special and specific sizes of dimensions for their vehicle work. This system enabled them to hold the hardwood manufacturers who produce stock for them under close contract. In other words, after a lumber manufacturer had produced a quantity of special sizes for a wagonmaker, he was unable to market the stock to another wagon manufacturer, or to get out regular stock ahead of his specific orders.

Of late years it has been the opinion of leaders in the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association that it would be wise to unify not only sizes but grades, and make them satisfactory alike to all manufacturers of wagons and to all producers of rough wagon dimensions. The association has worked on this proposition for a long time, and at a special meeting held in Chicago on Thursday, September 19, a set of standardized sizes for rough wagon material and a new set of modified grading rules were agreed upon. Before these rules and sizes become effective they will be passed upon by both the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardwood Lumber Association. A request has been made to both these organizations for the appointment of a special committee on rough wagon dimensions, to confer with a like committee from the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, and it is deemed probable that within a very few weeks a joint agreement will be reached.

On a news page of this issue will be found the report of the meeting held by the wagonmakers, in which the new rules and standardized dimensions are fully outlined. It is to be hoped that this very desirable movement will be crowned with success.

Annual Car Shortage at Hand.

The car shortage which the *HARDWOOD RECORD* has predicted would menace trade during the fall months, as usual, is already at hand, for from many sections of the country complaints are arriving that there is difficulty in securing sufficient equipment to move lumber. A good many buyers have forestalled this situation by placing their orders early and securing their shipments in advance of actual needs, but still there are others who have postponed purchasing until there is every likelihood that they are going to encounter a lot of trouble in keeping their lumber stocks lined up for fall and winter requirements. Every man who has any expectation of needing stock for the next four months will be wise in making purchases and crowding his shipments along as fast as possible, because the car shortage in view of the great crop movement, is absolutely inevitable.

Bad Management of Lumber Trust.

Bulletin No. 77 of the Bureau of Census recites that practically all varieties of merchantable timber during the past few years have increased in stumpage value. From 1900 to 1905 the estimated increase in yellow pine stumpage value was from \$1.12 to \$1.68 per thousand feet; white pine, from \$3.66 to \$4.62; Douglas fir, from 77 cents to \$1.05; hemlock, from \$2.56 to \$3.51; oak, from \$3.18 to \$3.83; spruce, from \$2.26 to \$3.70; cypress, from \$1.58 to \$3.42; the total average increase being forty-four and one-tenth per cent.

The same document shows that the average increase in value of all kinds of lumber during the same period was from \$11.14 to \$12.76, or an increase of fourteen and five-tenths per cent.

In view of the foregoing figures a contemporary suggests that if a "lumber trust" exists in this country, its manager is a mighty poor specimen of the American business man! If raw material has nearly doubled in value in five years, why has not the aforesaid trust been able to secure more than fourteen and five-tenths per cent increase in lumber values?

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Nawthn' Doin'.

The ancients thought the world was flat
And right they were;
There's not a bit of doubt of that
I must aver
They had no bridge, heighten dubs;
No brainstorms then;
They had no cigarettes and clubs

Like modern men
They had no choons gals, no graft
No car ahead
They had no Ponder, no Taft,
No valiant Ted
They had no mergers in their day,
No ice or gin
They thought the world was flat, and say
It must have been

Luck.

Luck means you get a six o'clock start
Living on a diet of fat if you can earn two
Minding your own business and not meddling
with other people's
Luck means appointments you have never failed
to keep
The trains you have never failed to catch
Luck means trusting in God and your own re-
sources
MAX O'REILLY

A Wise Man.

He who makes
ignorance pay well.

Different.

If you want to
please a man tell him
he's in his prime;
but don't presume to
say it to a woman,
unless you want to
get even for some-
thing.

Few, However.

Some men miss a
lot of fun because
they're too wise to
be foolish.

Don't Take His Word.

When a man an-
nounces that he
"has a kick com-
ing," he doesn't
mean that it would
be safe for you to
give it to him.

Avoids It.

It isn't the spot-
less woman who usu-
ally craves the spot-
light.

Make Haste.

It's all right to
"think it over," but
don't think so long
that the other girl
beats you to it.

Insincerity.

Few tears come
from the heart; buck-
ets full from the
eyes.

OTHERS HAVE BEEN ASLEEP.



PARTY WITH NIGHTMARE; I knew this car famine talk was all a bugaboo!

To Our Sorrow.

Every dog has his
lay; but the cats
monopolize the
nights.

True.

The absent are not
always wrong.

Bears Watching.

Look out for the
man who always
looks out for him-
self!

Why Is It?

Few people are con-
tented to think
"poetry" — they
must write it out.

Be Not Hasty.

The question, "Is
it right to call a man
a liar?" may best be
answered by the size
of the man.

Roller Skating.

When you take a
hard fall and mere-
ly break one of the
commandments, you
get off easy!

Forgets It.

Every time a wom-
an makes a dunce of
a wise man he sim-
ply charges it up to
experience and lets
it go at that.

Usually.

Usually a man who
boasts of his brav-
ery hasn't nerve
enough to push a set-
ting hen off her nest.

System Run Mad.

Oh, isn't it great to be "up-to-date"
And live in this year of grace,
With a system and place for everything,
Though nobody knows the place!

We've an index card for each thing to do,
And for everything under the sun;
It takes so long to fill out the cards,
We never get anything done.

We've loose-leaf ledgers for saving time—
The Lord knows what they cost;
But half our time is spent each day
Hunting for leaves that are lost.

It's sectional this and sectional that
(We'll soon have sectional legs).
I dreamt last night that I made a meal
Of sectional ham and eggs.

I dreamt I lived in a sectional house
And rode a sectional "hoss."
And drew my pay in sections from
A sectional "sectional boss."

Stenographers who spell like h—,
And make us swear and cuss;
When we are not dictating to them,
Why, they dictate to us.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SIXTY-FIRST PAPER.

Persimmon.

Diospyros Virginiana Linn.

Persimmon is found from southern Connecticut along Long Island and southward to Florida, east of the Allegheny mountains; it grows through southern Ohio down into Alabama, and westward to southwestern Iowa, southern Missouri and eastern Kansas; through Indian Territory and Texas.

It is known by the name persimmon in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio. It is called date plum in New Jersey and Tennessee; simmon and possumwood in Florida, and plaqueminer in Louisiana.

The genus *Diospyros*, to which this tree belongs, is of the ebony family; the ebony of commerce—a native of Ceylon and the East Indies—is one of its numerous species. Aside from being used as lumber, the ebones are planted for ornament, on account of their lustrous foliage and decorative fruits.

The leaves of persimmon are three to five inches long; simple and alternate, with short pubescent petioles; in shape they are thick, broad and oval, with pointed apex and rounded base; they are dark green and lustrous above, paler and dull below, and are bordered with a dainty fringe.

The flowers blossom in June, after the leaves appear; they are dioecious, the staminate in three-flowered cymes hardly opening; the pistillate are solitary and wide open. They are small and of a yellowish color.

The fruit of the persimmon is globose and pulpy, also sessile; when green it is exceedingly astringent, but when ripe edible and sweet. In color it is reddish-yellow, and is usually about an inch and a half in diameter. The negro and the southerner alike enjoy this queer fruit after it has been touched by frost, but the majority of people are quite content to let it alone, particularly if they happen to have been tempted when it was green. A traveler in the old Virginia colony a hundred years ago wrote back to England about "the pessimins that grow on a most high tree, that are harsh and choakie and furre in a man's mouth like allam!" Tannin is found in the fruit, and to this element it owes its astringent property; a coloring matter obtained

from it is useful in making indelible ink. The Indians roasted the seeds and made a beverage somewhat similar to coffee. In combination with hops it is still brewed into beer and made into brandy.

The bark is broken into rough plates; it is very dark colored, and tinged with red. From it a medicinal extract is brewed.

In general appearance the tree is slender

in light, sandy soil, or in damp woodlands; it is prone to grow well in fence rows, or abandoned fields. It is distinctively a southern tree, and although occasionally found quite far north, in Ohio and New York, this climate is by no means best adapted to it. Perhaps its finest proportions are reached in Oklahoma forests.

The *Diospyros kaki*, or Japanese persimmon, is now planted largely in many of the southern states, and seems to thrive almost as well as in its native land. Its picturesque figure, large, thick, glossy leaves, and rich fruit make it decidedly ornamental in landscape gardening.

The wood of persimmon is very close-grained and of compact structure, resembling hickory to a considerable degree. The medullary rays are conspicuous. The heartwood, which does not develop until the tree is about a hundred years old, is very dark brown or black, the sapwood lighter, often having dark spots upon it. As to structural qualities, persimmon is hard, strong and heavy, a cubic foot weighing about forty-nine pounds. It is very popular in this country for making plane-stocks, shuttles, etc., and manufacturers in England are constantly calling for supplies of it to be used in making golf sticks and heads for baseball bats, etc. In fact, foreign buyers seem to stand ready at all times to absorb as much of the entire cut of the country as they can lay hands upon.

Transplanting a Great Tree.

The oldest yew tree in Germany, perhaps in the world, has just been transplanted from the old to the new botanical gardens of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Its age is estimated at 700 years. Expert botanists began preparations for its removal three years ago, by gradually clipping off the root tendrils to a radius of about six feet. When it came time to remove the tree from the ground a crate was built about the roots and clinging earth and the tree kept erect by guy ropes, so that it could be skidded. The crate was about thirteen feet square and six feet deep, while the tree is sixty feet tall and its weight when packed was about 90,000 pounds. Instead of putting the truck which carried it on wheels rollers of hickory were used, and in places where pipes or sewers were underground heavy timber beams were arranged to take the weight of the rollers. The tree is now propped in its new location lest the wind blow it down before the roots get a firm hold on the soil.



FOREST GROWTH OF PERSIMMON, ALABAMA.

with a handsome round top and spreading or pendulous branches. It reaches a height of from twenty to sixty feet. The branches are often hollow. For ornamental purposes the tree is desirable on account of its rich green foliage in late summer and its graceful habit. It is not often successfully transplanted, but may be readily raised from the seed.

Persimmon reaches its highest development



GEORGE D. EMERY

CHELSEA, MASS.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LII.

George D. Emery.*(See Portrait Supplement.)*

George D. Emery of Chelsea, Mass., the greatest factor in the mahogany trade of America, began to learn the lumber business at the early age of fifteen, when he secured a position as tally boy in a white pine yard, at Buffalo, N. Y., belonging to Oliver Bugbee. Soon after, when Mr. Bugbee entered the hardwood business, the tally boy was promoted to the position of buyer, and traveled through Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, locating stocks of oak and walnut, which were forwarded to Toledo and accumulated for shipment by lake to Buffalo, thence by canal to Albany, which, in those days, was an important market for lumber.

After nine years of this valuable experience and consequent gathering of knowledge concerning lumber affairs, Mr. Emery entered the manufacturing field, operating a mulay sawmill in Noble county, Indiana, for seven years. Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes then secured his services for two years as buyer, but he was anxious to get into business for himself again, and did so, this time with greater success. He built several mills and opened headquarters at Indianapolis, where he located a plant. His specialties were black walnut and oak, and as they grew scarce in Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, he sought the timber as far south as Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

Mr. Emery was at that time the largest producer of walnut in the United States, but, after thirty-one years, he felt that the supplies obtainable in that line were not adequate to maintain his enterprise upon its large scale for a much longer period of time; so he looked about for a new branch of the lumber industry in which to engage extensively. Mahogany appealed to him as a great and growing factor in the trade, and he resolved that he would operate not upon the usual lines of purchasing, importing and distributing logs, but that he would commence with the trees themselves and superintend operations from the forest to American markets.

He accordingly invested something like a third of a million dollars in this gigantic enterprise, and although at times beset by various difficulties, has proven his foresight, good judgment and capable management by the great results and success which he has attained.

Mr. Emery's mahogany operations are located in Central and South America, and his company controls the entire concessions for lumbering that valuable wood on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua as well as large holdings in Honduras, Guatemala, Belize and Colombia. About one thousand men are employed in felling and shipping the trees; only about one hundred and fifty of them are Americans. Two steel vessels have been built especially for carrying cargoes of mahogany,

each with a capacity of 1,100,000 feet of round logs; thirty miles of standard gauge railroad and an immense commissary department are maintained in connection with the foreign operations.

The elder son, Herbert C. Emery, assumed active control of these great interests in the tropics at the age of twenty, and continued to manage them until about 1900, when he succumbed to the dangers of tropical climates and, after a severe attack of fever, was obliged to abandon the work. He is now first vice president of the George D. Emery Company, which has its home office and plant in Chelsea, a suburb of Boston. This institution is the largest mahogany manufacturing plant in the world. Mr. Emery, Jr., was succeeded in his work at the scenes of woods operations in the tropics by S. D. Spellman, second vice president of the house, who main-



PRINT OF PERSIMMON LEAF, HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

tains headquarters in Bluefields, Nicaragua, and attends to the lumbering and shipping of consignments of the plant. This plant has a

capacity of about 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually and an immense output of veneers.

The business is not now being actively conducted by Mr. Emery and his son, as in earlier days. The general policy of the company is controlled by the board of directors, composed of Mr. Emery, Herbert Emery, Charles A. Vialle, president of the National Bank of the Republic of Boston; Charles W. Noyes, a prominent lawyer of the same city, and George L. Cade, treasurer, who has been with the Emery company for many years and has contributed largely to its success. The active management of affairs, under the board of directors, is in the hands of Mr. Spellman, at the scene of woods operations; Mr. Cade, who has charge of finances and general management, and Allen T. Fuller, in charge of lumber and sales, the two latter located at Chelsea.

Mr. Emery, while in good health for a man who has just passed his seventy-fourth birthday, is trying to enjoy in his later years a little of the rest that he has so well earned, and takes part in the business only in an advisory capacity, as does Herbert Emery.

Mr. Emery has been twice married, and has two sons and a daughter. He is decidedly domestic in his tastes, and inclines to quiet home life rather than to active social duties and publicity of any sort; he is a member of the Congregational church at Allston, another suburb of Boston, where he resides. Most of his spare hours are spent at home in his library and garden. Politically he is a Republican.

In general appearance Mr. Emery is dignified and imposing. He possesses the firm mouth and square chin which denote firmness and dogged persistence in the face of obstacles and even defeat; in his business career he has overcome difficulties which the ordinary man would have considered insurmountable. His kindly manner and noble character have won him many friends and have endeared him to his employees.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is pleased to present Mr. Emery's portrait to its readers.

The Coming Handle Meeting

As heretofore announced in the HARDWOOD RECORD, a meeting of handle manufacturers has been called for Tuesday, October 8, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. The urgent call for this meeting comes about equally from manufacturers of hickory and makers of ash handles. It has therefore been resolved to devote the morning session of this meeting to a joint gathering of these producers for the purpose of listening to addresses from several people prominent in association work. The gentlemen who have promised to address this meeting have been instrumental in the organization of associations in the lumber, veneer and box industries, and can tell the visitors convincingly the benefits that have been derived from association work. They will also enlarge on the legal points involved and tell the handle people ex-

actly what they can lawfully do in this sort of an organization, and what it will be necessary to avoid.

At the afternoon session of the meeting, the hickory handle producers and the ash handle makers will go into separate conferences on the subject of the possibilities of association work in their two branches of the trade, and if deemed wise, each will organize a distinct association. Furthermore, it is anticipated that all the other divisions of the handle industry as well will eventually join in a parent association to work for the common good of all the others.

From the interest manifested in the hundreds of letters received by the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD, it is confidently expected that there will be a large attendance at this meeting. Every effort will be made to insure

the success of the movement. Already acceptances of the invitation have been received from approximately a hundred handle manufacturers, stating that they will be present at this conference, and before the date of the meeting it is hoped that at least double that number of acceptances will be received. It must not be imagined by anyone that this gathering is in any way a sectional affair; all manufacturers of hardwood handles throughout the country are invited to attend, whether their product be of maple, beech, elm, or what not—though the ash and hickory people may be expected to predominate, since they cover the greater portion of the field. Acceptances of the invitation have been received from widely scattered localities; a factory in western Kansas, one in eastern Massachusetts, one in northern Michigan, and one in southern Arkansas have sent in responses signifying the intention to be represented.

There is every evidence that there is an urgent need of association work among both the hickory and the ash handle producers, and this is the time to get together and do something. Excerpts from a few letters which indicate the great interest that is being manifested in this movement are appended, but they include a very small number of the total received.

CONWAY, MASS., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Yours of the 7th inst., regarding forming a handle association, received. I do not go into hickory handle lines at all, so that such an association would not interest me unless they take in, as your letter suggests they may do later, the whole handle industry. If this is the object I should be in favor of such an association being formed, for there is need to improve conditions. I think the greatest source of trouble in handle manufacturing, as in other lines, is that there are too many selling goods that don't know what their goods cost them, and if they only get a big lot of work to do they think they must be making money. Again, once in a while somebody goes into business with the intention of getting in debt as deep as possible, fail, pay 5 or 10 per cent on the dollar and make prices accordingly, any old prices so long as they sell goods. I also believe too many manufacturers that are out after business are too easily influenced and believe too often what a prospective customer tells them as to what they can buy such and such goods for; and to get the order make a price that no man can manufacture goods for and pay his bills. To illustrate, I had a letter from a party this month with sample for quotation. I quoted at a price I could give them a good article for and make merely a fair profit. They replied that their customer told them he had been buying the handles for about \$4. Now, the actual cost of the two items of raw material, lumber and ferules, will cost anyone \$4.60 per thousand. I wrote right back and told them to keep on buying of the party, and that my price was final; they could take them or leave them as they saw fit. It will not be possible for me to attend the meeting, but I would like to know what is done, and hope you will send me report. H. G. REED.

REDFORD, PA., Sept. 11.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have your favor of the 7th inst., with reference to the meeting of handle manufacturers, Oct. 8, at Chicago. Our Mr. J. L. McLaughlin will represent us at this meeting. J. L. McLAUGHLIN & SONS.

ASHLEY, OHIO, Sept. 14.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: If possible the writer will be at the handle meeting Oct. 8. Having had eighteen years' experience, might suggest a good many

points of interest. Enclosed find \$2 subscription to HARDWOOD RECORD. Will try to be with you. UNION HANDLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, H. D. HALE, MGR.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Sept. 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The writer will endeavor to be at the meeting in Chicago. As to suggestions, will leave them to people who have been in the business for some time, whom I hope to meet there. WM. CHARLESWORTH HANDLE COMPANY.

WESTPORT, CONN., Sept. 7.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Would say that were we manufacturers rather than consumers of handles we would be glad to enter into your proposed association. As it is, however, we must be content to sit by and watch your proceedings, and note what effect the same may have on us as consumers. We do not wish to encroach on your time, but would make a suggestion that one of the principal advantages which we as consumers would gain from an association of this kind would be prompt filing of orders. Thanking you for your invitation to join in this conference and wishing the association all manner of success.—G. W. BRADLEY'S SONS, INC., H. T. LEES, MGR.

ATCHISON, KAN., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 7th instant, and to say we will endeavor to have a representative at this meeting.—JACKSON WOODENWARE COMPANY, T. R. CLENDINEN, MGR.

GREENFIELD, MASS., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your notice of the proposed handle makers' meeting at hand, and the writer will try to be present, as we believe such a meeting can not fail to be helpful.—RUGG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, F. A. RUGG, TREAS.

HICKSVILLE, OHIO, Sept. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We note you have substantial encouragement for calling a meeting to organize handle manufacturers. We make cant hooks, jack lever handles, etc., also farm tool handles, and feel that it is our duty to encourage anything in the way of bringing manufacturers or producers together. We can not understand each other too well. Labor is much higher than formerly, we have to go farther for timber, freight rates are rigid and prices have not advanced in proportion to cost of production and timber. We shall be glad to meet with you and lend all the encouragement we can. Wishing you perfect success. KERR BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, G. B. WILSON, TREAS.

HOPE, ARK., Sept. 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We will try to have a representative at the meeting in Chicago Oct. 8, and would suggest that, if it is possible to do so, the grading of handles be changed so that they are graded according to quality of timber and general service, not on appearances, as many that have a little red on them, or little blemishes that mar the looks, are just as good for general service as all white. Of course it will be a hard matter to educate the consumer to using handles that are not all white wood, but hickory timber is beginning to get so scarce that the price of handles will soon advance to where the poor man can not buy if he insists on having a nice, clear, all-white handle.—IVORY HANDLE COMPANY, T. R. KING, MGR.

RURAL HALL, N. C., Sept. 11.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We think something must be done so that handle manufacturers may realize a respectable profit from their investments. If possible a representative from among us will be pleased to attend the meeting in Chicago. We feel this is a move along the right lines and hope much good may be accomplished by it. Hope to be present.—SMITH-KIZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PITTMAN, CONN., Sept. 9.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Our Mr. Tatem, Jr., may not be able to attend the meeting. He will, however, be willing to serve on any committee and will do all he can to help the association in this section,

and hopes to attend the next one.—J. B. TATEM & SON.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have duly received your two circular letters of recent date, relative to the proposed Association of Handle Manufacturers. We are heartily in favor of such a movement, believing that an organization of this kind will no doubt tend to better the conditions surrounding this line of production. There is certainly plenty of room for betterment, and we will gladly lend our endorsement to any such movement. We will consider sending a representative to the meeting at Chicago. Wishing you success in the undertaking.—THE PITTSBURGH SHOVEL COMPANY.

CARUTHERSVILLE, MO., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Our greatest need at present is a uniform set of grades and rules that will cover both North and South. Such rules as are now supposed to govern our business were formed long ago, when timber was plentiful and only the pick of it used, and are so distorted and changed that every buyer and seller has a set to suit himself. The lumbermen had this same thing to contend with until they got together a few years ago and reorganized and changed their rules and grades to suit the requirements of the times. I should like to make the suggestion that in getting up a committee on grades and rules they be not picked from one section or state, but have them appointed from different ones, in proportion to the amount of timber used in this business from each state. A set of grades and rules that will govern only northern timber will work an injustice on southern timber. You must have representatives from all sections to form grades and rules that will be fair and just to all. Any person acquainted with timber in both North and South will bear me out in this.—GEORGE C. PEATTE.

NEW ALBANY, IND., Sept. 9.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Providence permitting, the writer will try to attend the meeting of handle manufacturers Oct. 8. As to giving suggestions relative to what would benefit the handle manufacturers, we do not care to go into details at present, more than to say that there are many manufacturers who would be on a good footing today if they were getting anything for their goods. People who do not know what their goods cost them do not know how to sell them at a profit. We note that many speak of a certain concern as being a "trust"; it is one of our strongest competitors, still does a legitimate business. Every factory which it owns has been bought and paid for in cash, not in stock, and we see no reason for complaint of anyone who sees fit to buy out other manufacturers, paying their price in cash, and continuing the business. We endeavor to sell our goods for the highest market prices, and when prices in any market are such that we do not see a margin we withdraw from that market and hunt such places as we can sell at a profit. If every manufacturer of handles, especially hickory handles, would follow this line they would have no particular cause to complain. We dare say you can get a thousand and one ideas from people in regard to a handle association and how it should be run, but are these people successful in their business? If not we do not see how they are capable of advising others how to manage theirs. The writer has been familiar with and represented this firm in every hickory handle organization there has been, and for this reason he is very familiar with all this business, the successful and unsuccessful parts of it, and the only way to have a successful one is not to allow anyone to join who is not financially able to carry his business should there be a lull in trade, and not be forced to sell his production at low prices to meet borrowed obligations.—I. F. FORCE HANDLE COMPANY, F. W. PETERS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: As to my opinion regarding the formation of an association, allow me to say I don't think it will help some things much. My obser-

is not financially able to carry his business should there be a lull in trade, and not be forced to sell his production at low prices to meet borrowed obligations. I. F. FORCE HANDLE COMPANY, F. W. PETERS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: As to my opinion regarding the formation of an association, allow me to say I do not think it will help some things much. My observation in the past has been that sometimes, after a turner thinks he has learned all about the trade, he starts in for himself by hiring a water-power mill back in the country. He then goes to the city and tells one of my customers he can supply him with good handles much cheaper than others because he is right in the woods where lumber is cheap. The buyer gives him quite a large order and writes me he is able to buy handles at less than I charge, and has done so. Before the year is up the man in the woods finds he has lost money, feels all discouraged and gives up the mill, saying he hasn't enough capital to do business with. Now, can and will an association prevent this sort of competition?—AUSTIN A. ELLIS.

PIQUA, OHIO, Sept. 9.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are not at present able to state whether we will attend the meeting of handle makers Oct. 8, but believe a move toward organizing a national association is all right. If we can be of any assistance in the matter we shall be glad to hear from you again. PIQUA HANDLE AND

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WILLIAM COOK ROGERS, PRES.

CADILLAC, MICH., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The writer can not now give a promise to attend the forthcoming meeting. He will, if he can, and will request D. A. Stratton, manager of the American Handle Company, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to try and arrange his affairs so he can be present at this preliminary meeting. We thank you for the interest you are taking, to which we attach full credit, and also for your invitation extended to us.—CADILLAC HANDLE COMPANY, A. W. NEWARK, MGR

BAXTER, TENN., Sept. 14.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: My product is sold under contract, but I realize the good that might be affected by an organization with the objects you outline in view. I endorse the movement and will render all the aid I can. J. A. ISBELL.

CANFIELD, OHIO, Sept. 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: You can always count on us for progression in the handle business, for we see no pleasure in doing business for nothing. Trust the meeting will help many conditions of the trade.—CANFIELD MANUFACTURING AND NOVELTY COMPANY.

MT. EAGLE, PA., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Yours of the 7th at hand and contents carefully noted. Hope the meeting may be a great success and a great advantage to the handle manufacturers.—E. H. LEATHERS.

association: North Western Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; Quaw Lumber Company, Edgar, Wis.; H. W. Wright Lumber Company, Merrill, Wis.; Mackenzie & Co., Madison, Wis. Our present roll of membership consists of fifty-three firms.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Grand Rapids meeting a special assessment of \$2 per million feet was levied, and most firms promptly paid the amount assessed to them. Two firms refused to pay anything. One firm whose assessment was \$138 paid \$16. Another firm whose assessment was \$80 paid \$22; one firm paid \$30 on an assessment of \$104;



H. C. HUMPHREY, DIRECTOR.

Annual Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber Association

The twelfth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was held at Marshfield, Wis., on Tuesday, September 17. While the attendance was not large, the meeting was an interesting one. Several new firms were added to membership and election of officers was held, which resulted in the following choices:

President, E. E. Finney, Marshfield, Wis.

Board of Directors: H. C. Humphrey, Appleton; Thomas Wall, Oshkosh; B. F. McMillan, McMillan; E. E. Finney, Stanley; G. H. Lusk, Thorp; E. J. Young, Madison; Guy Nash, Shanagolden.

The report of Secretary and Treasurer Beebe is herewith given:

Secretary's Report.

At the spring meeting of this association, held at Grand Rapids, March 19, 1907, the following firms became members: Cooper & Maxson Lumber Company, Milwaukee, Wis.;

and one whose assessment was \$22 sent in \$10. The balance of the members paid in full, the assessments varying from \$2 to \$80.

A few days ago the secretary sent out blanks for lumber statistics and replies were received from twenty-six firms. A summary of said report is as follows:

STOCKS ON HAND

	*Dry lumber.	*Green lumber.
Ash	2,083,000	256,000
Basswood	5,525,000	2,163,000
Birch	22,345,000	5,131,000
Butternut	132,000	41,000
Rock elm.....	2,967,000	324,000
Soft elm.....	5,341,000	688,000
Maple	6,577,000	3,091,000
Red oak.....	1,770,000	543,000
White oak.....	420,000	57,000
Grand totals ..	47,160,000	12,294,000

*Mill run No. 3 common and better.

A stock report gathered in March showed a total of \$9,817,000 feet. At that time twenty-seven firms reported.

At the Norfolk meeting the various associations affiliated with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association were assessed various amounts in order to raise funds for the car stake complaint and suit. This association was assessed \$300. Same has not been paid and the association at the meeting today should take some action in regard to this matter.

In regard to the special assessment to raise funds for paying expenses of delegates and committees would state that several members who were entitled to have their expenses paid refused to put in bills, consequently the large amount (\$335.66) of the special assessment fund is still in the hands of the treasurer.



E. P. ARPIN, RETIRING PRESIDENT.



B. W. DAVIS, VICE PRESIDENT.

Vice-president, B. W. Davis, Phillips, Wis.
Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Beebe, McMillan, Wis.

Steven & Jarvis Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis.

Since that time the following named firms have, for various reasons, withdrawn from the

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand September, 1906, meeting	\$ 112.01
Sale of books of grading rules	2.90
Membership fees	6.00
Annual dues 1907	285.00
F. H. Pardee, refund one-half expenses to Norfolk meeting	39.30
Special assessment	638.00

\$1,083.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery and printing	\$ 26.17
Stamps	23.00
National Lumber Manufacturers' Association 1907 dues	100.00
Salary of secretary	120.00
Expenses of delegates and committees	311.64
Balance on hand, First National bank, Marshfield	502.40
	\$1,083.21



A. E. BEEBEE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.



E. J. YOUNG, DIRECTOR.

Meeting Wagon Manufacturers' Association

There was a special meeting of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association held at Chicago, Thursday, September 19, to standardize sizes of rough dimensions for wagon stock, and to make recommendations on grading and inspection rules for this material. What was accomplished at this meeting can best be told in the following communication written by E. W. McCullough, secretary of the association, which he very kindly supplies at the request of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

Standard Dimensions.

Heretofore the cutting of wagon material has been done almost altogether on special order, owing to the varied specifications of the wagon manufacturers. Few mills have dared to accumulate stock on hand or hold it for the better price it would bring when seasoned because of there being no uniformity of requirements. Serious delays were frequent, annoying to mill and wagon manufacturers alike—so our association, representative of the farm wagon industry of this country, has spared neither time nor expense in endeavoring to reduce the various requirements of its members to the smallest number of sizes on common parts as axles, poles, bolsters, sand boards, reaches, sawed felloes, eveners, etc. This will require sacrifice on the part of some,

but it establishes sizes that will be as standard as plank with the largest number of wagon manufacturers and will be salable everywhere. The millman, therefore, can safely cut and pile up when it suits his pleasure wagonstock of these dimensions and feel perfectly sure of a market for it.

Grading and Inspection.

Perhaps nothing in the dealings of mills with wagon manufacturers has caused more annoyance and trouble than the varied views as to what constituted good wagon materials and what should be rejected as unfit for this purpose.

Realizing that timber is a product of growth, and no two pieces entirely the same, wholly different from any class of manufactured product, the wagon manufacturers, fully appreciate the difficulties in laying down rules for grading and inspection of this class of materials, but those that they have recommended—and they are willing to confer with the proper representatives of the hardwood manufacturing interests—are given below, and are believed to be fair and equitable to producer and consumer alike, and, furthermore, cover only what is absolutely required in materials for the manufacture of the highest grades of wagons.

It is true that in the past producers of

materials, organized into associations, have endeavored to formulate similar rules, but it has been found that those so promulgated are incomplete and are not fairly representative of the requirements of either producer or consumer of these materials; therefore, it is hoped that, as these rules will be reviewed by committees representing the producers as well as the wagon manufacturers, the outcome will be to the greatest satisfaction of all.

Grades and Standard Sizes.

AXLES.

To be from good, tough, straight grained black or shell-bark hickory, free from rot, knots, splits, hearts, heart rings, shakes, worm holes, bird pecks and wane. Bright sap no objection. If any of the foregoing defects can be cut out so as to reduce to a smaller size used by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

Sizes: $2\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}" - 6'$; $3" \times 4" - 6'$; $3\frac{1}{4}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}" - 6'$; $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}" - 6'$; $3\frac{3}{4}" \times 4\frac{3}{4}" - 6'$; $4" \times 5" - 6'$; $4\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{4}" - 6'$; $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 5\frac{1}{2}" - 6'$; $5" \times 6" - 6'$; $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}" - 6'$; $6" \times 7" - 6'$.

BOLSTERS.

To be good, tough, straight grained hickory or oak (white, red or burr oak only), suitable for wagon material, free from knots, hearts, cracks, checks, splits, worm holes and wane. Bright sap no objection. If any of the foregoing defects can be cut out so as to reduce to a smaller size used by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

Sizes: 3×4 ; $3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$; 3×5 ; 3×7 ; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$; $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$; $3\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; 4×5 ; 4×6 . Lengths: $4'1"$ and $4'6"$ or multiples.

REACHES.

To be straight and from good, tough, straight grained hickory or oak (white, red or burr oak only), suitable for wagon material, free from knots, hearts, cracks, splits, worm holes, bird pecks and wane.

Sizes: $2" \times 4" - 8'$ and $10'$; $2" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$, $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 5"$ $10'$, $12'$ and $14'$.

POLES.

To be straight and from good, tough, straight grained ash or oak (white, red or burr oak only), suitable for wagon material, free from knots, hearts, cracks, checks, splits, worm holes, bird pecks and wane.

Sizes: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 - 12'$; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} - 12'$; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 5 - 12'$; $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5 - 12'$; $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 - 12'$; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 5 - 12'$.

SAND BOARDS.

To be from good, tough, straight grained hickory or oak (white, red or burr oak only), suitable for wagon material, free from knots, hearts, cracks, checks, splits, worm holes and wane. Bright sap no objection. If any of the foregoing defects can be cut out so as to reduce to a smaller size used by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

Sizes: $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$; $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$; 3×4 ; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$; $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$; $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$; 4×5 .

Lengths: $4'1"$ and $4'6"$ or multiples.

EVENERS.

To be from good, tough, straight grained black or shell-bark hickory, free from rot, knots, splits, hearts, heart rings, shakes, worm holes, bird pecks and wane. Bright sap no objection. If any of the foregoing defects can be cut out so as to reduce to a smaller size used by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

Lengths: 2×4 and $2 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, $4' 2"$; $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2} \times 5$, $4' 6"$.

SAWED FELLOES.

Sound white, red or burr oak, free from knots, checks, sap and all other defects, cut full sizes and proper circles. Twenty-six pieces to set.

Sizes: $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$; $2 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$; $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$; $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3$; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3$; $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$.

Circles: $3'$ and $3' 8"$; $3' 4"$ and $4'$; $3' 8"$ and $4' 4"$.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Opinion on Timber Investments.

RHINELANDER, WIS., Sept. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I noticed in the present issue of the RECORD an article about the advice given by the Chicago Journal to young men advising them to buy timber lands, no matter where or of what kind. I agree with the editor of the Journal more than I do with you. Remembering that ten years ago hemlock logs delivered at the mills were worth only \$1.75 per thousand, and that five years ago jack pine had no particular value at all, and comparing these with the present year, when jack pine lumber sells for \$20 per thousand and hemlock at an average of about \$18, would it not appear to any young fellow that timber, even of the kinds despised at present, would be a good purchase if he could buy it cheap? The most satisfactory investments in timber from the standpoint of the young man are the kinds that are neglected now, or which are in an almost inaccessible region and not available to market. Such lands can be bought at a cost that would permit holding them till the raise in price or shortage of supplies would induce the owner or some millman to build railroads or improve the navigable waters, so as to bring their products to market. The cheap timber of today, if there is any such thing, is the kind to invest in. Available nearby timber is too high priced to buy now, except for immediate use or to hold as a reserve for some established plant. And, again, what kind of timber is there now that does not have a value and that will not increase as the years pass? I will grant that oak or hickory or basswood and elm will increase above the present range of value, but not to so great an extent as some kinds that are hardly in demand at all now, and which have more leeway to advance on. As a wood gets expensive people begin to look for a substitute for it, just as hickory and rock elm, for buggies and wagons and many other such uses, are being replaced wherever possible by hard maple and birch. A few years ago people would not have dreamed of using anything but oak or hickory; now they take up another wood and find that it answers the purposes for many uses just as well as oak. The neglected woods are the ones to buy and make the greatest profit on.—C. P. C.

The warning the HARDWOOD RECORD intended to convey to those seeking investment, in the editorial referred to, does not in any way antagonize the arguments brought forth by this correspondent. There is no doubt that even fairly well bought timberlands in either large or small quantities represent a mighty good investment. But be sure to get actual timber lands. Perhaps this correspondent is not familiar with the fact that there are a good many bunko men abroad in the land who attempt to separate people from their money by offering spurious timber properties. Cases have been known during the last year where purchasers found their titles worthless. In many cases the estimates are fictitious and the purchaser is badly mulcted. There was

one transaction a few years ago where an astute lumberman was shown a magnificent tract of cypress and supposedly purchased it. Shortly afterward he made the unhappy discovery that he had not been within twenty miles of the lands described in his deeds, and that his property was absolutely devoid of timber. Hence the warning held out to prospective purchasers: Be sure of the character of the people with whom you deal; be sure of the integrity and judgment of your cruiser; be sure of the abstract of title; be sure that the physics of the wood are good. With these precautions a timber purchase almost anywhere represents a good and solid investment.

—EDITOR.

More About Teredo.

CHILSEA, MASS., Sept. 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The paragraph on page 27 of the issue of Sept. 10 in regard to cargo of mahogany and cedar is flattering to us, but did you ever figure how much of a cargo 12,763 logs would make? At an average of 400 feet to the log—which is about what they will run, cargo in and cargo out—you will have 5,105,000 feet. The new Lusitania, if everything was cleared out of her and she was turned into a freight boat, would carry considerable more than that, but I never heard of a freight steamer which would carry that quantity of logs. As a matter of fact, the cargo did consist of 2,799 logs, which surveyed 1,177,877 feet.

Mr. Hamilton's article in the same paper on the teredo was both interesting and instructive, but do you suppose he ever actually tried that plan of turning the logs partly over in the water from time to time? If not, and he will try it, we think he will have a merry time in making them stay in any position except the one way that nature compels them to float on account of the uneven distribution of their weight. Mr. Hamilton does not make his statement quite strong enough when he says that "mahogany and cedar logs are sometimes totally ruined in four months in brackish water." We have known them to be badly damaged in four days, although not, of course, totally destroyed in that length of time. We know of only one way to absolutely prevent damage by the teredo in tropical waters, and that is to keep the rafts entirely above brackish water until it is known absolutely when the vessel will be ready to receive them. GEORGE D. EMERY COMPANY, BY GEO. L. CADE.

The error in statement of measurement noted above is one of those technical blunders that will happen occasionally in any print shop; and the correspondent's suggestion to Mr. Hamilton about turning logs may not be out of place.—EDITOR.

More About New Maple Inspection.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In your issue of Sept. 10, on page 14, under the article entitled "New Inspection Rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association," you describe a maple board 1x6 inches 10 and 11 feet, as No. 1 common according to the new rules adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association. I find nothing in the new rules which would prevent such a board from being a second, and I should be glad to be informed how you arrive at your conclusions. On page 10 of the new rules I find "In the grading of firsts and seconds the lengths are 8 to 16 feet," and on page 16, "A second must be 6 inches and over wide." Therefore a piece 8, 9 or 10 feet long and 6 inches and over wide, if clear, would

be a second according to my interpretation of the rules. If this is not correct please advise me.—MACBRIDE LUMBER COMPANY.

With reference to the above, the correspondent will note that under "General Instructions—Standard Lengths," page 10 of the new book, it says that 1s and 2s shall be 8' and longer, and on page 16 it says that 1s will be 10' and longer; therefore it is assumed that under the caption of 2s it should read 8' and longer. Admitting this to be a fact, a strip 8' long, if clear, would be a second, providing it is 6" and over wide, but the editorial referred to only treats of specified sizes where the old and the new rules differ. The rule on page 16 says that defects will be admitted according to surface measure of the piece, therefore a strip 6" wide and 10 or 11' long, not having 6' board measure, would not admit of one defect, thus putting it into a No. 1 common, while the old rules will admit this size with one defect into the grade of 2s.—EDITOR.

Addresses Wanted.

STOUGHTON, WIS., Sept. 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We wish you could furnish us names of makers of birch hubs, particularly those located in the Adirondack mountain and Maine districts. Would much appreciate such a list.

— & Co.

Our records are deficient in names of above-mentioned manufacturers and all those who are engaged in this line, or any reader knowing such manufacturers, will confer a favor by sending their names, that we may compile as complete a list as possible.—EDITOR.

Wants Dimension Stock.

PUTNAM, CONN., Sept. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Kindly give us the names of handle manufacturing or other firms who get out hickory and dogwood stock around Nashville and Memphis.

— & Son.

A few names have been supplied above correspondent, though not in the district specified. Anyone interested may have his address on application.—EDITOR.

Who Makes Bicycle Rims?

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 10. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We manufacture a punching bag platform which requires a rim similar to a half bicycle rim. Inasmuch as you probably have in your possession the names of bicycle rim manufacturers we would thank you to kindly advise us what concerns would be in position to furnish them. The rim is about 25 inches in diameter and 1 to 1½ inches thick.

C. K.

We have supplied this correspondent with a few names, and anyone else desiring to communicate with him should address this office.—EDITOR.

New Secretary Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Knox of Grand Rapids has been appointed secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association by the Executive Board, succeeding Bruce Odell, who was obliged to retire on account of the quantity of work he has to perform for the Cummer-Diggins Company. Mr. Knox has been chief clerk in the freight department of the G. R. & I. railway for many years, has a large acquaintance among members of the association, and is thoroughly posted on traffic matters. This will make him a particularly desirable acquisition for the association in the place which he will occupy. The secretary's office will be continued at Cadillac.

Belize and the Mahogany Industry of British Honduras

Belize, the queen of the Caribbean sea, sits amid the palm trees that fringe the Honduras coast, bathing in the healthful spray from the ocean and the sea breeze, basking in the sunshine of a climate most salubrious and looking out o'er the myriads of coral isles that stand like sentinels to protect her from the anger of the surging billows. She gazes longingly to the eastward and to the northward, beckoning the world to her peaceful dominion. Nature has filled her realm to overflowing with a goodly wealth of all material things that await only the magic touch of the hand of modern man to develop a land of fabulous beauty and riches. Nestled at the foot of the mighty chain of cordilleras which lift their lofty peaks to the ethereal blue of the distance to the westward, she waits in patient security.

Belize, British Honduras, is probably the greatest mahogany port in the world. The mahogany logs coming from British Honduras and the surrounding country are the best quality of timber known and, strictly speaking, the only true mahogany is that

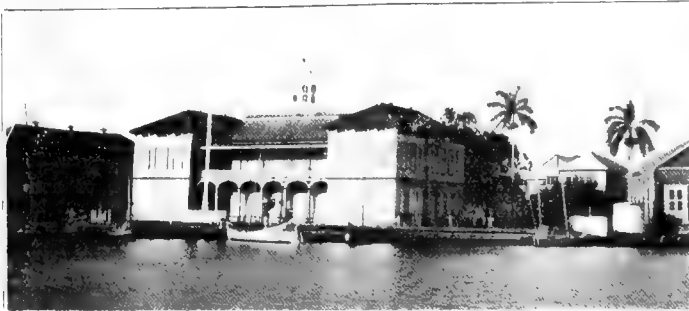
are mostly engaged in buying, selling or getting mahogany down from the forests.

To better handle this great branch of business sworn or licensed measurers or inspectors, appointed by the British colonial government, are located at this place. It is their duty to number, brand and measure, in a fair and impartial manner to both buyer and seller, all logs handled at the port. Their decisions and estimates are supposed to be final and dictations are little heeded, although either of the other parties concerned may have a representative to accompany him if he wishes, and they may settle by arbitration any slight difference that arises between them. One of the measurers with whom I became well acquainted while working in the mahogany timber business in Central America was Paulstro Thiens, a creole and native of that country—a very interesting and intelligent person.

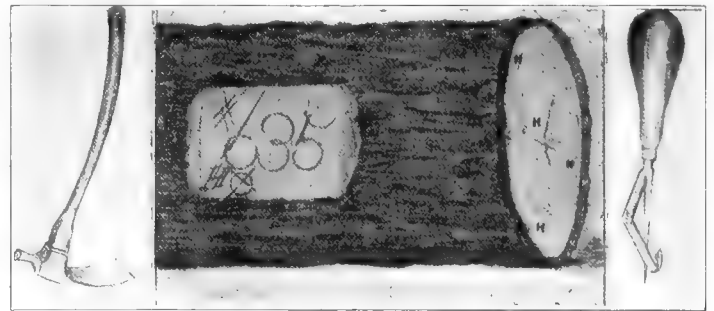
A measurer's salary depends on the amount of timber he measures, as he receives so much per thousand feet, according to Doyle Scribner rule, paying his own expenses and the hire of one or

work of measuring and marking up the raft.

The tools required are the scribe, the adz, the log rule and the branding hammer, and these, accompanied by the pencil and Scribner's log book, constitute the entire equipment for measuring timber. A sail boat is generally used to carry the party and provisions on long trips up and down the coast to measure up lots of timber that are gotten out and ready for inspection. The raft is first gone over by the adz man and each log is dubbed with an adz, which means cutting or adzing off a smooth, flat surface on the upper or most convenient place on the log, size about 12 by 18 inches, this being the most laborious part of the work. He is followed by the scribe man, who scribes the number of each log and the initial and mark of the owner on this smooth spot. The scribe he uses is a tool invented expressly for this purpose. It somewhat resembles and is used in much the same way as a compass. It consists of a handle and two points, one of which is a sharp prong and the other a flat blade, bent in such a way as to stand out at a peculiar angle, about an inch from the point. At the lower end of this blade is a very sharp corner, or angle, which acts as a gouge, and by placing the point against the log and giving it a quick twist or turn



COURT HOUSE AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.



HOW MAHOGANY LOGS ARE BRANDED.

coming from this region. There are vast quantities of this wood brought from the west coast of Africa and other countries, but it is not mahogany, such as comes from Central America, southern Mexico (including Yucatan) and the West Indies. In fact the wood from all semi-tropical countries is better than that from countries more directly under the Equator. All the region of country tributary to the Belize river, and many smaller streams, are channels of commerce through which vast quantities of timber flow down to the city of Belize.

For many miles up and down the coast the logs are brought from the mountains in the interior to the bar or the lagoon, where they are picked up by the small steam tugs or tow boats calculated for shallow water and towed to Belize. As this is the only city touched by the large ocean steamers in a stretch of hundreds of miles of tortuous and deeply indented coast line, naturally much trade centers at this point. There are many energetic, hustling and competitive timber dealers located at Belize. They

sometimes two helpers, viz., an adz man and a scribe man; still I have known his net profits for a day's work to be as much as \$25 or \$30. There is a lot of hard work and some rather unpleasant features connected with measuring mahogany, which is most all done on the raft, where it lies in the water. If the logs are large enough or firmly bound together so as to hold up a man's weight, the task is not so difficult, but if they are small, and many of them entirely loose, kept in place only by those on the outer edge being fast, the labor is more tiring and disagreeable. In such cases the measurers are compelled to go on a hop and jump from log to log, and much of the time are in the water to the knees, on account of the logs settling down under their weight. The man who does not average two or three duckings a day is a sure-footed and lucky fellow. The best way is to use two boards or poles long enough to reach across several logs, and thus take advantage of their combined buoyancy. A person can stand on the one while shifting the other and thus more easily perform the

an exact circle or half or quarter circle about two inches in diameter is cut in the wood. By turning it slightly sideways a straight groove or mark can be cut, by a sort of a free hand stroke, and by combining these straight marks and circles and parts of circles the operator who is in practice with this instrument can neatly make any figure, letter or mark required, as shown in the cut of the log number 635, and experts in the use of this scribe are envious of each other's skill in handling this instrument. While the dubbing and branding is going on the inspector, or measurer, is placing his rule across the top end of each log and declaring its diameter and length, which he calls out, and at the same time puts down in his book. It is also written on a tally sheet by another interested party. When all this is done the buyer's initial is placed on the ends of the logs with the branding hammer and the work is complete, except taking the amounts from the scale card, adding up the long columns of figures and making out a report showing the total results.

J. V. HAMILTON.

White Oak in the Southern Appalachians

First Paper.

The above is the title of an interesting and valuable brochure which has just been issued by the Forest Service. It covers so many phases of the question—characteristics of the white oak, pruning, reproduction, lumbering—that it forms a valuable piece of lumber literature and is reproduced herewith in abridged form in two sections, the first covering the distribution, present stand, uses and sylvical characteristics of white oak and the second its susceptibility to injury, reproduction and forest management. Great credit is due W. B. Greeley, Forest Supervisor, and W. W. Ashe, Forest Assistant, as the authors of this excellent treatise.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRESENT STAND.

White oak is one of the most widely distributed hardwoods in the United States. It is, moreover, the most widely used, and its annual cut of over 2,000,000,000 board feet is more than double that of either red oak or yellow poplar, its nearest competitors. Of the total annual cut of hardwoods in the southern Appalachian region, excluding Kentucky, white oak forms forty-nine per cent. No other hardwood is manufactured into as many important commodities.

The approximate remaining stand of white oak timber in thousand feet in the states comprising the region is given in the following table. These estimates include only timber merchantable for lumber or tight cooperage, and exclude cross tie material:

Maryland	130,000
Virginia	1,467,500
West Virginia	4,925,350
Kentucky	2,652,125
Tennessee	2,098,165
North Carolina	1,208,200
South Carolina	93,325
Georgia	387,700
Alabama	140,000
Total	13,102,365

Variations in character and quality are marked. In the broad belt of rough and inaccessible mountain and plateau land extending through West Virginia and eastern Kentucky there are still large bodies of virgin white oak, the largest and best stands in the United States. In the higher, more rugged ranges of eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia, and the western portion of the Carolinas there are still considerable stands of virgin white oak, though far more scattered and irregular than in Kentucky and West Virginia. East and west of the mountain belt, however, railroad development has been rapid; lumbering has been far more extensive. In the valley districts white oak has been logged more heavily than any other hardwood except walnut and yellow poplar. In many instances accessible timberland has been cut over a second and even a third time for the smaller and rougher trees which were left in the earlier lumbering.

In many other sections, notably the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee and the great valley of northwestern Virginia,

white oak saw timber is almost exhausted, and the remaining stand is utilized chiefly for cross ties and similar products.

Two-thirds of the standing white oak of the southern Appalachian region has been more or less heavily culled. The best occurs in the well-watered valleys of central Kentucky and eastern Tennessee.

THE WOOD AND ITS USES.

In the region as a whole, exclusive of Kentucky, about forty-three per cent of the annual cut of white oak goes into sawed lumber, including car stock, bridge timbers, etc.; about forty-five per cent into cross ties, and about ten per cent into cooperage stock. About two per cent is used for miscellaneous products, such as tool handles, wagon spokes and furniture and basket veneer.

Of the total annual production of white oak cross ties, about thirty per cent is cut in the valleys of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers in Tennessee and northern Alabama, and forms the annual cut there. The cooperage industries are also localized in the valley districts of central and eastern Tennessee and northern Alabama, which produce about twenty per cent of the total annual cut of white oak barrel staves and heading. In the more mountainous region extending through southwestern Virginia, eastern Tennessee, western North and South Carolina, and northern Georgia, the cut of white oak is almost exclusively for sawed lumber.

The most important feature of recent years in the manufacture of white oak lumber has been the marked increase in quarter-sawing, a method of milling by which the boards are cut nearly parallel to the pith rays, so that the silver grain is shown. A large proportion of the total cut is now quartered. Many producers quarter-saw only clear logs twenty-four or twenty-six inches and over in diameter at the small end. In this way only the best white oak timber, not more than fifteen or twenty per cent of the total amount manufactured, is quarter-sawed, and a high grade of both quartered and plain-sawed stock is maintained. Many firms believe that the smaller and rougher logs cannot be used as profitably for quartered as for plain-sawed lumber. Other mills quarter everything that is fairly clear, down to sixteen or eighteen inches at the small end, and claim that the much higher prices for quarter-sawed oak make this method more profitable, despite the waste in manufacture. Under the stimulus of the high prices of 1903 many mills quartered seventy-five per cent of their total cut of white oak. As a result of this large output of quarter-sawed lumber from small logs the market was overstocked with narrow, low-grade quartered oak, which caused in part the decline in prices of 1904. In that year the demand for even the best grades of quartered oak fell off sharply, while that for plain-sawed oak remained unchanged. Since 1904 an increasing proportion of white oak has again been plain sawed, and many of the larger hardwood dealers think that the

trend of lumber prices in the last three years indicates the wisdom of restricting the cut of quartered white oak to the better grades of timber.

Quarter-sawed lumber from the Appalachian region is shipped mainly to furniture and cabinet factories. Plain-sawed oak is shipped to planing and finishing mills for manufacture into flooring, ceiling and other interior woodwork. A great deal is used also in the manufacture of cheaper grades of furniture and for carriages, wagons, farm tools, agricultural machinery, tongues, reaches, bolsters, wheel felloes and framing. It is a fine all-around wood for this purpose. The poorer grades are used locally for flooring and ceiling, or for fencing, storm sheeting, outside finish and heavy packing cases for pianos and the like.

Large quantities of high-grade white oak dimension stuff and boards, both plain and quarter-sawed, are used each year in the manufacture of railroad coaches. There is in addition a special grade known as "car stock," cut from inferior timber and consisting of boards, planking, beams and dimension stuff of all sizes, which is used extensively in the manufacture of freight and box cars. Car stock is usually cut from small, scrubby timber, or from larger trees which are limby, knotty or defective from pin worms. Sound knots, stains, "cat faces," and wormholes, all of which lower seriously the grade of ordinary lumber, do not count as defects in car timbers. Bridge timbers and switch ties are cut from the same kind of material. A great deal of white oak was formerly used for trestle piles, but it is now being largely replaced by creosoted longleaf pine.

The logging of white oak cross ties is confined chiefly to the valleys of the large southern rivers, which furnish cheap transportation to northern railroad centers. White oak, with its great strength, toughness and durability, is the most valuable tie timber of the South and today furnishes seventy-four per cent of the total cut of ties in the Tennessee and Cumberland river valleys. Small, rough timber under sixteen inches in diameter at the stump is usually taken for this purpose. Sound knots, wormholes, streaks and small patches of rot do not rank as defects in the ordinary white oak cross ties.

Tight barrel staves form the third of the principal uses of white oak timber in the region. The stave industry competes directly with the lumber trade for the best grades of white oak, taking only clear, straight-grained trees, eighteen inches and over in diameter at the stump. With its great strength and close, dense grain, white oak makes the strongest and most valuable staves. It is the only timber generally used for whiskey, port and brandy barrels. White oak staves are used also for kerosene and cotton-seed oil and turpentine cooperage. In addition to the immense annual cut of staves, about a third as much more white oak is used for heading. It is considered the only wood suited to this purpose and clear, sound timber of the best grades is required.

Of the other uses of white oak, the most important are for veneer, wagon spokes, tool handles and chair and table stock. For furniture veneer only the best clear white oak

is taken, the specifications usually requiring logs twenty-eight inches or over in diameter at the small end. These logs are cut into quartered oak veneer, one-fourth to one-twentieth of an inch thick, for use upon cores of inferior wood. Smaller and rougher timber is used for basket veneer. The strongest and highest priced market and bushel baskets are made of white oak.

Small quantities of very strong, straight-grained white oak are used for wagon spokes and plow handles, and in the manufacture of these short-bodied, open-grown and second-growth trees are preferred. The material used for chair stock is chiefly small-dimension stuff, an inch or two square. A number of the larger mills have put in special machinery and are now utilizing much of their oak mill cull and waste for this purpose. Larger strips are cut into chair backs, and a few mills are cutting fine quartered oak table tops in short lengths.

With the diminishing supply of white oak timber, other and cheaper woods have, in many cases, been substituted for it. For wagon stock, tool handles, and farm implements, red oak and chestnut oak are the principal substitutes and are coming into widespread use. Red and black oak and red gum have almost entirely replaced white oak for slack barrel staves, and chestnut oak and red gum for oil barrels; for furniture and interior finish chestnut and red oak are in many instances being extensively substituted.

Probably the most important and extensive substitution, however, has been that of yellow pine in flooring, ceiling and interior finish, especially in the lower and poorer grades.

In Decatur, Ala., in the summer of 1904 the best grades of plain-sawed white oak flooring and ceiling were quoted at from \$48 to \$50 per thousand feet, while yellow pine finish of the same grades sold from \$16 to \$18 a thousand feet. A number of large southern planing mills now manufacture oak finish only on special orders, and many have given it up altogether. Under the exceptionally high prices of 1903 this substitution of cheaper woods for white oak finish became more general than in any previous year. It caused in part the marked depression in the hardwood market of 1904. The best grades of longleaf pine flooring were quoted on the New York market in June, 1905, at from \$21 to \$44 per thousand feet, as compared with from \$39 to \$88 for the corresponding grades of plain and quarter-sawed white oak. Thus the increasing tendency is to limit the use of white oak finish to the special or fancy trade.

SILVICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Quality of soil and amount and uniformity of moisture are the chief factors which determine the local distribution of white oak. Though a very widely distributed species, it prefers broad, deep-soiled flats, coves and gentle lower slopes and is here found in greatest abundance. White oak seldom forms a pure forest. In typical mixtures a proportion of ten or fifteen per cent is usually sufficiently high for the forest to be called a "white oak" forest, unless there is a higher proportion of some more valuable species like yellow poplar or white pine. For its best

development white oak requires a fresh, porous, loamy or sandy-loam soil. The finest of the southern Appalachian region grows in the deep-soiled, broader valleys of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Constant moisture, such as is found in the coves, favors its abundant occurrence and thrifty development, although well-formed trees are often found on comparatively dry soil. Thorough drainage, on the other hand, is essential in all situations.

White oak has a vigorous root system and often establishes itself among the boulders and broken fragments of very rocky soils if there is but a thin cover of earth and humus to hold moisture and supply the roots with nourishment. On such localities, however, the trees are invariably short-lived, stunted and scrubby in form. Sandy soils, on the other hand, are not favorable; the trees are scattered and of poor development.

During the sapling and pole stages white oak on good soils forms a large, thrifty stem, with considerable taper. The side branches are very persistent during the early life of the tree, even under a fairly dense forest cover. Mature stems frequently bear numerous knobs and small irregularities, due to defective pruning, while small sap branches are very common on the trunks of large trees.

The average size of mature trees varies widely on different forest types in the same locality. Below are given average dimensions of virgin white oaks, twenty inches and over in diameter, breasthigh, on the three main types in the Cumberland mountains of northeastern Tennessee and in the Tennessee valley region:

TREES OF CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

Type.	Total height. Feet.	Clear length. Feet.	Diameter, breast, high. Inches.
Cove land	95	44	25
Slope land	80	35	24
Ridge land	68	27	21

TREES OF TENNESSEE VALLEY.

Cove land	98	45	28
Slope land	70	30	23
Ridge land	45	18	22

Differences in depth of soil, moisture and exposure have a marked effect upon the development of white oak, especially upon its total height and clear length, which fall off very rapidly on the poorer sites.

White oak is comparatively tolerant in early life. Young reproduction will establish itself under the shade of a high hardwood canopy of considerable density if the ground is clear; they are rarely found under low clumps of saplings, rhododendron or other shrubby undergrowth. In the sapling and early pole stages, white oak requires at least one-half or two-thirds of the full overhead light for vigorous development. Its growth under adverse conditions, however, while slow, is very persistent, and its power of recovery after the shade is removed is great. Many trees which have come up under the crowns of old timber and have attained in fifty years a diameter of but two inches will, when the mature stand is logged and they receive the light, almost immediately begin to grow rapidly and vigorously.

Young trees which have persisted as seedlings and saplings under the shade of an old stand usually succumb to the adverse conditions soon after the pole stage is reached. In middle and late life white oak is distinctly

intolerant, enduring but little direct overhead shade. White oak is more tolerant than red and chestnut oak, and, as a rule outnumbers the two other species in the younger age classes as well as in the mature virgin forest. On poorer soils, however, and away from broad river valleys, the black oaks tend to replace white oak in both the mature stand and in the young growth coming up beneath. The great advantage white oak has over black oak is its persistence of growth, ability to recover from suppression when shade is removed, longevity and inherent resistance of decay, insects and fungus, to which black and red oaks are far more susceptible.

White oak is a poor self-pruner. Because of its comparative tolerance in early life, natural pruning is delayed, and occurs mainly in the later pole stage and in middle life. The lower limbs of the crowns are very persistent, and when dead often remain on the mature bole as sound, hard stubs, which are shed with difficulty. Except when heavily shaded, white oak, in late life, nearly always forms numerous small sap branches, which, however, do not affect the quality of the timber.

Second Paper.

Susceptibility to Injury.

In resistance to fire, insect attack, disease and other injury, white oak is one of the hardest of southern Appalachian trees. Its timber runs sounder and freer from damage than that of almost any other important commercial species of the region.

As with all other trees of the southern Appalachian forests, the greatest source of injury to white oak is found in the frequent, often periodical, fires which are so common in southern woodlands. The effects of these fires upon old white oak timber are seen in stagheadedness, in many scarred and hollowed butts, and the deadening and removal of the bark and layer after layer of wood. In a few cases this last process is continued until the weakened trees are broken at the butt by the wind, or are twisted off at the root swellings. The actual death of mature white oak from fire, however, is rare. It is killed by spring and summer fires only, or by fires that feed upon the slash left in logging, or upon the trunks and limbs of other more easily killed trees, like chestnut. Far more destructive to mature timber than the actual injury from fire are the attacks of insects and fungi which invariably follow a burn. The weakening of the tree through fire predisposes it to disease and lowers its power of resistance. Furthermore, the wounds at the base of the tree readily catch the spores of fungi, and the decay of the exposed wood quickly ensues. White oak is slow to heal over wounds of this character, and even after the scar is closed on the surface the decay goes on within. The result is dote and hollow-ness, which often extend up the trunk for ten or fifteen feet, or unsound heartwood from red rot, and black, flaky streaks. To all of these injuries, due directly or indirectly to fire, white oak, while often seriously

damaged, is more immune than most of the other important Appalachian hardwoods. It is much more resistant than chestnut oak or red oak. While in many badly burned sections a large proportion of the old timber is fire damaged, on the average not more than ten or twenty per cent of the trees have to be butted in logging on account of dote or hollowness.

A great deal of white oak seed is destroyed every year by light surface fires. In addition, its seedlings and coppice are burned down to the ground and its reproduction confined largely to sprouts from the still living stumps of former growth. On repeatedly burned areas these sprouts become sparse and stunted in development. The burned stumps and roots often become decayed; the fresh crops of coppice are therefore diseased and short lived, and in time the sprouting power of the stumps is exhausted.

The most common and destructive insect which attacks wounded white oak is the pin worm, the larva of a small, reddish beetle. As a rule, from fifteen to twenty per cent of the white oak in the southern Appalachians is defective because of this insect, reducing seriously the grade and commercial value of the lumber.

The patch worm also often lowers the grade of white oak lumber and staves by black streaks, "steamboats," or grease spots formed about the minute holes left in the wood by the insect.

The most serious fungus enemies are members of the *Polyporus* group, which attack the heartwood of living trees when entrance can be gained through a fire scar or some other fairly deep wound. The dote originating in this way often extends for several feet up the center of the tree, and necessitates heavy culling of the butt log in lumbering. An examination of 1,668 white oak stumps in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, shows that trees of any size may become rotten at the butt.

In addition to the fungi which destroy the heartwood, there are numerous species which infest the sapwood of dead, weakened, or badly injured trees. White oak is more resistant to fungus attacks than chestnut, black oak, red oak and chestnut oak. Decay in its wood progresses slowly, since fungi which enter the tree at the stubs of dead branches usually affect only a small area of heartwood immediately around the point of entrance. The upper parts of the boles are generally sound. Cull on account of unsound, wormy timber is, as a rule, much smaller in white oak than in any of the other oaks.

White oak suffers very little from wind-throw: Old trees, especially on poor soils and exposed situations, or when weakened by fire, are apt to become wind-shaken at the butt, but white oak is probably the freest of the oaks of the southern Appalachians from this defect. The proportion of shaky timber in the total annual cut is very small.

REPRODUCTION BY SEED.

The age at which white oak begins to bear seed, the frequency of seed years, and the amount of seed borne in each seed year are all affected by site conditions, especially the amount of light, of soil moisture, and the depth and fertility of the soil. White oak grown in the open on deep, well-watered soil begins to bear seed when eighteen or twenty years old and often bears heavily nearly every year. In open woods seed bearing may begin at forty years, but under normal forest conditions acorns are not produced, as a rule, before the seventieth or eightieth year.

White oak is comparatively deficient in seed production. Good crops are borne once every four to seven years, and full, heavy crops once every eight to ten years. Deficiency of seed is often an important factor in limiting the reproduction of white oak. In this respect it is very inferior to yellow poplar, and somewhat inferior to black and red oak and chestnut. A large proportion of the seed, moreover, is destroyed by worms, rodents, birds, hogs and forest fires. All told, probably not more than ten or fifteen per cent of the total mast produced by white oak escapes destruction from one cause or another. Squirrels and crows are active agents in dissemination. They secrete the nuts in the ground; many are subsequently forgotten and thus left in ideal places for germination and thrifty seedling growth.

The percentage of fertility in white oak seed is relatively high, running from seventy-five to ninety per cent. The acorns germinate in the fall, usually before the ground is frozen. If conditions do not at that time favor germination, the seed perishes. It is practically impossible to hold white oak acorns over winter for spring planting.

White oak acorns germinate readily on loose soil if there is a sufficient cover of leaf litter, or if there is shade enough to preclude drying out. Since a certain amount of oxygen is required for germination, it will not take place when the seeds are buried too deep or when the germinating bed is poorly drained.

From a number of causes, therefore, black and red oak possess marked advantages over white oak, and tend, as a rule, to crowd it out of the young growth. White oak reproduction of any character is relatively scarce, forming usually less than fifteen per cent of the young growth in virgin woods, even on lands where this species may form thirty or forty per cent of the mature stand. In second growth, after lumbering, the scarcity of white oak is still more marked.

There are, of course, numerous local exceptions to these rules.

SPOUT REPRODUCTION.

White oak sprouts readily from the stumps of seedlings and saplings which have been killed by fire, cropped or trampled by stock, or broken off in lumbering operations. Sprouts of this character are especially abundant on lands subject to frequent fires and form, as a

rule, seventy-five per cent of all the white oak reproduction in the region. This power of sprouting afresh after each injury seems to be continued almost indefinitely. The stumps of old virgin timber almost never sprout. The thriftiest trees, especially those growing in deep, rich soil, sprout most abundantly and retain the power longest. In most localities an age of 120 years marks the limit of vigorous sprouting capacity. Black oak and red oak are somewhat more likely to sprout than white oak, both from the stumps of felled trees and from the stubs of fire-killed seedlings, though less so than chestnut.

In white oak the duration of vigorous growth is greater than in any of its associates except yellow poplar and possibly chestnut. It retains its vigor and resistant qualities to an advanced age. For these reasons white oak in the long run overcomes and replaces in the mature virgin stands the black and red oaks, which have such a marked advantage over it in early life. As a rule, in virgin woods the proportion of white oak increases steadily in the older age classes. It often forms the bulk of the mature timber in stands where but ten per cent of the young growth is white oak.

The rate of growth of white oak sprouts, while vigorous, is considerably less rapid than that of chestnut and of black oak and red oak. Instances are frequently found in the oak belt of central and western Tennessee and Kentucky where white oak sprouts have been cut stripped in growth and badly suppressed by black and red oak sprouts of the same age.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

Because of its marked deficiency in natural reproduction as compared with other species, the outlook for future supplies of white oak timber under existing conditions is poor. White oak has been more heavily logged than any other of the Appalachian hardwoods except yellow poplar and walnut, and this has further tended to its replacement by black and red oak, and the perpetuation of white oak in commercial quantities will necessitate the adoption of more conservative and far-sighted management of hardwood timber land.

The price of white oak stumpage is high. Low-grade stumpage, or cull and small trees less than sixteen inches in diameter breast-high, sells at from \$1 to \$2 a thousand feet at an average distance of five miles from shipping points; while better grades, twenty inches or more in diameter breast-high, yielding a large proportion of uppers, have, in like situations, a stumpage value of from \$10 to \$15 a thousand feet, board measure.

The first and most essential step in management is protection from fire. This is especially true in the case of young timber and cutover forests, where the danger from fire is very great. The following protective measures, if carried out, should greatly lessen the fire danger:

The construction, wherever possible, of a permanent system of roads; the prohibition of restriction of grazing and swine herding

within the forest; the posting of fire notices, containing the local fire law and offering rewards for evidence leading to the conviction of violators; the cooperation of owners with tenants. Tenants should be made fire wardens, given a nominal and fixed pay, with limited pasturage rights, for preventing fires, their services being required without additional compensation for fighting fires whenever they occur; the employment of a guard on large tracts, especially while logging is in progress, and for several years afterwards. One man should patrol 15,000 acres; the requirement, when logging is done by contract, that the contractor burn slash when it would become dangerous, organize logging crews into a fire-fighting service which can be used whenever a fire occurs, and, when a railroad is used, maintain a burned strip on both sides of the track.

It is not advisable to cut mature white oak until there is a profitable market for tops and cull trees. Holding stumpage until the timber can be used with little waste insures the owner a return from the low-grade trees and upper cuts, and at the same time a higher price for the best cuts. It likewise enables the buyer to reduce the cost of logging by the larger stumpage cut. Contracts for the sale of stumpage should require the utilization of all sound timber over twelve inches in diameter in felled trees. The recent rapid advances in the price of car stock, ties and bridge timber should justify holding white oak stumpage until utilization of such timber is possible. Nor is it advisable to cut white oak when it forms only a small proportion of the mixture unless some of the species of less value with which it is associated—as beech, black oak, maple, and hemlock—can be simultaneously cut.

Because of the relatively small amount of virgin white oak, the use of high-grade timber should be restricted. Frequently very little discretion is displayed in making selection for specific uses, and high-grade logs, suitable for plain uppers or quartered stock are converted into bill stock, bridge boards, or even ties or car stock. There is a large amount of low-grade timber and second growth available for these uses, while the amount suitable for high-grade lumber is appreciably lessening each year.

The stumpage value of large trees suitable for high-grade lumber is so much greater than that of small trees that in situations favorable for the best growth of white oak it would be profitable to cut to a high diameter limit—twenty or twenty-two inches breasthigh—and leave the trees below that limit to grow. In situations where the large timber is defective and is adapted only to common uses, its stumpage does not acquire with increased size a sufficiently high value to justify the production of large diameters. In localities where the transportation facilities are poor, where the total stand is not heavy, and lumbering is expensive, the diameter limit might be lowered to sixteen or eighteen inches.

When beech, sugar maple, red maple, black

eye, hemlock, black oak, hickory, and black gum occur with white oak on the best sites, they should be cut to the smallest possible diameter. Yellow poplar, basswood, ash, chestnut, and walnut, like white oak, should be cut to a high limit, and their young growth should be protected. The fact that white oak often grows naturally in large, pure groups, indicates that, in many situations, its proportion of the mixture could be largely increased. Because of its heavy seed it tends to reproduce in groups and clumps near the seed trees. Two trees to the acre above fourteen inches in diameter should always be left for seed trees. Where there is a deficiency in the number of seed trees below the diameter cutting limit, trees should be left above that limit.

The intervals between cuttings should not be less than fifteen years, and preferably should be longer. While cutting at regular intervals is advantageous in keeping the cover somewhat open and stimulating growth, cutting at too close intervals does not give clumps of seedlings sufficient time to become large enough to prevent their being badly broken down in logging. Such clumps should always be protected as far as possible in felling, swamping, and snaking, and neither thrifty young white oak nor young trees of the other desirable species should be used in any of the construction work required in logging when timber of less desirable species is available.

Second-growth white oak is partly of seedling and partly of sprout origin. In favorable situations seedlings and many of the seedling sprouts are capable of producing large timber, but sprouts in general, especially those from large-sized stumps, will not grow to large sizes. Inferior sprouts can usually be told by their short stems and extreme taper, and a common characteristic is a swollen butt with a small exposed hollow.

Since second-growth seedling trees are capable of producing large-sized timber the minimum diameter limit for them should be not less than sixteen inches breasthigh for the first cutting, and this should eventually be raised to the limit suggested for virgin growth. Sprout timber may be cut to a diameter of fourteen inches breasthigh. After two or three cuttings, sprout growth will be largely eliminated from the forest, and the high diameter limit and heavier cover will eventually prevent much sprout reproduction on these sites. Otherwise, second-growth timber admits of the same management suggested for unthinned forests.

Change in Handle Company.

D. C. Bennett, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Dexter Handle Company of Dexter, Mo., has disposed of the plant there, also of the plant at Boone, Mo. The former was moved to Batesville, Ark., and is now in operation. The latter is known as the Boone Handle Company, located at Powe, Mo. It is operating as formerly, but only turns handles in the rough, the stock being shipped to the Clark Danforth Handle Company of Cairo, Ill.

Mr. Bennett has purchased an interest in the Eagle Handle Company of Campbell, Mo., and is manufacturing fork, rake, hoe, mop and other handles, tent stakes, slides, etc., out of ash timber.

Delos F. Diggins—An Appreciation.

The world is poorer that a good man has gone from it.

Delos F. Diggins of Cadillac, Mich., succumbed to Bright's disease at the Presbyterian hospital in Chicago on September 7.

His passing has not only sorely bereft a devoted wife, a venerable mother, loving brothers, sister and other relatives but it has caused sincere grief among a large circle of friends and deep regret to those to whom the name Delos F. Diggins stood for unselfish kindness, unfailing consideration and honorable dealing.

Mr. Diggins had "a charity as wide as want" and no deserving individual or benevolent association asked of him in vain for help. Yet with peculiar modesty he never spoke of his benefactions, and it has only transpired since his death that he recently gave \$30,000 to Harvard, Ill., the city of his birth, for the erection of a library.

The beneficent donor of beautiful Mercy Hospital never saw the fine building, as since its gift to the city of Cadillac Mr. Diggins had been fighting the Grim Destroyer, who at last won the victory.

Delos Franklin Diggins was born at Harvard, Ill., May 16, 1852. His father, Franklin Diggins, died in 1891. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen C. Blodgett, is yet living, making her home in Cadillac. He was married to



DELOS F. DIGGINS

Miss Esther C. Gerrish at Hersey in 1877. In addition to his wife and mother, Mr. Diggins is survived by Mrs. Edna Hollenbeck of California and George H. Diggins of Iowa, a daughter and son of his father by a former marriage, and by Albert B. Diggins of Harvard, Ill., and Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac, his brothers.

He came to Cadillac in 1883 to enter the banking business as cashier for the D. A. Blodgett & Co. bank. In 1890 he became an active member of the lumber firm of Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins.

In recent years Mr. Diggins has been identified with W. W. Mitchell in the Mitchell-Diggins Iron Company and in the Cadillac Chemical Company, and was president of the Cummer Diggins Company, extensive lumber, flooring and wood chemical producers of Cadillac.

While the material wealth left by Mr. Diggins is not small, the value of the memory of his good deeds, absolute unselfishness and big-hearted endeavor in all ways that make for the best citizenship cannot be computed.

He was a Christian gentleman in every sense of the word, and his loss will be long felt in the community in which he lived. Everyone will grieve with those who loved him best, for, "take him all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

Hoo-Hoo Annual Convention at Atlantic City

The sixteenth annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo opened at 9:09 a. m., Monday, Sept. 9, at Atlantic City, N. J., with Snark A. G. Ramsey presiding.

After a prayer by the Rev. Herbert N. Gesser of the First Presbyterian Church Mayor Franklin P. Stoy of Atlantic City addressed the convention, welcoming the visitors and presenting the snark with a huge key, purporting to be that of the city, which he said was to be theirs to use freely for the coming ninety-nine years. The mayor's address was responded to by W. E. Barns of St. Louis in a very happy vein.

John L. Alcock of Baltimore, supreme arcanoper, then delivered an address of welcome from eastern members of the order and John J. Rumbarger of Philadelphia was called upon to say a few words, which were enthusiastically received. Jerome H. Sheip then presented Mr. Rumbarger with a handsome tray and decanter, on behalf of the Finance Committee, as a token of its appreciation of his work as vice-gent snark and his efforts in the interest of the convention.

After a few minutes talk on behalf of the western contingent by Wallace W. Everett of San Francisco the snark delivered his annual address. He reported that the membership of the order had increased steadily during the past year, covering new territory, particularly western Canada, and that financial affairs are in excellent condition. He took up the question of the increased dues, scrivener's salary, meeting places, etc., and enlarged particularly upon the question of eligibility of candidates for admission to the order, recommending that they be carefully considered and by no means taken in unless proven directly and indisputably eligible.

Scrivener James H. Baird of Nashville then presented his report, which showed a balance on hand of \$8,172.76. This is the largest cash balance ever reported at an annual meeting and shows a gratifying financial status. The records showed that the past year has broken all previous records in number of members initiated, though fewer concatenations were held; 2,490 new members were added, with a total of 109 concatenations.

A pleasant surprise was the presentation to

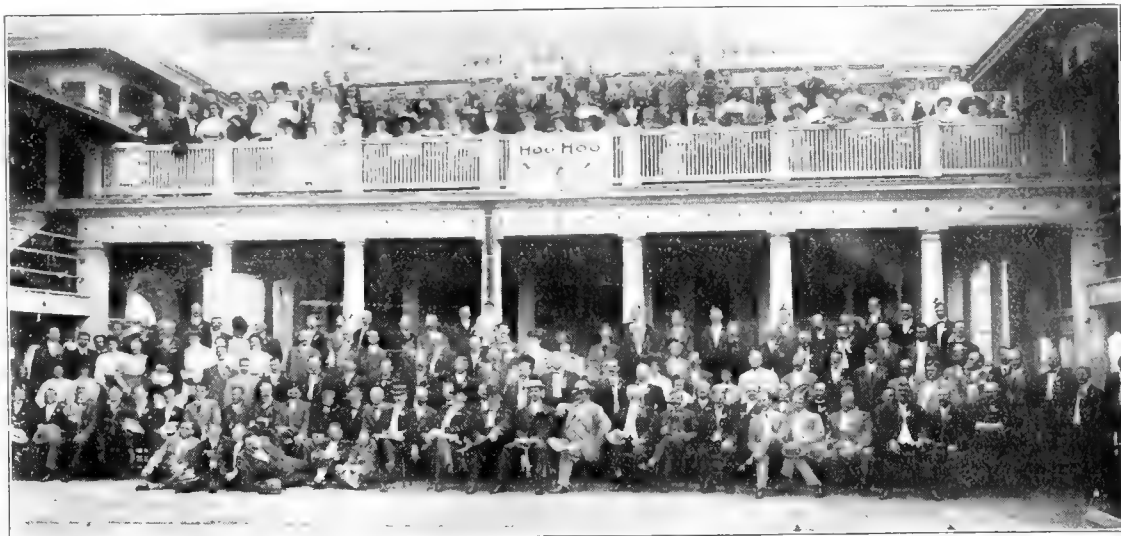
Jerome H. Sheip of a handsome loving cup on behalf of the Committee on Arrangements, the speech being made by John J. Rumbarger. After some informal discussion the session adjourned.

Tuesday's session was largely occupied by reports of various committees and discussion of

Supreme custodian—John H. Kennedy of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Supreme arcanoper—Lucius E. Fuller of Chicago, Ill.

Supreme garden—O. H. Rectanus of Pittsburg, Pa.



GROUP OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE ON SIXTEENTH ANNUAL OF HOO-HOO.

various subjects, including the extension of the order abroad. It was decided to resume publication of the Hoo-Hoo Handbook, which has been incorporated with the Bulletin for two years, and to authorize the House of Ancients to compile a history of the order.

Wednesday's session took place in the Hotel Islesworth instead of on the Steel Pier, where the others were held. Reports of several committees were read and adopted and it was decided to hold the next annual in Chicago. Adjournment was taken after election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Snark of the universe—John S. Bonner of Houston, Tex.

Supreme senior Hoo-Hoo—John L. Alcock of Baltimore, Md.

Supreme junior Hoo-Hoo—Wallace W. Everett of San Francisco, Cal.

Supreme bojum—William A. Hadley of Chatham, Ont.

Supreme scrivener—James H. Baird of Nashville, Tenn.

Supreme jabberwock—Jay S. Hamilton, Portland, Ore.

At the annual sessions of the Osirian Cloister, which were held at the Hotel Islesworth Sept. 8, the following officers were elected:

High priest of Ptah—L. E. Fuller, Chicago.

High priest of Anubis—J. W. Long, New York.

High priest of Thoth—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.

High priest of Hathor—John Oxenford, Indianapolis, Ind.

High priest of Osiris—A. D. McLeod, Cincinnati, Ohio.

High priest of Ra—Lewis Doster, Nashville, Tenn.

High priest of Isis—W. M. Baugh, Houston, Texas.

High priest of Shu—O. H. Rectanus, Pittsburg, Pa.

High priest of Sed—Maurice W. Wiley, Baltimore, Md.

An enjoyable banquet was given by the Cloister the evening of Sept. 10.

The annual concatenation was held Sept. 9 at the Islesworth and was largely attended. At its conclusion a smoker and vaudeville performance was given in the cafe. The Entertainment Committee were warmly eulogized for their efforts in providing lavishly for the pleasure of members and lady visitors.

News Miscellany.

Substituting Eucalyptus for Hardwood.

The scarcity of hardwood on the Pacific coast and its advance in price are attracting attention to substitutes that will to some degree supply the increasing demand. Recent developments indicate that the Australian eucalyptus or blue gum tree bids fair to fill the long-felt want to a satisfactory degree. A grove of these trees planted in 1863 near San Jose, Cal., by John Tully, was recently purchased by T. J. Gillespie, an experienced lumber dealer, and converted into lumber equal to hickory or oak. When Mr. Gillespie announced that the wood was equal to many varieties of hardwood his claim was ridiculed by experienced dealers, but subsequent developments proved that the wood was an excellent substitute for the valuable woods of the East. The discovery has created considerable interest among the lumbermen of the Pacific

coast, and several strong companies have been organized for the purpose of planting eucalyptus trees with a view to supplying the future hardwood market.

The eucalyptus is a remarkably rapid grower and can be raised on almost any kind of land. After the first three years it requires little care. There are about 150 varieties of the tree, but with the exception of two or three species the wood has no value aside from fuel purposes. In selecting the proper variety for lumbering purposes it is necessary to exercise great care. The trees are ready for the market in from twenty to twenty-five years and with advanced methods could probably be made marketable many years sooner.

The eucalyptus is extensively used throughout California for railroad ties and similar purposes and is an excellent substitute for more

expensive woods. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies have planted large groves in sparsely wooded sections, and an unlimited supply of lumber is being provided for the future. In the Santa Clara valley of California the trees grow to enormous size, while around Los Angeles and other southern points good results are being obtained in their cultivation.

The first eucalyptus trees were planted by the early California pioneers chiefly for shade and ornamental uses, and it is only recently that they have been found available for commercial purposes. The tree is a native of Australia, where it flourishes in tropical luxuriance, but has not attracted especial attention owing to the fact that hardwood trees abound in that country.

The trees grow best in a temperate or semi-tropical climate, and in many sections of the great plains could undoubtedly be profitably cultivated. Particularly is this true of the southern and border states. The winters of the north-

ern states along the lakes and in the Mississippi valley are probably too severe. The principal groves in the West lie south of San Francisco bay, but the tree has been successfully grown much further north.

The experiments in eucalyptus growing in California have attracted the attention of several large eastern manufacturers, and inquiries regarding its commercial possibilities are constantly being made. They state that hardwood is becoming scarce and that they must look about for a future supply. If the eucalyptus can be made to answer the purpose it will be more profitable to plant it than to ship hardwood from South America, Africa and other distant points. With this point in view California lumbering interests are deeply interested in the new industry, which promises to fulfill a long-felt want in the markets of the world.

Red Gum.

The Timber Trades Journal of London has the following to say about red gum, or satin walnut, as it is known across the ocean:

"There has been a large, steadily growing and generally satisfactory shipment of red gum—or satin walnut, as it is generally called here—directed to the London market during the last twenty-two years or so, and it is now looked upon as one of the staple hardwoods for use in the cabinet and other trades. Although we have but an indifferent opinion of its qualities, the liability of the wood to twist and warp being its most serious defect, the fact that such an extensive and regular business has been done for so long proves that the wood is in favor and adapted to the needs of many English consumers, and we should express the opinion that so long as the price can be limited to present reasonable rates a constant and steady demand will continue for the wood, the market being capable of absorbing large quantities of the material.

"The consumption here has been slightly weaker the last year or two, the wood having been supplanted for the manufacture of common classes of furniture by the fashion for unquartered or plain oak, of which there has been generally abundant supplies at low rates. The trend of fashion, however, is again turning, and red gum is once more coming to the fore.

"It has been on trial as a material for street paving, but the result did not prove a success, whether owing altogether to the unsuitability of the wood or to the defective quality said to have been supplied not being clearly defined. If the wood on any further trial should prove adaptable for such purpose a very large and extensive outlet would be found for its use.

"A continuance of the growing scarcity of poplar, which appears to be a certain probability, should benefit the market for the wood, as some substitute will have to be found to take the place of the lower grades of poplar, and, in the absence of few other varieties at present before the market this satin walnut should, for many purposes, have a good chance. At the present time there is a quiet, steady trade being done, with supplies moderate, but sufficient to meet present requirements.

"In the northwest counties the market for satin walnut is very limited. As is generally known, it is principally used for the cheaper class of cabinet work, principally in the manufacture of bedroom suites. As in other things, there is fashion in wood manufacture, and latterly red gum, or satin walnut, has not met with so much favor. Latterly shippers to Liverpool have been sending a larger proportion of medium grade, and this has met with a better reception than prime. Perhaps the best center for this wood is the Midlands, a good deal being used in Birmingham."

A Welcome Visitor.

The many friends of L. V. Boyle, the veteran hardwood operator of Chicago, Indiana and the south country, have had the pleasure of a visit from him during the last few days, and the HARDWOOD RECORD was honored with a call.

Mr. Boyle has had a long history in lumber affairs. He was born near Logansport, Ind., seventy-six years ago, and today is as sprightly and alert of mind as many men twenty years his junior. He is accompanied by his wife, who is two years his senior, and is also in remarkably good health. In 1852, in connection with his father, Mr. Boyle ran a sash saw mill near Boyles-ton, Ind. He operated from 1870 to 1880 near Indianapolis, largely in walnut. He recalls that at the time of his operations near Boyles-ton he sold the good end of the splendid walnut of those days at \$18 a thousand, and hauled it to Logansport for delivery, whence it went by canal to Toledo, being reshipped three times before reaching destination at Philadelphia.

Between 1870 and 1880 Mr. Boyle had saw mills in the vicinity of Indianapolis, cutting hard-



L. V. BOYLE.

woods, largely walnut, and also conducted a distributing yard in Chicago. Contemporary with him in the trade at that time were George D. Emory, of Chelsea, whose portrait appears as supplement to this issue of the RECORD, and the late Col. A. D. Straight, of Indianapolis. Between 1880 and 1890 he operated very largely in poplar at Ohio, Tenn., and from 1890 to 1895 was engaged in a hardwood enterprise at Boyle, Miss. In 1895 he retired from business and removed to California, locating near San Diego, Cal. Since that time he has been engaged in growing oranges and lemons. He has just disposed of his grove. From Chicago the couple will go to various points in Indiana, where they spent their early married life. They will then return to California, where Mr. Boyle has planned to build a home to spend his remaining years.

Mr. Boyle is the father of Clarence Boyle of Chicago, vice-president of the Heath-Witbeck Company, and this visit of his father and mother is particularly to see him and to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of their married life. The portrait accompanying this sketch was made especially for the HARDWOOD RECORD and is an excellent likeness of Mr. Boyle.

Acclimatizing Trees.

Trees are fixed, almost inflexible, in their habits. For centuries, indeed as long as we have record, each species has kept in its beaten ways, insisting on the same average temperature and refusing to grow where this could not be found; seeking and occupying

certain kinds of soil and demanding certain amounts of moisture and avoiding situations where these were wanting.

The latest authorities go so far as to declare that trees can not be acclimatized; that is, that even the ingenuity and perseverance of man are unable to induce trees to change their habits far enough to adopt a country not closely like their native habitat.

This fastidiousness in the habits of trees has its good and its bad sides. It absolutely limits the forester's choice of trees to grow in a given region. To seek to force tree growth in uncongenial conditions is entirely fruitless. But, on the other hand, there is practical certainty of results. If beech or spruce thrives where the average warmth and moisture of the growing season from year to year ranges between certain degrees, then wherever else, in the northern hemisphere at least, the same average is found, the forester may plant beech or spruce, whether or not they be not already there with confidence that they will flourish.

The same law works both ways. If the forester finds beech or spruce or any other tree growing in a region of which the climatic conditions are not recorded he knows within very narrow limits what the climate is, simply because he knows that at home this tree grows in such a climate. In other words, trees, especially, of course, those which are particularly fastidious, are very satisfactory substitutes for thermometers and barometers so far as the average temperature and moisture conditions during the vegetative seasons are concerned.

There is a close relation between a tree's demands upon temperature and its demand upon soil. Given the proper temperature, it will grow where the soil is unfriendly, and given the most congenial soil, it will grow where the temperature is not ideal. The colder and wetter the soil the better will it grow with a relatively high temperature; the drier and warmer the soil, the better will it grow with a relatively low temperature. Thus, on a northern slope the forester will often find it safe to plant trees which would not thrive on the southern slope of the same mountain, because northern slopes are cooler and moister than southern ones, and this difference may suffice to offset a slight disadvantage in the general temperature of the region.

There is a wide variation among trees as to the range of temperature which they endure. Some, such as the Douglas fir, yellow pine, eastern spruce, or aspen, grow over the wide areas from north to south; others, such as Mexican white pine, eucalyptus, or redwood, are more narrowly confined. But it should not be inferred that only geographical lines can be drawn for the distribution of any species. The right temperature conditions may be found outside of the geographic distribution at higher or lower altitudes. A southern species whose home is in the mountains may possess a second home in the northern latitudes of a level country, and a northern lowland species may thrive, also, on mountains in the south.—U. S. Bulletin.

Stearns Lumber Company.

The Stearns Lumber Company, Inc., which conducts extensive lumber operations in Whitley county, Kentucky, with headquarters in the town which bears its name, has accomplished a great deal in the past four years. Sixteen miles of railroad have been constructed, some of it under great difficulties, over steep grades, curves, cuts and fills. The town of Stearns now has about 1,200 inhabitants, and other towns of from 200 to 500 have sprung up, known as Worley, Barthell, Yumacraw and Oz. The company now

operates four mines producing a little over 1,000 tons of coal per day and four more mines are now being opened up on the opposite side of the river from Stearns, which when thoroughly equipped will produce 1,500 tons more. The company expects to have the mines in operation late the coming fall, although opening them up may be delayed somewhat longer.

The saw mill cut of the Stearns Company in this region is about 15,000,000 feet of oak, hemlock, pine and poplar, oak being the largest quantity of lumber produced and the others following in above order. Minor quantities of about eighteen other varieties of wood are also produced. The timber holdings are extensive enough to last approximately fifty years, while the coal holdings, on the basis of 2,500 tons production, should endure about fifty centuries. Thus it is fair to presume that the production will be greatly increased.

J. S. Stearns is president of the Stearns Lumber Company, Inc.; W. T. Culver is vice-president, and R. L. Stearns is secretary and treasurer. F. R. Seeley has general supervision over the manufacture of lumber at Stearns, Ky., as well as the marketing of the stock.

Spanish Lumber Market.

Considerable American lumber of all classes is used in Spain, it being preferred to other foreign lumber marketed there. Shipments for Seville are made via Barcelona and Valencia, which is much more expensive than if made direct. The market could probably be further enlarged by using catalogues printed in Spanish, with prices in Spanish currency and measures in the metric system. Terms of sale are generally from thirty to ninety days after receipt of shipment, but some firms take advantage of the best cash discount. There are no tariff restrictions against American lumber. The American consul has forwarded a list of furniture manufacturers and lumber dealers in Seville, which has been placed on file in the bureau of manufactures.

Lumbering in Chihuahua.

The northern portion of the Mexican state of Chihuahua has made great strides in industrial growth within the past six months, notably in mining and lumbering. There is a daily train service from Ciudad Juarez into the interior on the Mexican Central trunk line. The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacifico has a tri-weekly service, having as its terminus Casas Grandes, 158 miles from Juarez, but the road is now being extended into the timbered districts. The same company is extending the road from the timbered regions at Medara and will continue until the two projections meet. An extension to the coast will also be constructed.

Lumbering is a new industry, and, judging from the progress made of late, will be a very profitable one. No lumber has been exported up to date, as not all the necessary machinery for complete lumber operations has been received and installed. However, there are now in operation or course of construction in that section extensive drying sheds, saw mills having a capacity of 500,000 feet of lumber a day, log pond, planing mills and turpentine stills.

The Pole Supply.

To users of telephone and telegraph poles the question of how best to meet the scarcity of suitable timber is of paramount importance. Latest reports from the Census Bureau show that there were in operation in 1902 approximately 700,000 miles of pole line; subsequent additions and lack of reports on many lines show that these figures must be much greater

today—at least 800,000. The average line contains about forty poles to the mile, so there are doubtless 32,000,000 poles in use. Assuming that the average life of one is twelve years, it follows that for the maintenance of the lines now in operation there are needed each year more than 2,650,000 poles. That this demand will tell upon present low available supplies is recognized by the companies and has led to a long series of experiments in cooperation with the government to ascertain best methods of cutting, seasoning and perpetuating the life of poles. Those cut in winter and spring are more durable than others.

Michigan Forestry Association.

A gathering which will attract national attention will be the convention of the Michigan Forestry Association at Saginaw, Nov. 12 and 13. It will cover wider ground than ever before, from the fact that many forestry and lumber experts from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ontario, as well as some engaged in the government service, will appear before the meeting. The pine problem particularly is a serious one, not only in Michigan but through the entire northern part of the country, and it must be met by some means or other. Not only the disappearance of the wood before the ax must be combated, but adequate protection from fire must be assured for remaining stands. The association accomplished a great stride forward when it secured a committee, named by the state, to look after waste lands and set out new nurseries. Delegates from many states will attend and much will undoubtedly be accomplished for the good of the cause.

"Cheaper Logging."

Under the above title, the Clyde Iron Works, of Duluth, Minn., has just issued the first edition of its new catalogue. A great deal of pains and expense have been devoted to the preparation of this work and the result warrants much more than passing notice.

The book fully illustrates typical skidding and loading operations in connection with their most modern and practical machinery, showing actual service and conditions as they exist, without any embellishment or retouching. A handsome colored frontispiece adds greatly to its appearance and the numberless large illustrations are done in three-color scheme, with wide ornamental borders. The smaller ones are artistically vignettized.

The famous "Metliffert" is portrayed in various stages of operations throughout West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Michigan, the Carolinas, Tennessee and other states, showing logging going on under widely differing conditions, but with equal success and certainty. The average lumberman is always interested in the methods and operations of his brothers all over the country, and, believing that to influence and convince it is first necessary to interest, the company has collected these remarkable views, that anyone may see for himself just what the machines can do, are doing and how they are doing it—supplementing the illustrations with only such descriptive matter as will give a clearer and more intelligent understanding of the apparatus.

Surely the Clyde Iron Works may well be proud of having put out one of the handsomest and most artistic books of the kind that has ever been issued.

Popularity of Walnut.

Just now it is walnut which holds the palm as the favorite wood for furniture. Dealers say that walnut has taken a firm hold on the market and, for some reason or another, it appears to be more in demand than the long supreme mahogany.

The Circassian walnut is the special kind which is attracting attention, and when the visitor to the furniture shop sees the beautiful veining, the soft color and the dull, attractive finish of this wood he does not wonder

at its popularity. Its particular charm is its wonderful veining, and the best marked pieces, without any trimming or finishing at all, give the effect of being elaborately decorated, simply through the colorings and the lines in the wood itself.

The color is a dull brown on the olive shade, the Circassian walnut being several shades darker than the ordinary kind. It is more expensive than mahogany, some pieces ranging in price from \$10 to \$25 more than pieces of a corresponding size and style in mahogany.

The choicest wood is taken from the root of the walnut tree, and consequently a whole tree has to be sacrificed for a comparatively small amount of the wood. The best pieces of furniture are made with pieces which match almost exactly. A bed, for instance, which has its head and its footboard of almost an identical pattern in the veining is the best and most expensive. A bedroom set consisting of the bed, small dressing table and two chairs made of this Circassian walnut costs more than \$1,500, while the best mahogany set in somewhat the same style would amount probably to a hundred or more dollars less than this amount.

Besides its beautiful grain, its dull color is attractive to many, and the dull finish and lack of a shining, reflecting surface is a change from the mirror-like surface of mahogany, golden oak and the others with bright finish. There is a softness about the color and the tone which is new and decidedly pleasing.

The question of keeping mahogany polished and without blemishes is always an important one. It is almost impossible to save it from the scratches and the markings that will come from everyday use. With Circassian walnut it is different. There is no wood which is more easily cared for and with less difficulty kept with its appearance of newness. On account of its dull finish and lack of varnish it can not easily be scratched. While even a soft rag may put a few blemishes on a new mahogany piece, this will never happen on walnut. Perhaps this is the most important reason for its popularity in this serventless age.

All sorts of pieces of furniture are made of this walnut—pieces for the dining room, bedroom, library or dressing room, and although they may be found in many styles, some with the ornamentation of the empire days, others severely plain, it is found that in every case the style is a minor point as compared with the appearance of the wood itself.

That it will finally supersede mahogany altogether is not predicted, but it is a fact just now that among the buyers of expensive pieces there is a strong inclination to this newer wood.

Lumber Importations in China.

The imports of lumber from foreign countries during 1906 were as follows: From the United States, \$38,736 worth; Hongkong, \$1,368; Japan, \$259,111, and Chinese ports, \$5,000; total, \$304,215. Japan furnished more than eighty per cent of the lumber. Only \$5,000 worth of foreign lumber was imported from Shanghai, against \$42,000 of the year before. As this lumber is unclassified by the customs it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy how much American lumber was imported from Shanghai, but as the figure in 1906 was very small it is not worthy of consideration.

Lumber importers state that practically fifty per cent of the lumber shipped from Shanghai to the port of Newchwang consists of American pine. American pine is used in all buildings for the heavier and more important work. The Korean pine can not be compared with the American product; the former is very soft, has not much strength and is very easy to work. All timbers are sawed by hand, and a Chinese contractor when sawing American pine will charge more than double the amount figured in sawing Korean pine. Of the total of American pine imported during 1906 about fifteen per cent consisted of flooring, fifteen per cent timbers and the remainder in boards and plank.

Susceptibility of Wood to Moisture.

It is a well-known fact that water will soften wood, only in less degree, as it does a piece of paper, cloth or sponge. Thus it is that by different methods of seasoning two pieces of lumber from the same log may be given varying degrees of strength and durability. Wood, when green, contains moisture in all its pores, as a honey comb contains honey; it is also found in the very substance of the cell walls. Seasoning or drying lessens the weight of the wood by the evaporation of the moisture, but does not affect its strength. In fact, it is not until the moisture in the substance of the cell walls is drawn upon that the strength of the wood begins to increase. Scientifically, this point is known as the "fiber-saturation point." From this condition to that of absolute dryness the gain in the strength of wood is remarkable. In spruce it is multiplied four times. Even after the reabsorption of moisture, when the wood is again exposed to the air, the strength of the sticks is still from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent greater than when green. When the fiber-saturation point is passed, the strength of wood increases as drying progresses, according to a definite law.

Builders, engineers and manufacturers want to know not only the strength but the weakness of the materials they employ and so are quite as much interested in knowing how timbers are affected by moisture as in knowing how they are weakened by knots, checks, cross-grain and other defects. Experts, while showing that small pieces gain greatly in strength, do not count on proportionate results with large timbers, owing to the fact that they usually have defects which counterbalance the gain from drying.

The Forest Service has just issued a publication called "Strength of Wood as Influenced by Moisture," in which is shown the strength of representative woods in all degrees of moisture, from the green state to absolute dryness, which will be sent free on application, and which should prove a very interesting analysis.

New Incorporations and Business Changes.

Prescott, Ark.—Prescott Table and Furniture Company, capital \$10,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Nelson Wheel Company, capital \$200,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis File and Cabinet Company, capital \$15,000.

Burlington, N. J.—Burlington Chair Company, capital \$25,000.

Pomeroy, Ohio.—American Pipe Organ Company.

Nashville, Tenn.—Wilson Lumber and Land Company, capital \$250,000.

Rockwood, Tenn.—Rock Mountain Coal and Lumber Company, capital \$50,000.

Spokane, Wash.—Sanitary Furniture and Car Seat Company, capital \$100,000.

Decatur, Ala.—Bixby Lumber Company, capital \$40,000.

Dardanelle, Ark.—Dardanelle Hardwood Lumber Company.

Halstead, Ark.—Rock Creek Lumber Company, capital \$20,000.

Kingston, Ark.—Kingston Spoke Manufacturing Company, capital \$15,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Bank Office Fixture Company, capital \$10,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Merkle Timber and Land Company, capital \$100,000.

Laporte, Ind.—Indiana Moulding and Frame Company, capital \$25,000.

New Albany, Ind.—New Albany Veneering Company, capital \$100,000.

Newcastle, Ind.—Indiana Fibre Box Company, capital \$10,000.

Union City, Ind.—Union City Hoop and Lumber Company, capital \$12,000.

Avawam, Ky.—Smith Sizemore Lumber Company, capital \$30,000.

Jabez, Ky.—Jabez Lumber Company, capital \$25,000.

Pellston, Mich.—Pellston Turning and Manufacturing Company, capital \$10,000.

Toledo, O.—Standard Cabinet Company, capital \$10,000.

Flat Gap, Va.—Williams-Adams Lumber Company, capital \$20,000.

Tazewell, Va.—Hall Lumber Company, capital \$41,500.

Jenningston, W. Va.—Perley & Crockett Lumber Company, capital \$225,000.

Cambria, Va.—The Averill & Mitchell Corporation has increased its capital stock to \$100,000.

Lenoir, N. C.—The Coffee & Kent Manufacturing Company has recently commenced the manufacture of veneers.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—A stockholder of the Bluff City Lumber Company recently started suit asking for the appointment of a receiver.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A. W. T. Bottomley, receiver of the Puna Sugar Company, Ltd., of Hilo, Hawaii, has contracted with the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company, Ltd., to allow the latter to lumber the sugar company's forest lands in Puna. The property of the company is under a mortgage of \$1,000,000. The land to be lumbered includes about 5,000 acres. The Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company, Ltd., will undoubtedly construct a branch line of railroad in Puna to carry the stock to the seacoast.

There is an opening for a lead pencil factory in British India, as the field is said to be entirely clear and the demand for pencils is large, while labor is cheap.

The approximate quantity of milling timber on the crown lands of New Zealand is 18,666,300,081 superficial feet, and on private and native lands 17,119,573,386 feet. A review of the position reveals the fact that if the destruction of native forests of the north continues at the present rate it will cause a cessation of the sawmill industry there within about fifteen years. In the southern district it is estimated that in four years' time there will be few if any mills working. In fact, the timber supplies of New Zealand are rapidly diminishing both in quantity and quality. Reforestry is being taken up, however, and about 30,000,000 trees are growing in government nurseries.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad through Alberta, Canada, and westward is likely to be greatly hampered by the difficulty of securing ties. The road is to run through an open country almost free of timber of any kind, and agents are offering forty cents per tie for all they can get delivered on cars near Grand Forks. While it has been generally supposed that the railroads are doing comparatively little new construction work this year, it is said that the demand for material so far this year is

much greater than for the first nine months of 1906 or previous years.

The Wisconsin Cabinet Company has commenced operations at Fond du Lac, Wis., with about forty employees. A score or more of men will be added to the force soon.

Harley W. Goss of Hillsboro, N. B., has for the past few months been superintending the erection of a new mill for his company, the Hillsboro Hardwood Flooring Company, and announces that operations will commence within two weeks.

F. G. Eberhart, Jr., and R. G. Page, members of the R. G. Page Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., together with Nathan Goodman of Ironton, Ohio, former general manager of the Ironton Lumber Company, have bought the entire stock of the Licking River Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., and will manage the latter entirely separate from the R. G. Page Lumber Company, continuing it under the same name, with general and sales office at Ashland and mills at Farmers, Ky. F. G. Eberhart, Jr., is president, N. Goodman vice president, and R. G. Page secretary and treasurer.

The Clandy School Desk Company has been incorporated at Zanesville, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$75,000 and is now erecting buildings and installing machinery.

The Roberts Chair Furniture Company, Columbus, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the manufacture of leather chairs and upholstered furniture. The company is now preparing plans for its factory, which will be equipped with modern machinery.

A charter has been granted to the Parkersburg lumber company, with offices in Fairmont, W. Va., and chief works in Sampson county, North Carolina. The capital stock is \$25,000, and incorporators are Messrs. Dickerson, Barnes, Ritchie and Hartley, all of Fairmont.

The Saw Mill Company of Cleveland has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers are W. P. Porter, president; H. H. Sherman, vice-president; C. H. Foote, treasurer; A. M. Foote, secretary. The company was organized to buy standing timber and manufacture lumber.

The schooner H. D. Moore, bound from Harbor Springs, Mich., to Port Washington, with a cargo of hardwood lumber, went ashore on South Manitou Island in a storm Sept. 12. The crew was rescued by life savers, but the vessel will probably be a total loss. The schooner S. B. Paige, bound from Chicago to Green Bay with a cargo of posts and ties, was driven ashore during a storm recently and wrecked. The crew was saved.

The fifty furniture factories and woodworking plants of High Point, N. C., ship an average of sixty solid carloads of furniture a day during an average season, or 1,560 a month of twenty-six working days.

A. O. Sullivan, representing F. R. Pollard, of Marshfield, Wis., who bought the Spirit Lake saw mill, is contracting with farmers in that section for hemlock and hardwood timber, pine and cedar shingle bolts. The mill will be overhauled and put in good shape.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

On the 17th of this month the G. W. Jones Lumber Company shipped from Appleton, Wis., twenty five carloads of straight and mixed lumber.

G. G. Roberts, representing D. G. Courtney of Charleston, S. C., spent a couple of days in the city last week. Mr. Roberts is certainly one man who has no kick to make regarding Chicago trade,

for within the last thirty days he disposed of a million and a half feet of poplar and oak in this market.

J. B. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was in Chicago last week in attendance at the convention of prison wardens.

E. Bartholomew, representing John B. Ransom & Co. of Nashville, was a caller at the Record office Sept. 19.

The American Panel Club will meet at the Genesee hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on Oct. 8.

In addition to the rapidly growing business of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis, Tenn., D. S. Hutchinson, who was recently in the city for several days, says they are working up quite an export trade, and have recently made some important shipments to England.

The editor acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend a concatenation in London, England, Sept. 28, which will be held by Max Sondheimer, R. L. Withnell, H. W. Flatman and E. Haynes. It is promised that "there will be something doing every minute," and these gentlemen are fully capable of making good.

A new concern in the Chicago trade is the Overholser Lumber Company, 602 Plymouth building, dealers in hardwoods, cypress and yellow pine; also oak and maple flooring. W. C. Overholser is manager.

Prof. E. E. Bogue, head of the forestry department of the Michigan Agricultural College, is dead as a result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Bogue was a graduate of the Ohio State University and was forty-two years of age. A widow and daughter survive him. By this sad occurrence the school has lost a valued and loved instructor and the cause of forestry in the United States one of its warmest champions.

The North Branch Flooring Company suffered a fire loss of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 a couple of weeks ago at its plant on Belmont and Western avenues. Several firemen were injured in fighting the flames.

Boston.

The question of traffic is again becoming serious and the lumber dealers anticipate slow shipments as winter approaches. A report received from the South states that the movement of cotton will be heavy and that the railroads will pay more attention to this commodity than to the moving of lumber. Several have added new equipment during the past year, but their rolling stock is still insufficient to take care of the business offered.

Luther N. Chick of the firm of Chick & Holmes, Chelsea, Mass., was married early in the month to Miss M. F. Noble of Blaine, Me.

A. C. Place of Place Brothers, Boston, has returned from a trip to New Hampshire.

The B. G. Luther Company, Worcester, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. This corporation succeeds to the business of B. G. Luther & Co., manufacturers of woodworking machinery. Benjamin G. Luther has been elected treasurer.

George E. Greenwood, connected with George F. Sloan & Bros., Baltimore, Md., was a recent visitor in Boston.

The chair manufacturing plant of Nichols & Stone, Gardiner, Mass., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000; insurance about \$35,000.

A building on Beverly street, Boston, occupied by several woodworking firms, has been visited by fire, causing a loss of about \$10,000. The fire started in the works of George H. Carter.

E. D. Sawyer of the E. D. Sawyer Lumber Company, Cambridge, Mass., died in Hull, Sept. 16, at his summer home. Mr. Sawyer was sixty-nine years of age. He started in the lumber business in Cambridge in 1873. He is survived by a widow, three sons and one daughter.

James A. Nichols is rebuilding his planing mill and woodworking shop at Danielson, Conn., which was destroyed by fire last spring.

The vacation season is about over. Among the Boston lumber people who have returned are John E. Bugbee of the Holt & Bugbee Company, wholesale and retail dealers in hardwoods, and Frederick S. Ramsey.

Miss Mabel A. Evans, manager of the Boston office of Wiley, Harker & Camp Company, spent the early part of September in North Wood stock, N. H.

William O. Curtis of the William O. Curtis Sens Company, who has been spending the past two months on the Pacific coast, is expected home about Oct. 1.

Herace M. Bickford of the H. M. Bickford Company is expected home from Europe the first of the month.

New York.

Because of increasing trade the Kalt Lumber Company, prominent in the retail hardwood trade, Sixty-fourth street and Second avenue, Manhattan, has leased a new yard on Second avenue running from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, where they are carrying a choice stock of hardwoods and general lumber. Henry W. Kalt, senior member of the company, reports business very satisfactory and is much gratified with the success of his company.

Captain A. P. Bigelow, head of A. P. Bigelow & Co., West Fifty-fourth street, and John F. Steeves of Church E. Gates & Co., One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Railroad avenue, have just returned from a camping trip to Canada. While there, in company with several prominent Buffalo lumbermen, Messrs. Steeves and Bigelow acquired a choice camp site, embracing a number of lakes in the famous Gateauau sporting district of Canada, which they will develop for future use.

Mershon, Schutte, Parker & Co., prominent wholesale house, has removed from 18 Broadway to 1 Madison avenue, where the firm has leased handsome offices suitable to their increasing business. Manager W. D. Mershon will continue at the head of the local office, assisted by a competent corps of salesmen. The general wholesale trade of this company is developing rapidly and they are particularly gratified in the increase in their California redwood trade.

The Metropolitan Lumber Company has been incorporated in this city to manufacture timber products with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are Charles B. Flinn, C. D. Bull and N. W. Jones.

F. H. Doyle of Doyle, Thomson & Co., hardwood dealers, 16 Beaver street, is on a business trip up the state. C. B. Thomson of the same firm returned recently from a yachting trip with Mrs. Thomson in Canada and was likewise an attendant at the Hoo-Hoo annual at Atlantic City last week. The business of this progressive house is increasing very satisfactorily and with the excellent mill connections which they maintain they are enjoying a large and profitable trade in the local district.

Frank H. Sprague, retailer, of 91 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, is spending the week ends with his family at Stamford, Ulster county, N. Y.

John R. Glover, a well known Brooklyn lumberman and principal in the firm of W. R. Adams & Co., is on a southern pleasure trip, which will include the Jamestown Exposition, Washington and Atlantic City.

Willard Winslow of the Indiana Quartered Oak Company, East Forty-second street, Manhattan, is rusticiating at Cape Cod.

T. S. Miller, manager of the hardwood department of Stevens-Eaton & Co., 1 Madison avenue, is back from a lengthy business tour of the hardwood mills of the South and Middle West. He is much gratified at the success of his trip. While he found hardwood conditions very firm and good stock not plentiful, he secured a number of choice lots of hardwood for fall and winter offerings.

George D. Burgess, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn., arrived from Europe last week, where he has been automobiling during the past month or two.

Gilbert H. Shepard, the well known wholesaler, 1123 Broadway, is pushing a choice line of veneered red gum doors and house trim with his local cypress trade. It is a very handsome product and should be well received by the trade.

Clark R. Whiting of the Janney Whiting Lum-

ber Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Whiting Manufacturing Company, Abingdon, Va., was a recent visitor in the interest of business.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its first regular monthly meeting since their adjournment a few months ago on Sept. 12 with President William L. Rice in the chair. The meeting was well attended and much interest was manifested in all of the proceedings. A special committee composed of Nathan B. Gaskill, Charles Este and C. E. Lloyd, Jr., was appointed to take under consideration certain specifications for lumber submitted by the chief constructor of the United States Navy Department. The Pennsylvania Door and Sash Company was elected member of the exchange.

John Farrior of the Farrior Lumber Company, Asheville, N. C., was a recent visitor to the exchange rooms.

Joseph H. O'Neill, one of the members of the exchange and a wholesale lumber dealer, with office in the Crozer building, on leaving a street car recently struck his leg against a seat, inflicting a painful though not serious wound. He has sufficiently recovered, however, to make a business trip to Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Soble Brothers report business in fairly good shape and the volume of sales showing up well. Their mills are all working full time and turning out some of the best material ever placed on the market. Frank B. Folsom, who was formerly with this house, has left them, presumably to start business in the South on his own account.

The Tomb Lumber Company reports good business right along. They have recently put in a larger boiler in the mill near Williamsport, Pa. Their hardwood department is improving and they claim their white oak, which is mostly sold for export, is of the very best grade, a good seller and holds steady values.

J. Randall Williams & Co. are prepared to meet all conditions, therefore do not trouble over the trade situation. The senior partner of this firm has returned to the city from his summer home, and J. Randall Williams, Jr., has come back from his trip abroad, looking fit to tackle any trade proposition that may arise.

Kirby & Hawkins Company is a busy concern, although only a beginner in the hardwood line. It has succeeded in this department beyond all expectations. They report railroad ties selling actively. Recently they engaged A. M. Nevin, formerly with Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co. as salesman, to look after Philadelphia and surrounding territory.

R. M. Smith & Co. are preparing for increased business as the fall advances. Their mills are all working full capacity.

Benjamin C. Currie, Jr., sales manager, is making an extended selling trip through New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Owen M. Bruner Company has no cause to quarrel with trade conditions, as they have been exceeding past record month after month this year. Henry Whelpton of this concern has just returned from a six weeks' trip among the mill sections of the South and West, where he has been looking up the stock situation.

Holloway Lumber Company reports business holding on satisfactorily, with every indication of a good fall trade.

Creditors filed a petition Sept. 16 in the United States district court asking that William E. Paul and Andrew Luffbarry, Jr., individually and as co-partners, trading as William E. Paul & Co., be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. The petitioning creditors and their claims are Wilson H. Lear, \$2,060.06; Producers' Lumber Company, \$4,552.35, and Samuel H. Shearer & Son, \$5,360.25.

Edwin S. Cramp, formerly of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, and George W. Norris, both of this city, are behind a proposed company to construct a

dry dock and marine way at Norfolk, Va. It is announced that the organizers have purchased a tract of land suitable for the plant near Norfolk. Mr. Norris gave it out that the company does not intend to enter the shipbuilding business, but will devote all its time to the repairing of small craft. The capital will not be extensive and will be controlled by Philadelphia and Virginia parties.

The State Forestry Commission is having difficulty to secure land for forestry reserve purposes. Land is scarce now. Times are good and nobody wants to sell. It is evident land owners are holding off for higher figures, but the state will not pay fancy prices.

The Lewis Chair Company, Wilmington, Del., was incorporated under Delaware laws Sept. 12, capitalized at \$100,000.

The Damascus Lumber Company, West Chester, Pa., obtained a charter under Delaware laws Sept. 12, capitalized at \$100,000.

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company is too busy filling orders to worry over trade conditions. Their Proctor system dryer is highly commended by those fortunate enough to have it installed. The Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Marshfield, Wis., has installed the Proctor girt conveyor dryer, which they report eminently satisfactory. The National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, which met in Munising recently, inspected with great interest the two Proctor girt conveyor dryers which are being operated in the plant of the Great Lake Veneer Company, and it was the consensus of opinion that the problem of proper drying has at last been solved. The Goshen Veneer Company, Goshen, Ind., writes that the new Proctor girt conveyor dryer enables them to turn out their entire product in ten hours instead of twenty-four, as heretofore, with a corresponding saving of labor and fuel. The Park Falls Manufacturing Company, Park Falls, Wis., is installing a Proctor girt conveyor dryer. These are but a few of the many favorable reports coming in testifying to the worth of this machine.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony, Penn., veteran saw and file manufacturers, stand as a stupendous illustration of what enterprise, push and the production of honest goods for the money can accomplish. The business was started by William and Charles Johnson in 1836, and Henry Disston was one of their employees. In 1840 the firm failed and Mr. Disston in payment for services due him received tools, steel and other material sufficient to begin the manufacture of saws in his own name. From this humble nucleus has sprung the present gigantic business, which is of world-wide distinction. Up to 1845 a number of small concerns started up, which were eventually bought out by Mr. Disston. Mr. Disston had a hard struggle to introduce the American made article, as all saws, files, etc., were at that time imported from England, but integrity in work and an unflinching tenacity of purpose had its reward and today the Disston saws and files are shipped to all the South American states, England, France, Germany, Russia, India, Australia and South Africa. From generation to generation the Disstons have controlled this business; even the mechanical part has never been yielded to outsiders. Father and son have followed in an unbroken sequence, and the little town of Tacony has become a populous and attractive place of residence as the site of these famous works. The Disstons are proud to refer to the good feeling and confidence existing among their employees. They have six mechanics who have been with them for over fifty years; thirty employees who have worked for them uninterruptedly for forty years and upwards; 149 for thirty years and 306 for twenty years, all of whom combined constitute, of course, but a fraction of the labor employed. They claim to have been the first concern to make crucible

in the United States to build and install an electric furnace in which crucible steel is made.

The company has just issued its handbook for 1907, which contains a most complete history of the Disston business, a detailed description of all kinds of saws, how they are made and how they should be preserved, with excellent illustrations of the various important mechanical departments in these works.

Baltimore.

Secretary E. M. Terry, of the National Lumber Exporters' Association has come back from a long trip south made in the interest of the organization. He went as far as New Orleans, and not only got in touch with the association members in different cities, but also conferred with exporters outside the organization with such good result as to make various additions to the roll. The main object of his journey, however, was to open negotiations with kindred bodies and urge consolidation, to the end that the trade might be strengthened and the association be made a more effective instrument for good. Some excellent results have already been attained, but the fact that a number of influential exporters remained outside the ranks has at times militated against the work. Then, too, the existence of several bodies, each pursuing the same or similar aims, served to create confusion in the minds of buyers abroad and tended to weaken the endeavors to remedy trade abuses. To the end that the ranks of the exporters might be lined up solidly in behalf of the adoption of the American system of inspection and other eminently equitable demands, and that the movement of stocks might be better regulated, especially with regard to the forwarding of lumber suitable for the foreign trade, a conference with the New Orleans Exporters' Association was arranged by Secretary Terry. At this conference the National Lumber Exporters' Association was represented by William H. Russe, of Russe & Burgess, Memphis; Gustave A. Farber, of Memphis; M. S. Baer, of R. P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, and Secretary Terry. On the part of the Crescent City body a number of the most influential members attended. The situation was extensively discussed, and as a result the Gulf shippers announced that their association would combine with the National Lumber Exporters' Association on certain conditions. These conditions were deemed by the representatives of the national organization entirely acceptable, but they asked to be allowed to submit them to the board of directors, which is confidently expected to give its assent, so that amalgamation seems assured. Mr. Terry was accorded a cordial reception in New Orleans and spent three busy days there. He went from Baltimore to Norfolk, Va., thence to Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans, everywhere encouraging the members and studying export conditions. He returned via St. Louis, South Bend, Ind.; Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa., and Cumberland, Md., making a complete circuit.

The National Lumber Exporters' Association has received an invitation from the Lumbermen's Club at Memphis, Tenn., to hold the next annual meeting in January, 1908, there. The invitation is likely to be accepted. The Neal-Dolph Lumber Company and the Pettibone-Taylor Company, of Memphis, are the latest concerns to be admitted to membership.

Some disappointment is felt here among members of the Hoo-Hoo because John L. Alcock, Baltimore's candidate, was not elected grand snark of the universe at the Hoo-Hoo annual. His popularity was fully attested, however, by his election as senior Hoo Hoo.

The Baltimore office of G. S. Briggs & Co., of Norfolk, dealers in hardwoods and pine, will hereafter be conducted as an independent concern, the G. S. Briggs Lumber Company having been incorporated here last week by Richard J. Colonna, Charles T. Howard and J. Kemp Bart-

lett, of Baltimore, and George S. Briggs and William L. Perry, of Norfolk. The capital of the company is fixed at \$25,000 and business will be carried on in much the same way as heretofore. Messrs. Colonna and Howard have been in charge of the office for some time. Mr. Colonna since the withdrawal of the late W. S. Rowe to engage in the lumber trade on his own account. The incorporation will not affect the Norfolk office, incorporation having been decided on as a means of fixing liability and recognizing the energetic work of Mr. Colonna. Mr. Briggs will be a stockholder in the company. The office of the company will remain at East Falls and Canton avenues.

The firm of Hays, Wasmuth & Co., has been appointed by the National Lumber Exporters' Association to look after the relations between the railroads and the shippers.

Mr. Price, of the Price Hardwood Company, also an officer in the newly organized Chattanooga Lumber Company, returned from the scene of that corporation's operations at Madison, S. C., where a mill is being erected, and reports that the plant will probably be in running order about Nov. 1. Some delay occurred over the construction of the track to the mill, a distance of about one-half mile. This track is now completed and the machinery is being put up as fast as possible.

There is a prospect that with the inauguration of the coastwise direct service between Baltimore and New Orleans by the Southern Pacific Louisiana red cypress will become a more important factor in the lumber trade here than it has been in the past. The Louisiana Red Cypress Company has been sounding dealers here with regard to the placing of shipments by the new steamers, and even proposes to send a full cargo to Baltimore. The local representative of the company here is Robert C. Irwin.

A. C. Bonham, a well-known hardwood producer at Chillumie, Va., was here about ten days ago and called on a number of firms. He stated that the plants had plenty of orders on hand and that practically all of them were running to the limit of their capacity. He expressed the opinion that the market would hold up well.

G. W. Eisenhauer, of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company, dealers in hardwoods at Central and Eastern avenues, this city, was in New York this week taking a vacation. He was accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhauer.

Pittsburg.

The William Schuette Company is pushing its hardwood business with a good measure of success and finds the general tone better than one month ago. Its salesmen have pulled in some very nice trade from the big manufacturing towns lately.

W. A. Kessner of the Crescent Lumber Company is taking a week off in Ohio. The Crescent is getting a good list of orders for posts, ties and piling and is making a specialty of locust posts.

W. A. Clay of the Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company spent a few days in Parkersburg last week. Farther down in West Virginia he bought a large lot of white oak. A big order of piling is going from this concern's mills to Parkersburg by barge this week.

J. T. Parsons of the Parsons-Cross Lumber Company is spending the week among Ohio towns. The firm is getting a good call for chestnut and is making rapid headway in the yellow pine market.

Manager S. A. Seaman of the C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is well satisfied with his September business to date. This company has four mills cutting white oak in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is well prepared to make quick shipments on either the Pennsylvania or the Wabash railroad. Washington county oak is known the country over for its splendid quality, and the Caughey company has built up a fine trade in timbers. It has recently contracted for a large amount of mine rail stock and ties

for fall shipment to Pennsylvania points. Last week Mr. Seaman secured a big order for fir to be used in steel barges. The company is extending its business rapidly and has lately made some splendid connections in the South, which will enable it to be a live competitor in the yellow pine market.

F. W. Vetter found time at the last moment to attend the Hoo-Hoo convention at Atlantic City, having brought up his yard stock of late to a standard not always reached by a dealer so lately embarked on his own account.

The operations of T. Sullivan & Co. were so active early this month that F. M. Sullivan gave up the Atlantic City trip after having made arrangements to go. Lake and rail receipts are both active.

J. F. Knox is off to look after the Missouri mills of Beyer, Knox & Co., satisfied that the malarial mosquito has gone out of business for the season. A new mill has lately been added to the list.

A. Miller has a stock of hardwood lumber that will be the envy of the trade for some time, as it contains plenty of such scarce woods as ash, basswood and elm, which have been arriving from all directions lately.

The yard of I. N. Stewart & Brother is still finding place for a good assortment of chestnut without admitting any falling off in the old specialty, cherry.

Scattherd & Son are keeping their mills in Memphis turning out oak lumber, but there is always room for it in the eastern and foreign markets, without bringing it into the Buffalo yard for storing.

A. W. Kreinheder is booked for a month at the mills of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the meantime the roads are kept busy bringing shipments this way, fearing car shortage later on.

O. E. Yeager has not relaxed his hold on the buying trade, though he does not find it easy to get hold of everything in poplar that the consumer would like.

G. Elias lately paid a visit to the Jamestown Exposition, but is now back at his desk, looking after the many-sided trade of the firm, which is reported as fairly active, with a good season ahead.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is carrying a heavy stock of lumber, especially oak, which is finding a ready sale. Car shortage is already developing in the Southwest, which makes a full stock especially valuable.

Hugh McLean returned lately from his annual hunting trip to Canada, and resumed his old stunt of making a big hole in the oak and other stock of his companies. He is quite equal to the activity of all his mills.

Frank M. Graham reports an encouraging increase in inquiry for ties. He has just filled an order for 2,200 hardwood ties which go to one concern for 75 cents each.

The Nicola Lumber Company has little fault to find with the hardwood market. Its sales so far this season have been very encouraging and it is putting out perhaps as much building lumber as any company in Pittsburg.

The J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company has added to its force of salesmen G. H. Trump, who has been in the employ of the Kendall Lumber Company for a long time and is a thoroughly versed lumber seller. He will handle the Pennsylvania and New York trade for the Moorheads.

The Acorn Lumber Company, under the guidance of President Domhoff, is booking orders with a regularity that speaks well for its profits at the end of the year. It has some of the best connections at both ends of the line to be found in Pittsburg, and hardwood is its specialty.

The Willson Brothers Lumber Company note no diminution in the demand for hardwood. Their inquiries show that the fall trade will be better, if anything, than the late spring trade, and they look for a satisfactory business season from now until Feb. 1.

The Curll & Lytle Lumber Company heads the list in the poplar trade. Its order books have enough business to keep it busy for two months in advance. Its mills are all in the best condition, and every arrangement has been made to get out a big winter's cut.

William M. Pownall of the Colonial Lumber Company has been stirring up the wilds of West Virginia lately in search of new trade. He has found it, too, for he got some fine lots of hardwood which he is disposing of rapidly at first-class prices.

Members of the Western Lumber Company have bought 2,500 acres of hardwood timber on the Gauley river, in West Virginia, and will develop the operation at once. The land is on the B. & O. railroad and will cut at least 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

W. E. McMillan is getting the newly organized W. E. McMillan Lumber Company swung into the current in good shape, and will roll up a total of hardwood sales for the last four months of this year that will put the firm squarely on its feet. He has secured some splendid West Virginia connections, in addition to the firm's large mill of its own near Elkins, W. Va., and is bustling the Pittsburg trade with his old-time energy.

The West Virginia State Board of Trade, including twenty-one affiliated county and city boards and commercial bodies, has called a meeting to be held at Elkins in October, when West Virginia's forest resources and timber interests will be fully considered. This will be the first meeting of the kind ever held in the state, and promises to attract much attention from lumbermen all over the country, especially from the hardwood interests.

Pittsburg firms are well satisfied with the decision of Judge A. M. Cochran of Kentucky, making Herbert Jackson of Cincinnati temporary receiver of the Boice-Grogan Lumber Company of Lexington, Ky., which failed recently, and of the Cypress Lumber and Veneer Company, an allied corporation. All the mills will continue work.

The Otterman Manufacturing Company has been organized at Morgantown, W. Va., with a capital of \$25,000. It has purchased the plant of the Valley Woodworking Company, and also a tract of hardwood timber near Morgantown.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is cutting 20,000 feet of oak a day at its mill at Jacksonville, W. Va. It now has over half a million feet on sticks at that plant and is getting out its orders in a way that is eminently satisfactory to its customers. Mr. Hastings has been at the plant for a week looking over operations.

J. C. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company has bought a handsome home in the East End for \$14,000. This firm is putting out a bunch of business that keeps its bookkeepers busy, and every bit of it is hardwood. Its hardwood flooring trade is creeping up rapidly and its plant at Catlettsburg, Ky., is now loading a car a day.

During the month of August the Babcock Lumber Company shipped from its plant at Ashtola, Pa., over 2,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly hardwood. This was 700,000 feet more than it manufactured at this point, indicating the strong tone of its trade. The total shipments for the month of the Babcock interests were over 5,000,000 feet, or 1,000,000 feet more than they manufactured.

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company has succeeded in getting some very good West Virginia connections since the first of the month and is now prepared to get out all sorts of hardwood on short notice. Its own mill, on the Western Maryland railroad, is cutting 30,000 feet a day. The company has three salesmen and is pushing right to the front as a hardwood distributor.

A happy man is T. C. Tipper of the wholesale lumber firm of T. C. Tipper & Co. He is on a month's honeymoon trip through the east and his start on this journey was not altogether lacking in surprise for his friends. The joyous event,

which preceded the journey, occurred Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, when Miss Etta Florence Muehlbronner, daughter of former Senator Charles A. Muehlbronner, became the wife of Mr. Tipper. They were married by the groom's brother, Rev. William Tipper, and will reside in the Hiawatha apartments in Allegheny. Mr. Tipper has scores of friends in the hardwood trade and his auspicious venture into this new field is welcomed by them as another chapter in his successful career.

The Miller Brothers Lumber Company has finally perfected its organization with these officers: President, J. C. Miller; secretary, James Miller; treasurer, F. E. McGillick. J. C. Miller managed the Pittsburg end of the Jenks business for five years and is well known throughout this territory. His brother James has served ten years with William Schuette Company and William Whitmer & Sons, Inc. Mr. McGillick is a thorough-going builder and contractor and a large real estate owner in Pittsburg. The Miller family have been lumbermen for several generations and know every phase of the business, from the stump to the details of office work. The company has offices in the House building and has made some connections in West Virginia which will enable it to compete very successfully with the hardwood trade in Greater Pittsburg.

Buffalo.

Lumbermen have been much interested in the hearing given on freight matters by the State Utilities Commission, which began September 16 and lasted three days. Complaints from shippers in many lines had been sent in to the commission and the attendance showed a deep interest in the subject. The commission conducted the hearing in a manner that won the good opinion of all, even the railroad attorneys, though they had to listen to some very serious cases of abuse. There were many lumbermen at the hearing and A. J. Elias, M. M. Wall and M. S. Burns took an active part in presenting cases. Mr. Elias also submitted an elaborate plan which he believed would correct the abuses he complained of. It took up such different points as reciprocal demurrage and the fixing of a minimum speed at which freight should move. He claimed that the roads have cars enough and at his urgent request the commission took a trip along the water front and through the railroad yards to see the great number of cars always standing there. It was claimed, both by the commission and by shippers, that there was no desire to punish the roads, but rather to assist them in solving the transportation problem, which seemed to them to have baffled the efforts of the present operating departments of the roads, the commission will return October 14 to resume the hearing, leaving its railroad expert, Frank P. Barry, here to look into the complaints made by the shippers, giving the roads opportunity to explain them as they see fit.

Bay City and Saginaw.

Walter D. Young, who has been in Europe some weeks and was absent at the time his plant was burned, is expected home about Sept. 24, when the matter of rebuilding the plant will be taken up. While the old plant was one of the most extensive of its kind in the world, it is believed it will be rebuilt on a still larger scale. The firm has unlimited timber resources behind it and the location is one of the best. The plant was also well insured and the firm has a large amount of property that will be available in the construction of the new plant.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company sawmill, which shut down the last of August for an overhaul, after a steady run of a year, day and night, has been placed in commission and has resumed business again. This plant turns out 20,000,000 feet annually, and it takes a train-load of logs every twenty-four hours to keep the saws moving. Under the management of

Charles A. Bigelow this business, as well as that of Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company, has proved a wonderful success.

The Strable Manufacturing Company erected last winter at Saginaw what is pronounced one of the most complete plants of the kind in the United States, and it has been doing a steady business with orders enough to keep it moving briskly.

Bliss & Van Auken are doing their usual amount of business. The outlook for the firm in a business way for the fall and winter is excellent.

The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company has not experienced any idle hours or let-up in business this season. Mr. Eastman is one of the largest operators in the West and constantly carries a stock of nearly 20,000,000 feet of lumber. This year he handled practically the entire cut of lumber suitable for flooring manufactured by the Kneeland-Bigelow and Buell plants.

At Onaway, north of Bay City, on the Huron shore, Gardner, Peterman & Co. have enlarged their plant and increased its capacity by installing some new machinery, and are now erecting a tramway 1,500 feet long. This concern has taken a contract to cut 35,000,000 feet of lumber in the ensuing seven years for the Lobdell & Churchill Company.

The woodenworks of the Standish Manufacturing Company were burned last week. Considerable stock in process of manufacture was also destroyed. The building burned was 50x150 feet area and contained the sawmill and much other woodworking machinery. The lumber in the yard was saved. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, well insured.

Grand Rapids.

A. F. Anderson of Cadillac and W. N. Kelley of the Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company, Traverse City, were in Grand Rapids Sept. 10.

The Imperial Furniture Company has plans for enlarging its table plant in this city next year. Manager Stuart Foote is aiming to have the largest table plant in the world and has very nearly realized his ambition already.

A. E. Dennis of Dennis Brothers, his two daughters and chauffeur narrowly escaped serious injury recently when their touring car was struck by a street car at the corner of Fifth and Madison avenues. The car was whirled completely around on the wet asphalt pavement, but aside from a shaking-up the occupants were uninjured. The automobile suffered some minor damages.

The Algoma Timber & Lumber Company, capital \$120,000, was organized last week in this city and will do business at Algoma, Ont., where a large tract of timber has been acquired. The stockholders holding equal shares each are Henry G. Dykhouse of the Acme Lumber Company and Henry Idema of this city, W. W. Hanchett, Jacob Van Putten, J. J. Cappon and George E. Koilen, all prominent business men of Holland.

A statement recently filed in the probate court at Muskegon by executors shows that nine months have served to disburse practically the entire estate left by Thomas Munroe, the wealthy lumberman-banker of that city, who died last fall. The sum disbursed, which included many legacies and bequests, has been over \$300,000 since Jan. 7 last.

Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac lumbermen, who have been assessed large taxes for school purposes in Colfax township, Wexford county, in districts where no school was held for several years, have been informed by the state department of public instruction that such assessments are illegal and that the taxes can be recovered.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company is building a model town in the Swanzy district of Marquette county, comprising an area of 440 acres, lying between the two branches of the Escanaba river. It will be called Gwinn, in honor of William Gwinn Mather of Cleveland, president

of the company, and waterworks, sewers and electric lights will be provided, also telephones, with all wires laid underground. Unsightly billboards will also be forbidden. Plans have been provided for a fine hospital and modern high school building and library. Twenty-four dwelling houses have been built and the company has awarded contracts for thirty more, each of different design and all having modern conveniences. Streets in the residence portion are being laid out eighty feet in width, and the natural beauty of the place will be enhanced by parks and trees, making it one of the prettiest towns in the state.

The I. N. Conrad Iron Company, Boyne City's newest industry, has started manufacturing operations. The company was in business twenty years at Mt. Pleasant and twelve years at Stanton, Mich., and turns out mill and woodworking machinery.

William Beitner & Son of Traverse City have bought forty acres of hardwood timber located on the Avery place, near Silver lake.

Fred Smith is now in charge of the Elk Rapids and Boyne City plants of the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Company and will live in Elk Rapids.

Industrial prosperity at East Jordan has influenced the state bank of that village to increase its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

The Holland Veneering Company at Holland is having plans prepared for an addition, 40x50 feet, two stories and basement, to its factory at Holland. This is the third enlargement of the plant that has been necessary on account of a fast developing business.

A. J. Whitworth, manager of the Grand Rapids Desk Company's plant at Muskegon Heights, has resigned and will return to Grand Rapids.

Indianapolis.

An important decision, abolishing the "milling in transit" regulation, establishing a sliding schedule of log rates and covering a number of other points, was handed down by the Indiana Railroad Commission on Sept. 20. The decision was in the case of the North Vernon Lumber Company against several Indiana railroads who required that in order to get a reduction from regular lumber rates on log hauls the finished product must be shipped over the line hauling the logs. In the future this will be done away with and the following rates established: Ten miles or less, 2.5 cents; 10 to 20 miles, 3 cents; 20 to 40 miles, 3.5 cents; 40 to 50 miles, 4 cents; 50 to 65 miles, 4.5 cents; 65 to 80 miles, 5 cents; 80 to 100 miles, 5.5 cents; 100 to 125 miles, 6 cents; 125 to 150 miles, 6.5 cents; 150 to 175 miles, 7 cents; 175 to 200 miles, 7.5 cents; 200 to 250 miles, 8 cents and 250 to 300 miles, 9 cents. The minimum car capacity is fixed at 34,000 pounds and 500 pounds allowance must be made for standards used in loading, the consignor to furnish the wire.

Jacob P. Smith, a well known local lumberman, has moved his offices from 514 State Life building to 932 in the same building.

J. W. Hankins, formerly with the Dixie Lumber Company of St. Louis, is now chief clerk for the Robinson Lumber Company of this city.

The Schelosky Table Company has been organized at Evansville and promises to become a substantial addition to the rapidly growing furniture industry of that city. The company will make a specialty of tables and desks, although other lines of furniture will be manufactured. Moritz H. and Adolph R. Schelosky and John Peters, Jr., are the directors. The capital stock is \$40,000.

The Evansville Veneer Company has received a shipment of eleven mahogany logs from the forests of Africa. The logs made just two carloads and were valued at approximately \$3,000. The shipment is said to be the first ever received in southern Indiana from Africa.

A contract has been let by the New Albany Veneering Company for the construction work on its new plant at New Albany and the work is to be rushed to completion in order that the plant can be occupied during the early part of the winter. The company was organized last month with \$100,000 capital stock and promises to be one of the largest concerns of its kind in Indiana.

It is understood that the C. P. White Lumber Company of Boonville is to locate at Evansville shortly. A suitable site has been obtained along the Illinois Central railroad tracks, near the new location of the Henry Maley Lumber Company. The company handles a full line of hardwoods.

A planing mill to cost \$20,000 is being erected by the Hercules Buggy Company of Evansville. It will be a two-story brick structure.

Two meetings of carriage manufacturers were held here during the last two weeks, ostensibly for the purpose of forming an organization that will boost the price of carriages and other pleasure vehicles. Some seventy-five manufacturers were present and it is understood that an increase of 10 per cent at the beginning of the season was agreed upon. Manufacturers claim that the price of lumber for manufacturing purposes is so high that an increase in cost of the finished product is necessary to come out even, much less to make a profit.

Samuel J. Record of Connersville, who holds an important position with the Forestry Service, has been spending several days in Indiana, following an extensive investigation of the national timber supply throughout the country.

M. M. Erb, who until recently held an important position in the Birmingham, Ala., lumber field, and J. D. Case of Connersville have formed the Case Lumber Company and will locate in Connersville.

Students at Purdue University have started the course in forestry established at the beginning of the school term and are starting on an extensive test of Indiana woods for manufacturing and building purposes. At present the strength of longleaf pine is being tested, but later a complete investigation of Indiana hardwoods relative to their strength and the soils best adapted for their growth will be taken up.

L. L. and D. D. Langton, sons of H. A. Langton, head of the Langton Lumber Company of Terre Haute, exporter of hardwoods, have returned from a two months' trip through Europe. They were accompanied by Manager Prager of the export department and while away secured some fine walnut for their gunstock business.

The Interior Hardwood Company of this city has about completed the extensive improvements they have been making during the summer months and are enjoying an unusually heavy business.

The National Hardwood Flooring Company of Indianapolis has moved a few doors from the old location. It is still in the Pembroke Arcade, the change being necessary because of the rapid growth of the business.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

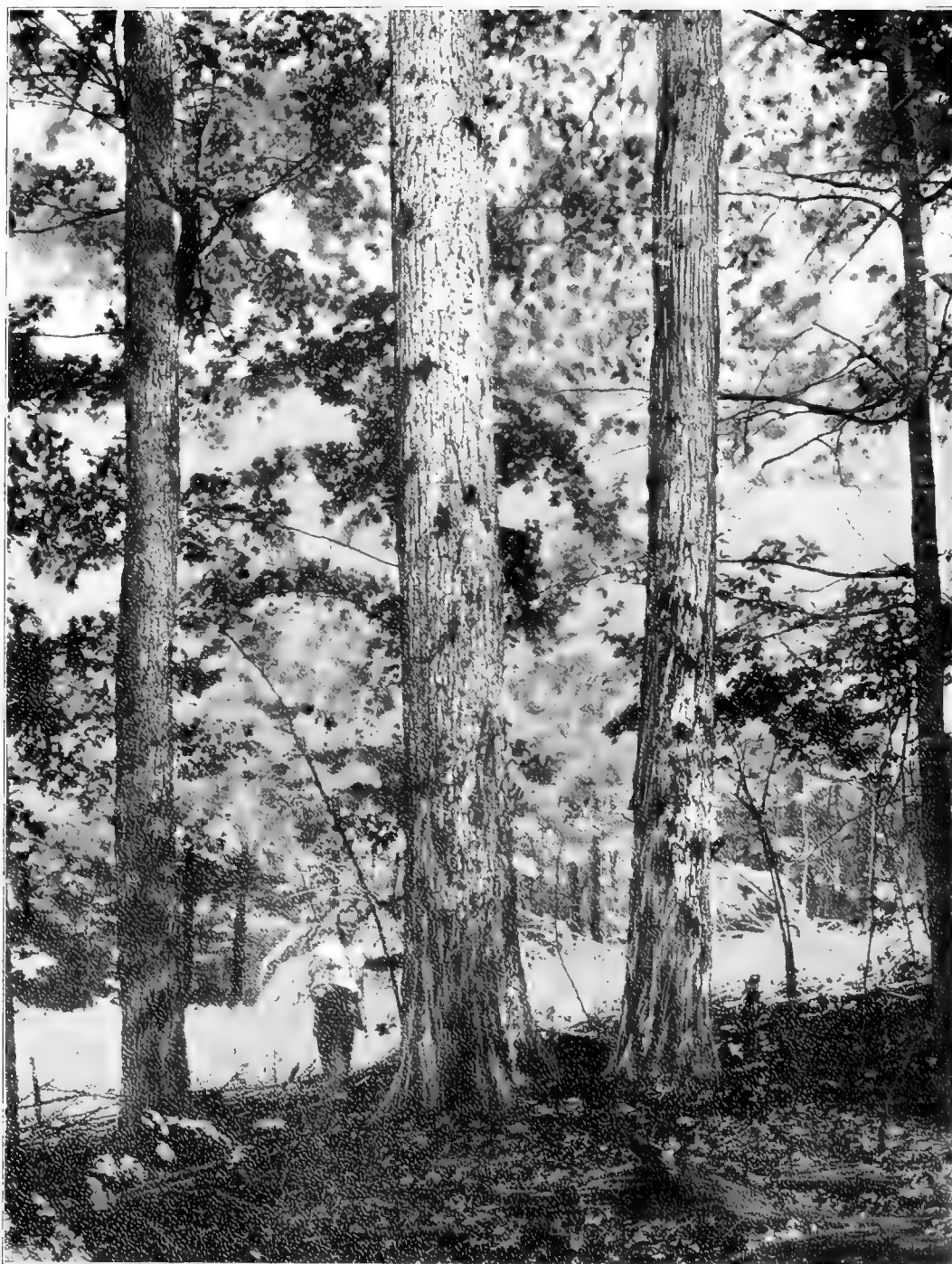
According to a statement issued this week by C. Boice, he is not concerned in the failure of the Boice & Grogan Lumber Company, Boston, further than that William B. Woodward of Washington Court House, Ohio, to whom he sold all of his stock in the company, owed him a balance of about \$30,000 on the purchase price. Mr. Boice further states that at the time he retired from the concern which he organized and disposed of his stock, he agreed to allow the company to use his name in a business way for a period of two years.

John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company, Philadelphia, is buying lumber in this section and reports business very good.

Emil Guenther, a prominent hardwood dealer and manufacturer of Philadelphia, spent the entire part of last week looking after business interests in Bristol and Johnson county, Tenn.

(Continued on page 69.)





THE INCOMPARABLE
HARD MAPLE
OF MICHIGAN



INDUSTRIAL
CADILLAC

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURAL AND SOCIAL
FEATURES OF THE TRADE CENTER OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

W. A. B. & C. CO.



INDUSTRIAL CADILLAC

FOREWORD

Hans Andersen once wrote a series of tales which he named, "Bilderbuch ohne Bilder"—a picture book without pictures. The accompanying sketch, in direct antithesis, is intended to be a story told by pictures. It is the story of Cadillac, the enterprising, influential, beautiful and homelike city of northern Michigan, aptly called "the biggest little city in the country." The text employed herein is used simply to emphasize the facts told by the illustrations.

HISTORICAL.

The very name Cadillac is pregnant with historical reminiscence. It is a far cry from the year 1701—when with fifty settlers and fifty soldiers Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded Detroit—to the year 1907, when that community has become the metropolis of a great state, and has sent its influence out in all directions, so that even far to northward thrives an enterprising city, of 9,000 inhabitants, which perpetuates his name. An appropriate choice it was, for the noble Frenchman was the first commander of that vast and indefinite region lying north and west of Detroit, known to the early settlers and explorers as Michilimackinac.

The city of Cadillac, in Wexford county, is now about thirty-five years old. In February, 1872, the northern extension of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was completed as far as the twin lakes in Wexford county and the primitive village of Clam Lake, afterward known as Cadillac, was founded.

At an early date the fine agricultural lands of Wexford county attracted the settler. In September, 1862, B. W. Hall located land in this county lying on the main trail to the Grand Traverse country. The following spring he settled on the lands he had acquired, and others soon followed. In 1865, J. H. Wheeler came from Western New York and the settlers willingly subscribed their labors to help him build a sawmill. Until that time all the houses had been built of logs, the nearest sawmill being that of Hannah, Lay & Co., at Traverse City. The new mill was located on Wheeler's creek, a branch of the Manistee river, one mile north of the present village of Sherman and, difficulty being experienced in building the dam, was not completed until the summer of 1867. It was the first sawmill in Wexford county and was equipped with a mule saw. In later years this old site was occupied by several successive mills, of which two were destroyed by fire. Wheeler's frame house, built in 1867 out of lumber cut by his mill, was the first of its kind in Wexford county.

It was the original intention of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company to build its lines between Little and Big Clam lakes, but George A. Mitchell, the founder and real father of Cadillac, a sturdy, forceful pioneer lumberman who became owner of a large tract of pine contiguous to the lesser lake, saw that a choice mill and town site lay on its east side, and induced the railroad com-

manufacture of lumber at Cadillac, and their house has continued an important factor up to the present day.

The real inauguration of the lumber industry in Wexford county, however, was in 1872, when, in addition to the heavy timber operations which found an outlet for logs by way of the Manistee river, four sawmills were erected with capacities varying from 25,000 to 75,000 feet daily. These four sawmills were soon cutting 4,000,000 feet of lumber a month. Thus, between the logging operations on the river and the sawmill enterprises in its midst, the village rapidly became an important lumber town. Other mills were soon erected at Haring, Long Lake, Bond's Mills and McCoy's Siding, all in the vicinity. The original

Haynes' planing mill was built in 1872. J. W. Cobbs soon afterwards became associated with W. W. Mitchell in the firm of Cobbs & Mitchell, which house has been incorporated and perpetuated under that name, its interests now being largely held by Mr. Mitchell and Frank J. Cobbs, son of the founder.

Among the other pioneer lumber manufacturers of Cadillac were J. R. Hale, Shackelton & Green, Harris Brothers, McCoy & Ayer, Combs Brothers, and M. J. Bond. As time progressed, these various operators cut out their pine timber and retired from activity in the lumber affairs of the district. The two real pioneer interests



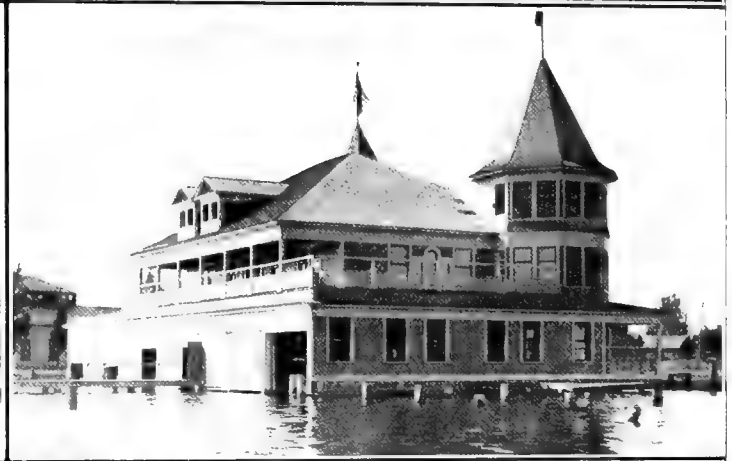
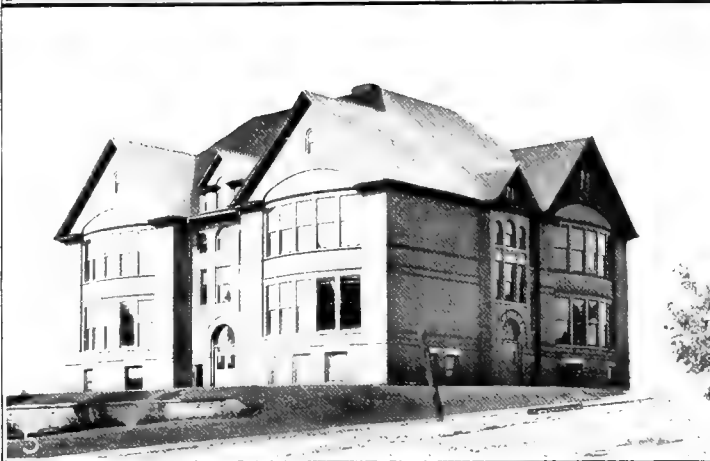
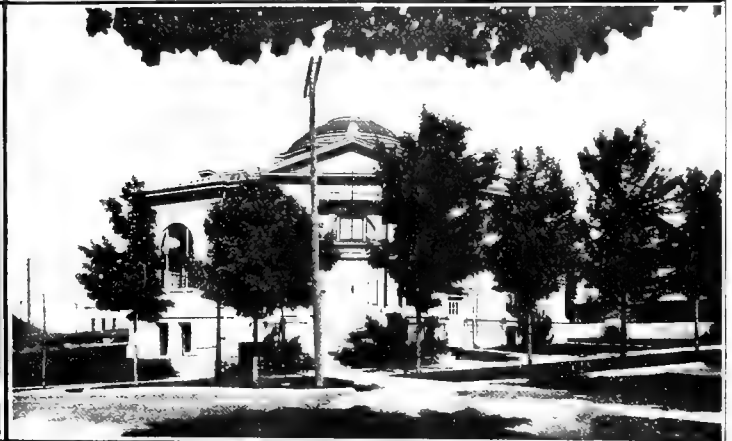
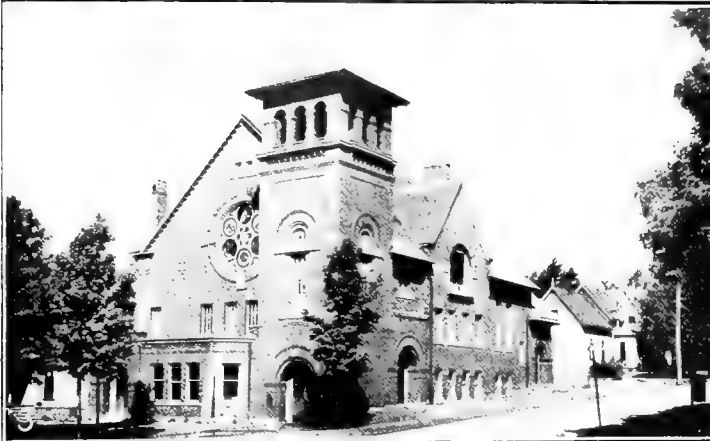
CITY HALL, CADILLAC.

pany to build its line along that shore. The utilitarian reasons that induced him to urge this route were that the prevailing winds were from the West, which would help to float logs across the lake to his mill, and that the gradually rising ground on that side afforded a good location for a town. The lesser of these two pretty lakes is called Lake Cadillac, and the larger and westerly one Lake Mitchell, in honor of the late George A. Mitchell.

In 1871, previous to the advent of the railroad, J. W. Cobbs erected a small mill on the present site of Cadillac, and in 1872 another was erected by Shackelton & Green. In 1878 the latter was purchased by J. Cummer & Son, who became prominently identified with the

remaining are those of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and the Cummers.

Today almost the totality of the splendid white pine and Norway of the Cadillac region is exhausted, and present operators interested almost exclusively in the production of hardwoods and hemlock are Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc.; Mitchell Brothers Company, operating a large mill at Jennings, twelve miles east of Cadillac; Cummer-Diggins Company; Murphy & Diggins; Cadillac Handle Company, and Williams Bros.' Co. Other institutions depending directly on the forest resources of the region are the Cadillac Veneer Company, manufacturers of veneers and panels; Cummer Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of

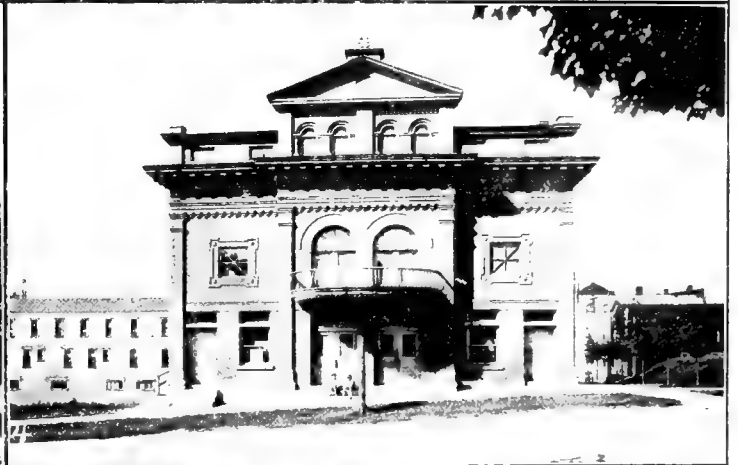


1. Masonic Temple Building.
2. Emerson Ward School.

3. Presbyterian Church.
4. Carnegie Library.

5. McKinley Ward School.
6. Boat House Cadillac Boat Club

7. Catholic Church.
8. Methodist Church.



1 General Office Canning Diggins Company
2 H. L. School Building

3 McKinnon House
4 Opera House

5 Residence Mrs. D. F. Diggins
6 Residence W. W. Mitchell

7 Residence F. A. Diggins
8 Residence F. J. Cobbs

Public and Private Buildings of Cadillac.



GENERAL OFFICES COBBS & MITCHELL, INC., MITCHELL BROS. CO., CADILLAC CHEMICAL CO. AND MITCHELL-DIGGINS IRON CO.



MERCY HOSPITAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION, GIFT OF LATE DELOS F. DIGGINS.

egg and vegetable crates and ladders; Cadillac Manufacturing Company, makers of heading; the great maple flooring plants of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of the Cummer-Diggins Company, and of Mitchell Brothers Company at Jennings; the Cadillac Chemical Company, with two mammoth plants; the Mitchell-Diggins Iron Company, whose charcoal supply comes from the chemical plants; Haynes Brothers, who conduct a planing mill and manufacture interior finish; the Cadillac Lumber Company, which operates a planing mill and conducts a retail lumber business; and the St. Johns Table Company, which manufactures tables.

In addition to this array of lumber manufacturing enterprises properly belonging to Cadillac, are the institutions largely controlled by A. F. Anderson—one manufacturing lumber at South Boardman, in the vicinity, and the other the Wexford Lumber Company of Buckley; the Cadillac Machine Company, manufacturer of special tools for sawmills, flooring factories and chemical plants, is also closely allied with the lumber industry.

THE CADILLAC OF TODAY.

Cadillac, from a sawmill village of crude shacks set upon cedar posts for foundations, straggling along the shore of a little lake, has become one of the most beautiful, well cared for and progressive cities of the country. It is not exaggeration to state that it is

not only one of the beauty spots of Michigan, but the biggest little city in the United States, as the pictures with which this article is illustrated bear testimony.

A well known local writer has said: "Communities are but the material and visible reflection of their citizenship, be it strong or weak, and the growth and advancement of any city is dependent entirely upon its men and women and their mental and physical equipment; location while helpful is not the essential thing. In the possession of a strong and forceful citizenship from its inception in the primeval forest, Cadillac has been fortunate."

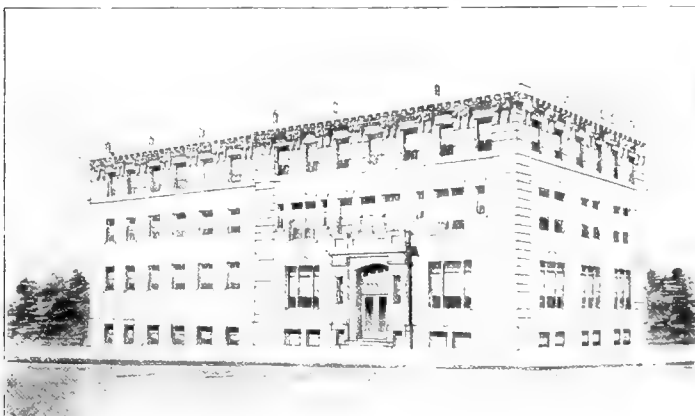
It is indeed a fortunate community in many respects. It is well situated from a climatic viewpoint. There is no excessive heat in summer and the winters are far from rigorous. It is still the center of a large area of uncut timber in the hands of comparatively few owners, which fact insures the continuance of its present status in lumber manufacture for well toward a quarter of a century to come.

Cadillac is progressive and its inhabitants are united in the spirit and work of advancement. Anything that tends toward the good of Cadillac is the immediate and personal business of every citizen. Cadillac takes pride in its homes, its public buildings, its streets, its religious and educational institu-

tions, its morals. Cadillac is hospitable. It welcomes the stranger, be he workingman seeking employment or capitalist desiring to establish a new industry.

The pictures with which this article is illustrated show conclusively the splendid character of the industrial plants with which the city abounds; the beautiful and park-like appearance of its streets; the picturesque features of its surroundings; the charm of its homes; the excellence of its school and church buildings, and the general attractiveness of the entire community. They cannot, however, exhibit the sterling, forceful, enterprising and unselfish character of its citizens. Here is a town absolutely without "knockers"! Every man is for Cadillac first, last, and all the time, seeming to realize that what is good for Cadillac is for his own best interests. There are no petty jealousies in Cadillac. Everyone is willing and anxious that everyone else shall prosper. A commercial failure is almost unknown. The spirit of the town is truly altruistic and as such it has forged to the front in growth as well as in general advancement and commercial importance.

Cadillac is ninety-eight miles north of Grand Rapids, at the junction of the main lines of the Grand Rapids and Indiana and Ann Arbor railways, and from it extend branch lines of the former road to Jennings and Lake City. From Jennings sixty miles of



NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT CADILLAC.



MAMMOTH FACTORY OF ST. JOHN'S TABLE COMPANY.



Panoramic View of the City of Cadillac

logging railroad, belonging to Mitchell Brothers Company, extend northeast, and from Cadillac in a northwesterly direction, the logging road of Cummer-Diggins Company, which handles the timber from their holdings as well as from those of Murphy & Diggins. From Boyne Falls, seventy-five miles north of Cadillac, another extensive logging road owned by Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., penetrates their timber properties in Charlevoix county. During the coming year another logging road will be extended still further north from the main line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, by the Cadillac Handle Company, to penetrate their Emmet county holdings. Both trunk lines of railroad are used extensively for the transportation of logs to the mills at Cadillac. These two systems, with the connections, form admirable outlets for the manufactured products of the city.

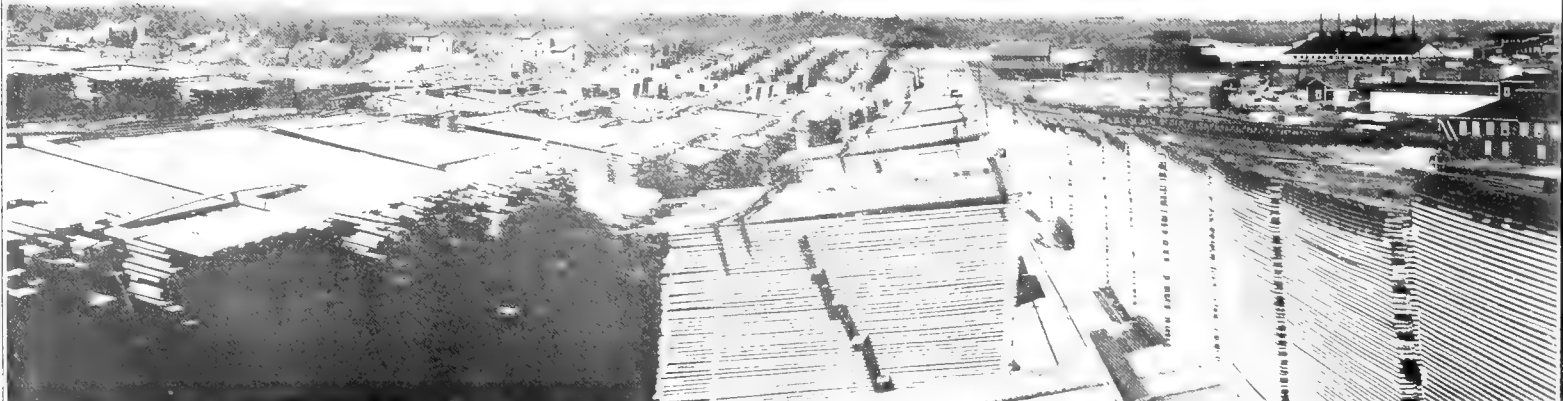
Cadillac has most of the advantages and none of the drawbacks of much larger cities.

Its main street is excellently paved; its residence streets are macadamized, with cement gutters and curbing; its cement sidewalks extend to the very suburbs, and between them and the streets proper are handsome grass plats; it has excellent waterworks, sewerage, electric light system and gas plant. It is the judicial seat of Wexford county and boasts of a fine city hall building, public library, handsome high school, four graded schools, Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Baptist and Swedish Mission churches. There are two banks, both strong financial institutions, a handsome new Y. M. C. A. building in process of construction, a hospital nearly completed, two daily newspapers, and many minor and worthy business enterprises not separately mentioned in this article.

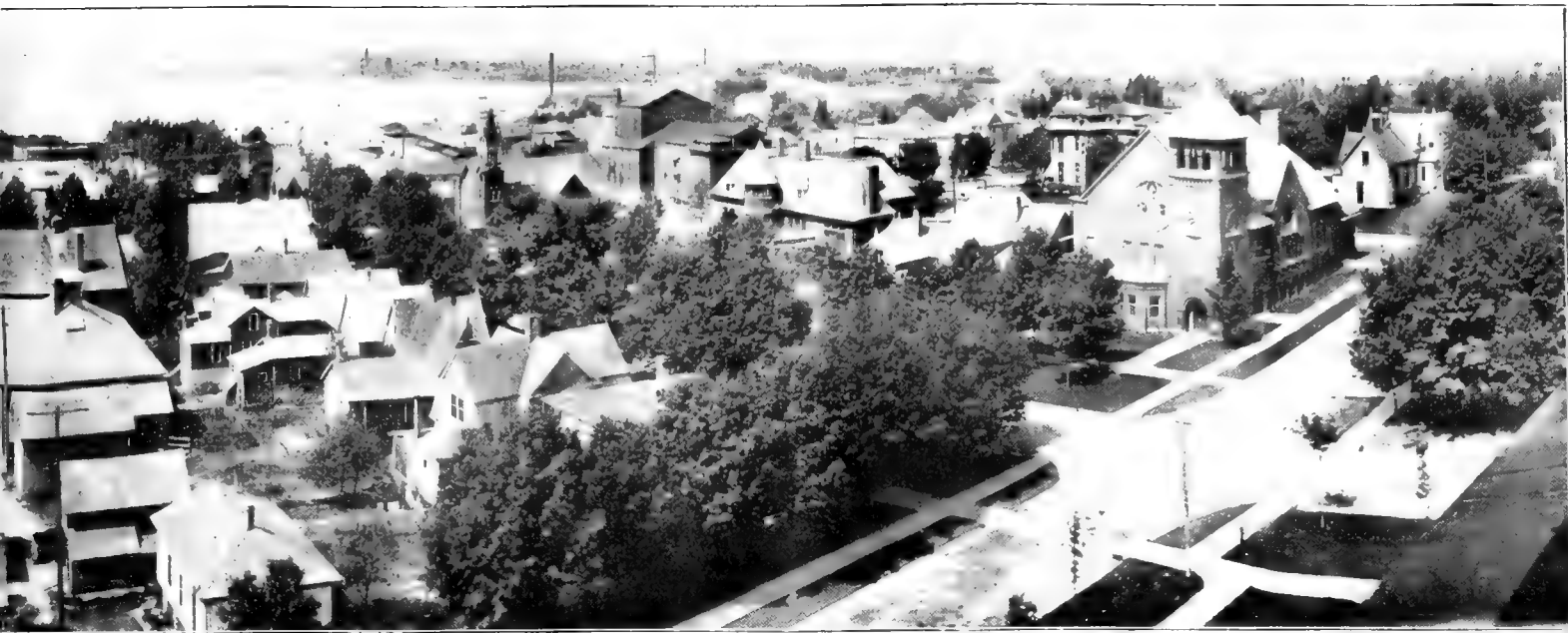
Cadillac is an exceptional city among lumber manufacturing communities in that the greater portion of working men employed

about the several manufacturing plants are owners of their own houses. These homes are homes in fact as well as in name. Almost without exception they are neat frame structures set on stone or concrete foundations, well painted, and attractive both inside and out. They have lawns and gardens and are kept up in the perfection of neatness that prevails throughout the entire city.

Fortunate is Cadillac in its recreation privileges. The twin lakes, Cadillac and Mitchell, afford fine boating and fishing and the numerous small streams within reach of the city are a delight to the fisherman. The lakes with their sandy beaches provide excellent bathing in many places, and the wooded banks make delightful picnic and camping grounds. On one of the beaches of Lake Mitchell many Cadillac citizens annually erect tents and portable houses for residence during the months of July and August. This little community of tent dwellers is known as the "White City."



Panoramic View Part of Lumber Yard, Maple Flooring F



from the Tower of High School Building.

Recently a hundred acres of wooded area on the banks of Lake Cadillac have been acquired by the city and converted into a public park. As time goes on it is more than likely that a great many residents of the cities further south will avail themselves of the natural advantages and resort privileges of these two lakes. In many respects these lakes and the near-by city of Cadillac afford greater advantages to the resorter and pleasure-seeker than any other locality in northern Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL.

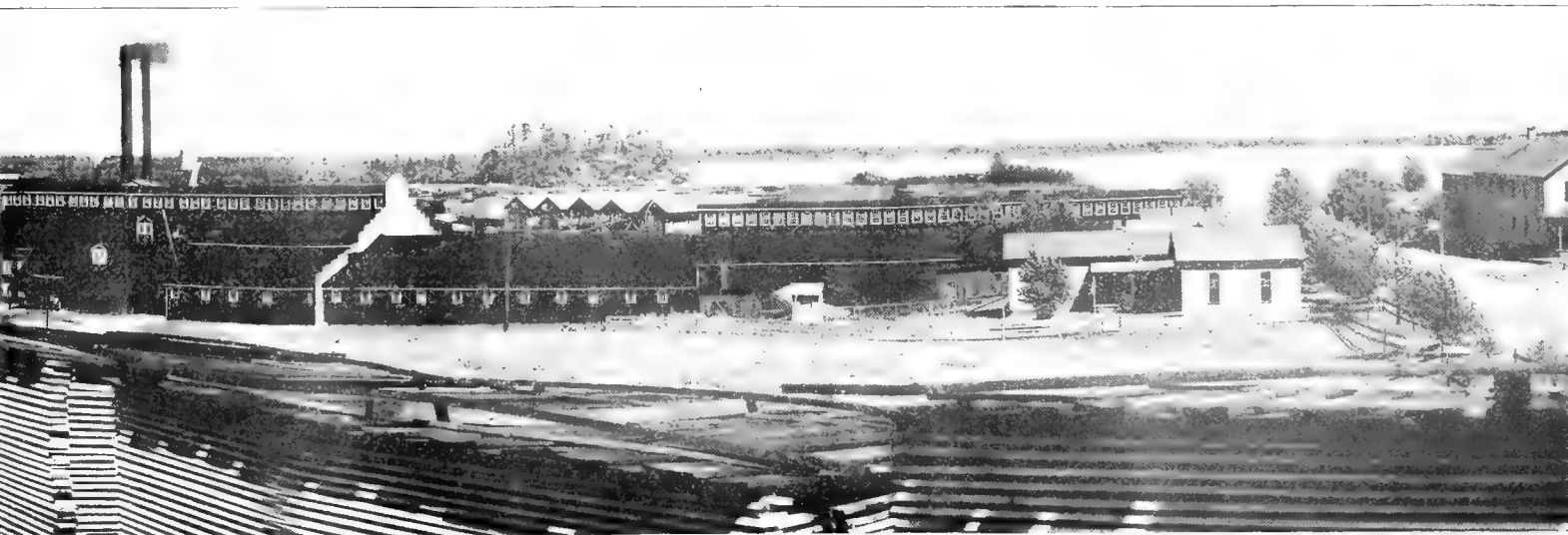
The soil of Wexford and contiguous counties is a sand and gravel loam, and the highest quality exists where hardwoods once abounded. The territory immediately surrounding Cadillac and its two lakes originally contained white pine growth and this land is not as desirable for agricultural purposes as that a little further from the city. Thus one riding along the main line of the Grand River

and Indiana railway encounters pine stump land which up to this time has not been very largely placed under tillage. The land south of Cadillac is very fertile, as is also that lying along the Ann Arbor road northwest of the city. In fact, there is considerable variation in soil in its outlying districts.

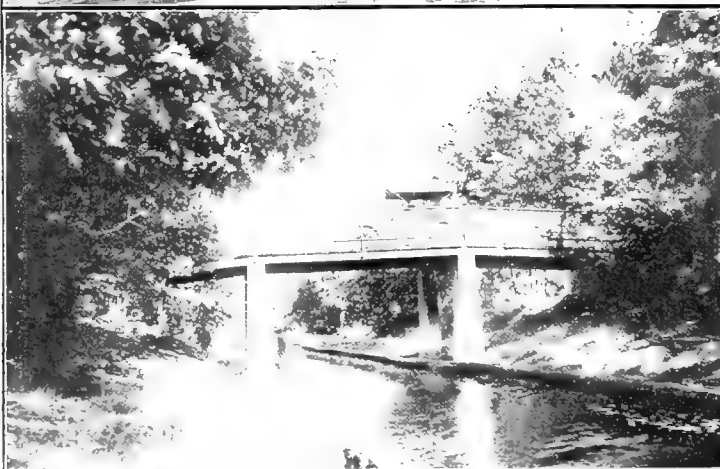
On the whole, the agricultural possibilities of the lands of Wexford and the counties adjoining it are on a par with those of many sections of Michigan lying north or south. They lend themselves readily to conversion into farms and afford excellent crops. As fast as the region is cleared of its timber it is rapidly being settled by farmers who have purchased anywhere from forty acres to a half section of land at prices varying from \$3 to \$8 an acre, depending on location and quality of soil. They are building homes for themselves and rearing families to follow in their footsteps. The various farm pictures

accompanying this article show conclusively that nearly every variety of farm produce can be grown in this region.

The potato crop yields from 125 to 200 bushels an acre, depending on the year, and the price varies from forty to sixty cents a bushel. Wheat grows to good advantage but does not produce quite as heavy a crop as in sections further south, the average being only from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. Corn runs about eighty bushels to the acre on an average. Hay flourishes and shows one and a half to two tons to the acre, selling at from \$10 to \$15 a ton. Oats run from forty to sixty bushels to the acre and sell at from thirty-five to fifty cents. It is a splendid vegetable region, well adapted to the growing of berries and small fruit, as well as one of the best apple countries in the entire United States; at this writing orchards throughout the entire section are heavily laden with fruit. Except for potatoes, prac-



Lumber Yard and Saw Mills, Mitchell Brothers Company at Jennings.



1. Looking from the Canal Upon Lake Mitchell.
2. Along the Boulevard Around Lake Cadillac.

3. Wagon Road Through Timber of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Charlevoix County.
4. Looking Across the Valley of the Manistee River.

5. On the Shore of Lake Mitchell.
6. Lovers' Lane on the Boulevard.
7. The Bridge Across Canal Connecting Lakes Cadillac and Mitchell.
8. Trout Fishing in the Boardman River.

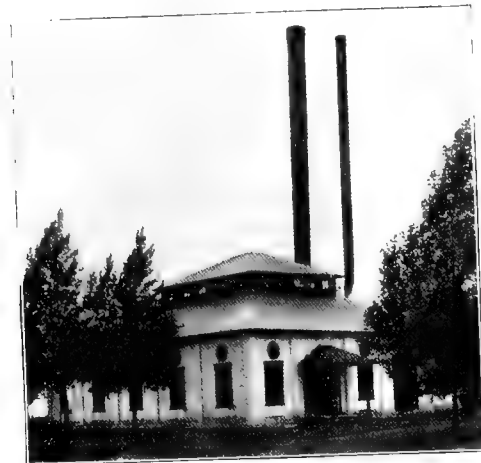
Picturesque Scenes Near Cadillac.



VIEW DOWN SHELBY STREET, SHOWING PARKING SYSTEM.

ically the entire crop raised by northern Michigan farmers is consumed locally. Thus the farmers receive a much higher price for their commodities than those of most agricultural regions. The surplus potato crop is shipped in large quantities to points south, east and west, and of necessity must stand a freight charge.

One farm pictured herewith is an eighty-acre tract which was purchased by the present owner eleven years ago, with hardwood timber standing thereon. This timber was removed by the original owner the following



WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

winter. Since that time, the present farm has been a standing evidence of what an enterprising man can accomplish in the way of farm building within a period of ten years. The owner has fine house and barn structures, good orchard, fenced and stumpless fields, and good crops. The man started with a capital of \$400 and now owns his farm clear of all debt. This is not an exceptional case, but is



FISHING IN LAKE CADILLAC.



STATE BANK—GENERAL OFFICES MURPHY & DIGGINS.

a fair history of every man who has embarked in farming enterprises in this region. Opportunities for investment in stump lands are available every day, for just so fast as the lumbermen clear the timber from their



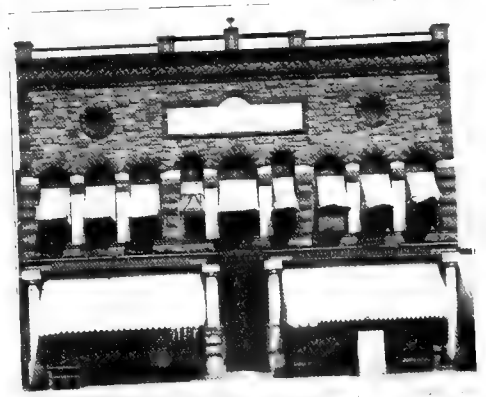
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.

lands they are anxious to dispose of their holdings. The prices at which these lands are sold are extremely reasonable and offer an opportunity to any intelligent farmer to secure a home and independence within a very short time.



CORNER OF CITY PARK.

Here is an excellent land proposition—one that is not duplicated anywhere in the United States. In some instances the settler can pay for his land from the timber left by the lumbermen, besides making money enough to pay household expenses, while clearing it for agricultural purposes. There is a good market for the remaining cord-wood and for such ties and fence-posts as can be secured from the cut-over lands. Good district schools abound throughout the entire region and settlers can have the advantage of higher education for their children by sending them to the most excellent graded and high schools of



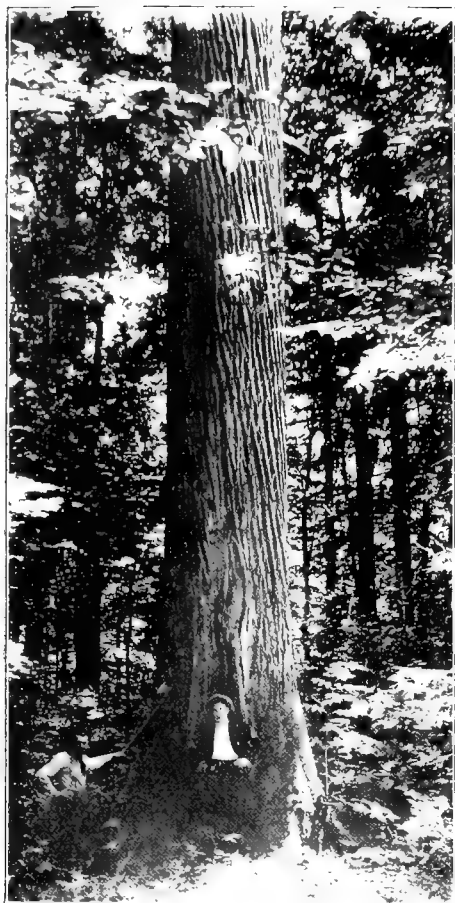
GRANITE BLOCK—GENERAL OFFICES A. T. ANDERSON.

Cadillac when they graduate from the country institutions.

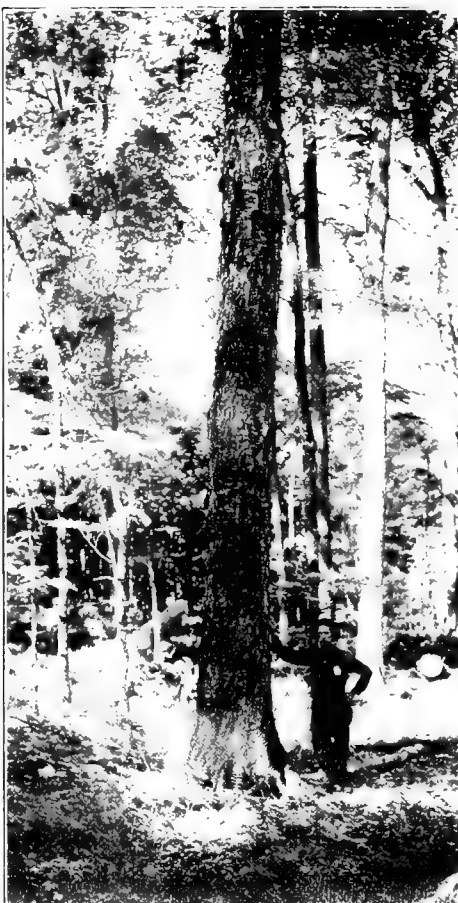
The land is well adapted to raising live stock and several large stock farms are already in successful operation in the region. In fact, this section is particularly attractive to the stock raiser as the average annual rainfall is about thirty-six inches, well distributed during the growing season.



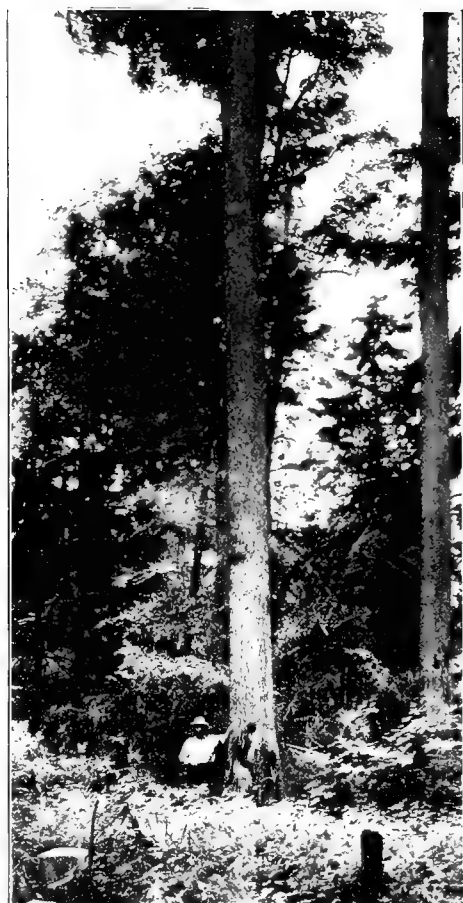
TENT CITY ON SHORE OF LAKE MITCHELL.



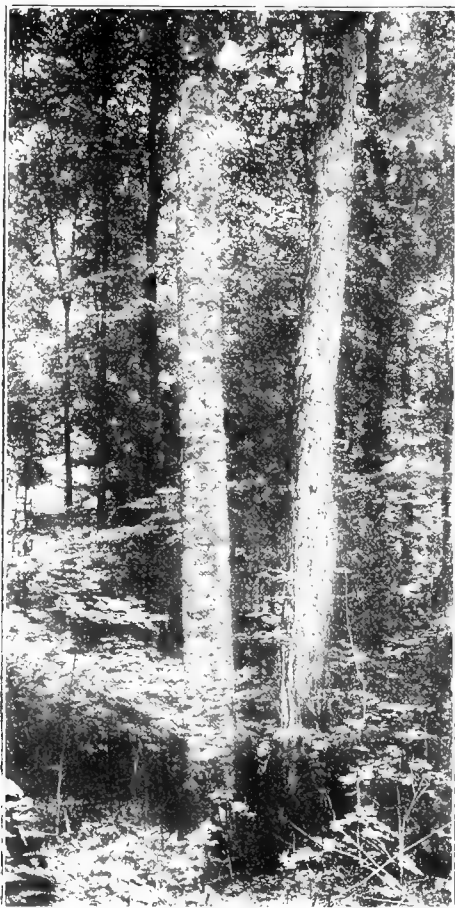
GRAY ELM.



BIRCH.



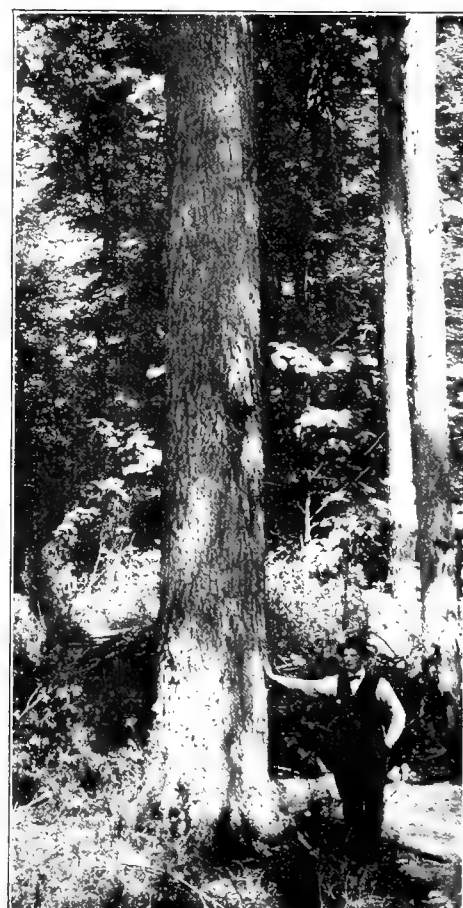
ROCK ELM.



BEECH.



BASSWOOD.



HARD MAPLE.

TIMBER OF MICHIGAN.

Cadillac achieved its original reputation as a lumber producing section from the splendid quality of its white pine, which grew in large quantities and in very dense stands in the region of which that city is the center. These magnificent forests have been almost entirely dismantled; such white pine as may be found is the occasional tree interspersed with hardwood growth. The present important timber stand of the region is the hardwoods and hemlock, which still abound, and are held by Cadillac operators to the extent of perhaps 250,000 acres, or enough to keep the several sawmills of that city in active operation for well toward a quarter of a century to come. The white pine growth originally extended in irregular patches over quite a portion of this area also, but the hardwoods and hemlock were considered of very little value in those early years and were not cut at the time the white pine was felled. Involved with the white pine growth was a large quantity of very excellent Norway, which materially contributed to the total lumber output of the district for more than twenty years after it became a lumber producing center. Now Norway pine is also a matter of history.

Today the lumber sawed at Cadillac consists entirely of hemlock, hard maple, gray elm, rock elm, basswood, birch, beech and black ash. Of the total remaining stumpage, perhaps twenty-five per cent is hemlock, and of the remaining portion fully forty per cent is hard maple. Next in importance is the gray elm and following this in regular order are beech, basswood, birch, rock elm and black ash. The average annual output of lumber of the Cadillac district is approximately 125,000,000 feet. Up to this time the region has produced approximately 4,000,000,000 feet and it will therefore be seen that its lumber history is but little more than half completed.

It is universally conceded that the original white pine and Norway growth, upon which the fame of Cadillac was founded, was very high—perhaps as high as that of any other pine producing section of the country, but of still more excellent quality, comparatively speaking, is the hardwood and hemlock growth. A specific description of these varieties of hardwoods will prove interesting because the soil of this region produces timber types that are certainly far superior to similar species growing in any other region. The hard maple is of the very highest quality, and in the following woods operations one sees tree after tree ranging from sixteen to twenty four inches in diameter, in which a silver dollar will cover all the heart defect. The gray elm of the region stands pre-eminent among its kind and no better beech grows anywhere. The remaining rock elm is said by experts to be the best that exists. The basswood is of excellent type, as are all the other woods enumerated.

Hard Maple.*Acer saccharum.*

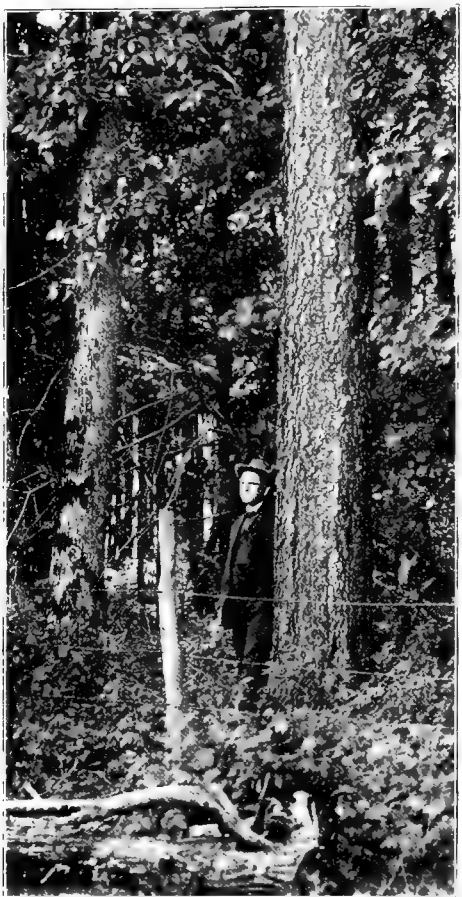
Unquestionably the highest quality of hard maple growing anywhere is that range of it in the northern portion of the southern peninsula of Michigan, from Cadillac and Gray-



BLACK ASH.



SOFT MAPLE.



CHERRY.



WHITE CEDAR.



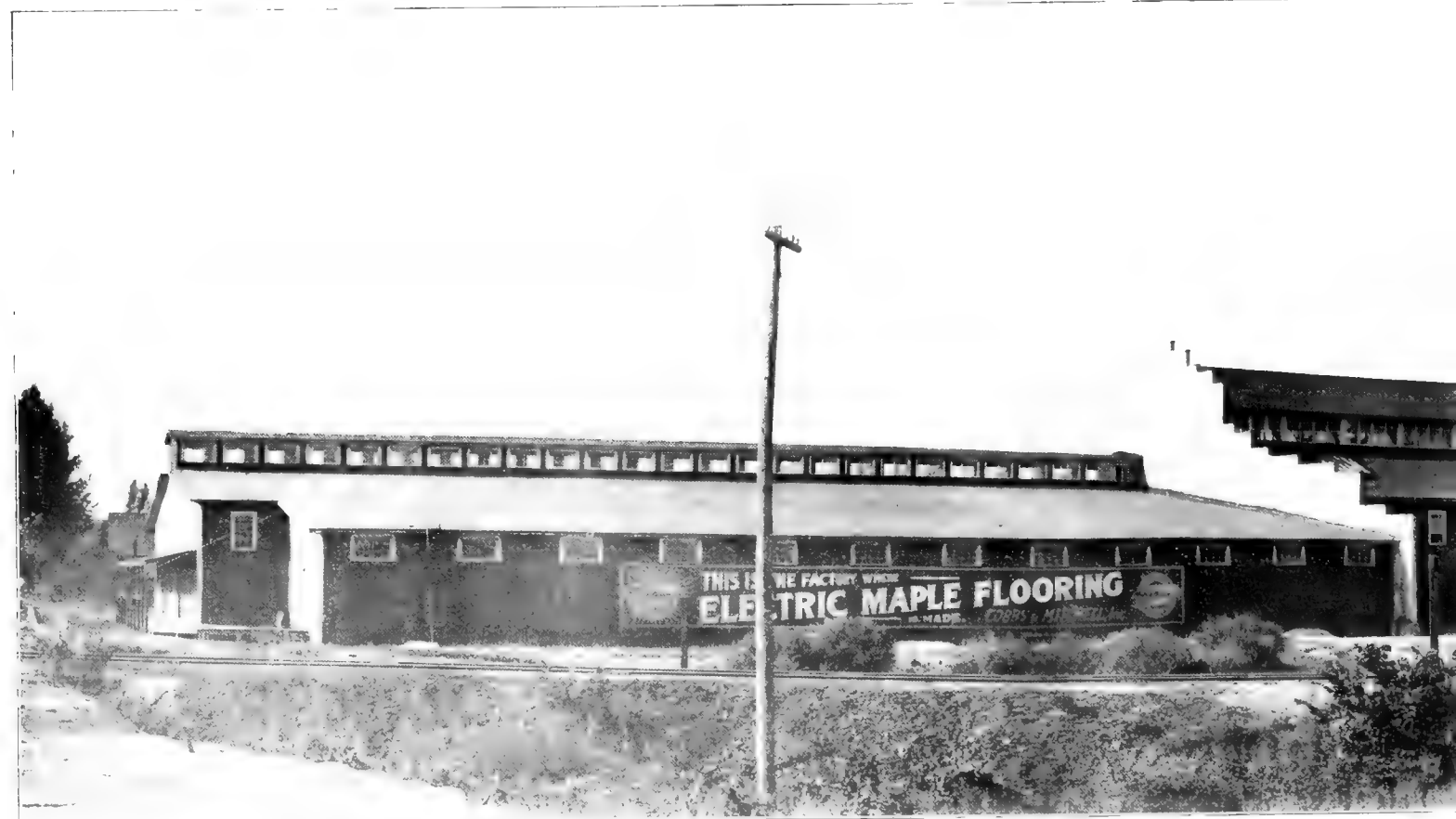
General View Sawmill, Lumber Yard, Flooring Factory

ling to the Straits of Mackinac. A large part of this region is covered with forests showing an average of about forty per cent hard maple. Originally interspersed in this growth were white pine, Norway, hemlock and cedar, which have been very largely felled and converted into lumber.

One unfamiliar with the hardwood forests of the North can gain very little idea of the splendid proportions and tall straight trunk of the maple from his knowledge of it in village or field. In the forests of Michigan near Cadillac the tree attains its highest perfection in quality of timber, size and

symmetry often reaching a diameter of three feet and rising sixty feet to the first limb. Mingled with maple growth are gray and rock elm, black ash, basswood and birch.

The distinctive feature of the woods landscape, however, and the real king of the forest, is the hard maple. In the northern



The Big "Electric" Flooring Plant

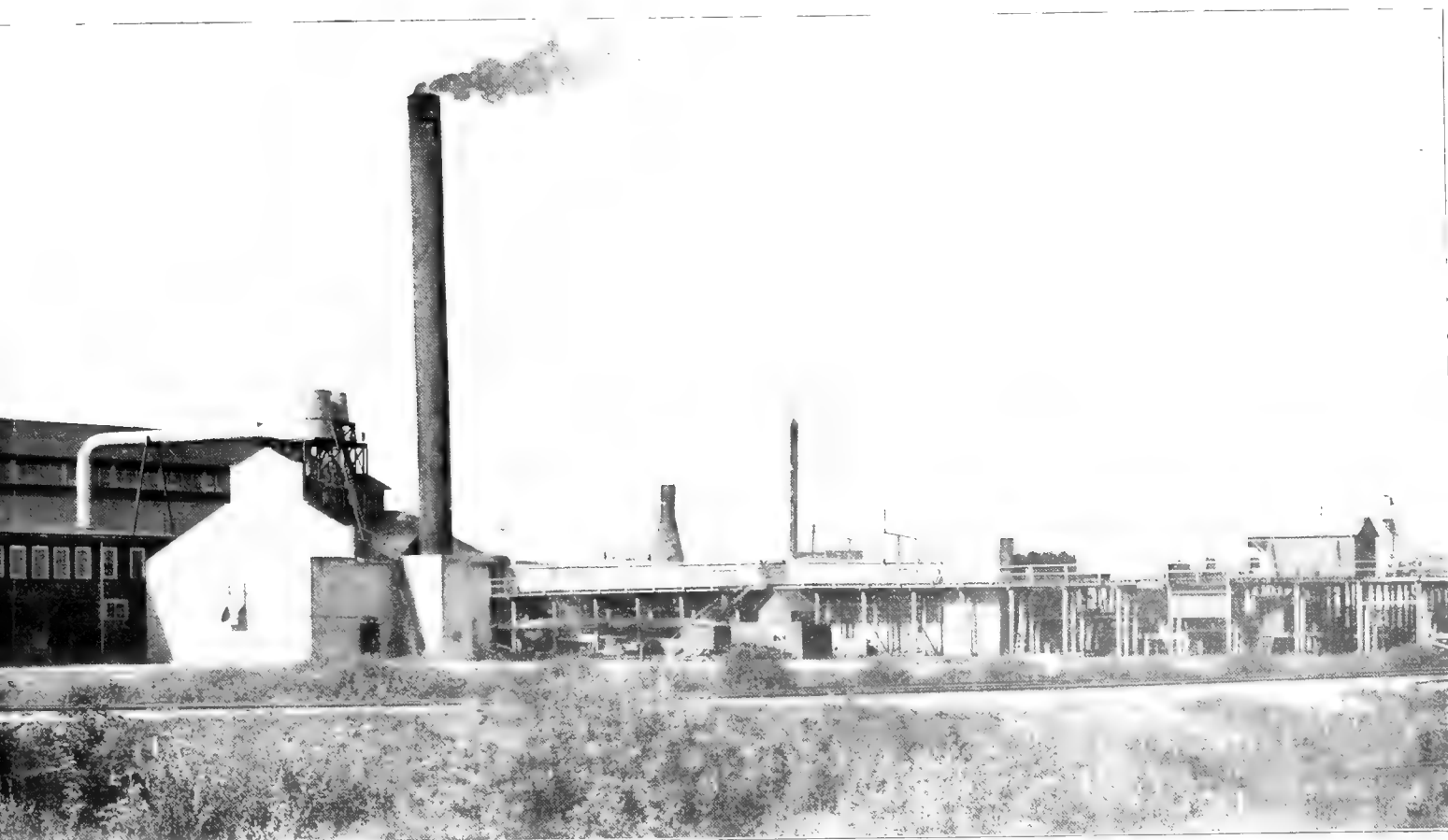


Chemical Plant Cummer-Diggins Company at Cadillac.

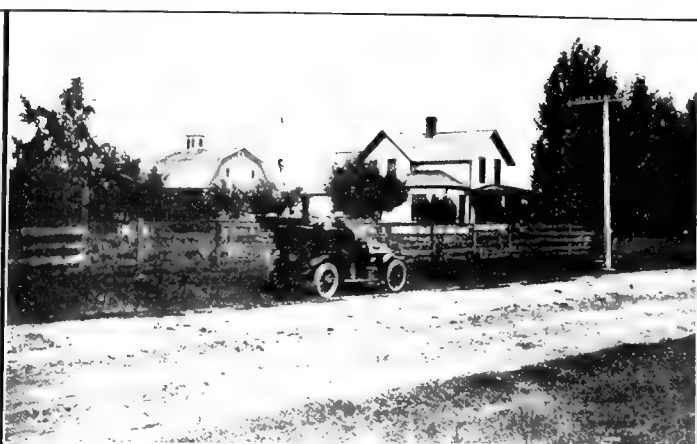
peninsula of Michigan, northern Wisconsin, over the Minnesota line, in northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, there are scattering stands of this wood, and these constitute about all that remains in this country. The timber of the first named

sections is not so large and free from defects as that in the Cadillac district, but is extremely hard in texture and valuable for many of the uses to which maple is placed. The wood growing in the last-named states will not bear any comparison with the Michigan product.

The color of the heartwood is brownish, and the sapwood, which predominates, is much lighter, almost ivory white. The structure is compact, the grain close, occasionally curly or birdseye. The wood is tough, heavy, hard, strong, will take a high polish, wears evenly and is very durable when not exposed to alternating dryness and dampness.



Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., at Cadillac.

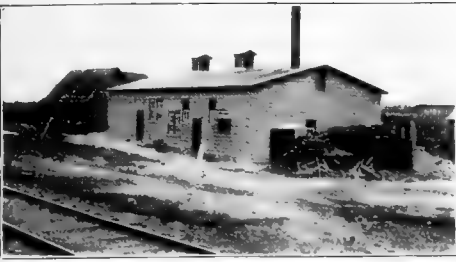


1. Farm Scene Near Cadillac
 2. Farm Buildings Southeast of Cadillac
 3. Field of Corn Southeast of Cadillac Aug. 10

4. Picking Cucumbers near Cadillac
 5. Oat Field Northwest of Cadillac
 6. Potato Field Northwest of Cadillac

7. Wheat Field South of Cadillac
 8. Buckwheat Field West of Cadillac

Agricultural Views about Cadillac.



CREAMERY NEAR CADILLAC.

Its chief uses are for flooring, agricultural implements, furniture, machinery frames, wood type, pegs, interior finish, vehicles and veneers. When green, maple has a strength greater than that of hickory, but when seasoned, and especially after being exposed to the weather, it fractures easily under a sudden jar, with a short break, so that in important structural qualities it is somewhat deficient. The tree grows slowly and those even twenty-four inches in diameter are perhaps 250 years old.

Hard maple as a material for lumber is a comparatively new wood, and only within a few years has it received serious consideration from that standpoint. Fully half the log product is now sawed into inch lumber and converted into tongued and grooved flooring, used extensively for public and office buildings, warehouses, stores and residences. The next largest quantity of maple produced is sawed into thick planks and used by agricultural machinery makers for framework, furniture and shoe lasts. That percentage of the wood which shows a peculiar turn of the grain, or the birdseye effect, giving it a beautiful figure, is usually sold to veneer makers, who reduce it to thin layers for the veneering of furniture and for interior woodwork.

Maple has to be cured with the greatest care to avoid staining and thus disfiguring its fine ivory color. It is, therefore, that of late a great deal of pure white maple as it comes from the log is seasoned on end, in sheds built for that purpose, so that no sticker marks may by any chance show upon the surface of the wood when it is dry. Maple is very susceptible to the chemical action of the sun and often "yellows" when exposed. The wood has become the most important product of the northern hardwood forests.

Gray Elm.

Ulmus Americana.

The American or gray elm is known in some parts of the country as swamp elm and rock elm, but it is not the true rock elm, which is discussed in another sketch.

The tree is graceful and wide-spreading, from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five feet high, with a trunk about three feet in diameter and often free from branches to a height of sixty feet. The bark is thick and gray, divided by deep fissures into broad ridges. The wood is heavy, hard, strong and tough. It is coarse-grained, with a light brown heartwood and sapwood thick and somewhat lighter. The timber is very durable when in contact with water or earth. A cubic foot weighs about forty pounds.

This wood is the softest remaining in Michigan, with the exception of basswood. Deals four to six inches thick are often manufactured entirely free from knots and shake. The wood has not the strength of rock elm, but a very high type of lumber is obtained from it and used extensively by furniture makers, manufacturers of billiard tables, bar fixtures, etc.

The highest type of gray elm is found in the northern portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan. The trees there are large and tall and the wood is soft and smooth, while in some sections the grain is inclined to be tough and stringy, and the lumber will not bring nearly so good a market price. In the region noted the trees grow from two to six feet in diameter at the butt and from fifty to seventy-five feet in height to the crotch, with branches often so large that each produces a log.

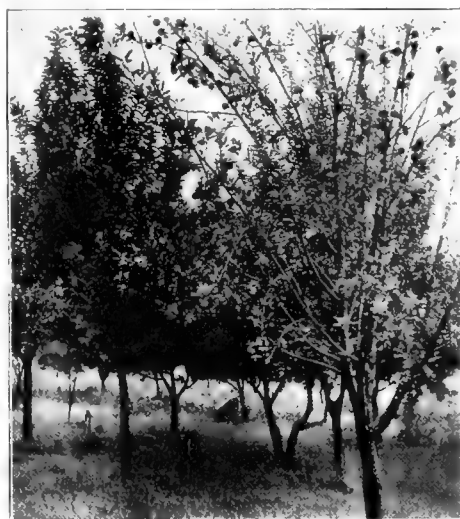
The grain of gray elm is similar to that of black ash, but not so pronounced, and it has much more strength. The wood makes a very satisfactory interior finish and can be toned to any desired color not lighter than the natural tint of the wood, which is about like that of white oak.

A tally of more than half a million feet of gray elm lumber recently manufactured by a Michigan house showed twenty-nine per cent of firsts and seconds, forty-one per cent of Nos. 1 and 2 common and thirty per cent of No. 3 common. A division of Nos. 1 and 2 common showed sixty per cent of the former and forty per cent of the latter. In the past gray elm has not met with the appreciation its high qualities warrant. It can be produced in good widths, has a large proportion of high grades and as a substitute for certain woods is very satisfactory for many purposes. It is the second most important of the hardwoods of the Cadillac district.

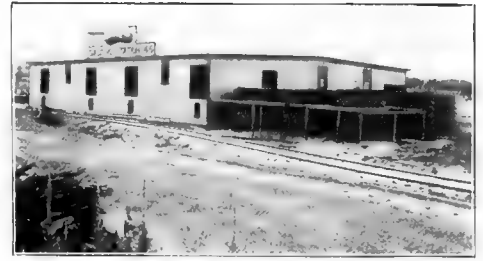
Beech.

Fagus Americana.

In full growth this beautiful tree is round-topped, with wide-spreading branches, and



APPLE ORCHARD ON OUTSKIRTS OF CADILLAC.



HEINZ SALTING STATION NEAR CADILLAC.

shows a normal altitude of about sixty feet. In its forest form it often attains a height of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty feet, with smooth rounded bole, as symmetrical as the pillar of a cathedral, and a diameter of from two to four feet. The bark is light gray and remarkably smooth. The color of the heartwood is reddish, the sapwood nearly white. Beech timber is close-grained, hard, strong and tough, but not durable when exposed to the weather. It takes a fine polish, but has to be seasoned with care to avoid checking. Representative uses of the wood are for tool handles, the interior work of fine furniture, wagon making, inside finish and flooring. Abroad it is used quite extensively in carpentry work. The weight of a cubic foot is about forty-two pounds. Beech wood is deficient in elasticity and is somewhat inclined to warp and crack.

The tree grows in a mixed forest, and in its northern range is commonly found interspersed with hard maple, birch, basswood, elm, ash and hemlock. It is only within the last ten years that beech has been considered an important commercial wood; previously its consumption was entirely confined to the charcoal furnace and domestic purposes. Of late the merits of the wood have been exploited and appreciated, with the result that it now constitutes a large element of hardwood manufacture.

Many millions of feet are being converted into flooring and the "pure red" product is highly esteemed for ornamental floors in modern homes. While possibly it may not wear as well as maple, it stays in place beautifully, and nearly all the large flooring factories of the North whose principal output is maple have a side line of beech flooring. Another great and growing use of the wood is for interior woodwork in cabinet furniture. It is especially desirable for drawer sides, ends and bottoms, for backing, as a base for veneer work. Its uses are rapidly widening, as the price is relatively low.

The beech is one of the truly beautiful trees of the forest, and in the eyes of many is as much to be admired as the American elm or maple. Covered with blossoms in early spring, it is a splendid sight, and its perfect leaves are seldom eaten or spotted by insects. Even in winter, after they have fallen, its bark has a particularly sparkling appearance and its massive head may be seen to advantage.



General View from Lake Cadillac of

Birch.*Betula lenta.*

This tree is known as black birch, cherry birch and sweet birch, and is one of the best known and most highly prized natives of the northern forests. It is round, with slender branches and ranges from thirty to ninety feet in height. Its bark is dark brown and smooth when young, but rough as the tree grows old. The diameter is from two to four feet in forest growth. The heartwood is dark brown tinged with red, while the sap-

wood has a yellow tone. The grain is close, the structure compact, the wood heavy, strong and hard, taking stain and high polish very readily. Representative uses of birch are for furniture, interior finish, door making, veneer making, woodenware and flooring. A cubic foot weighs about forty-seven pounds.

The northern portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan produces a high grade of birch and northern flooring makers have taken it up as a standard material. Its fine compact grain and rich color make it very desir-

able for alternating with maple in fancy floors. Today the demand for selected, strictly red birch flooring is in excess of the supply, and such flooring commands a higher price than any other made in the factories.

Because of the fine physical characteristics and color of birch, and because it lends itself readily to staining in imitation of mahogany, it has become a great favorite with the furniture maker. Many a "mahogany" set of the present day is made largely of birch. However, on account of its greater strength



Saw Mill of Murphy & Diggins.



Corner of Lumber Yard, Murphy & Diggins.



Lumber Yard of Murphy & Diggins.

it is used extensively with genuine mahogany for those parts of furniture which receive the greatest strain. For interior finish it is becoming very popular in this country and abroad. Its rich cheerful color and ability to hold finish, as well as its durability, make it a favorite for doors and trim. A large portion of birch growth shows a convolution of grain which when rotary cut by the veneer machine produces a charming figure and effect. Both plain and curly wood are favorite materials with veneer makers and are

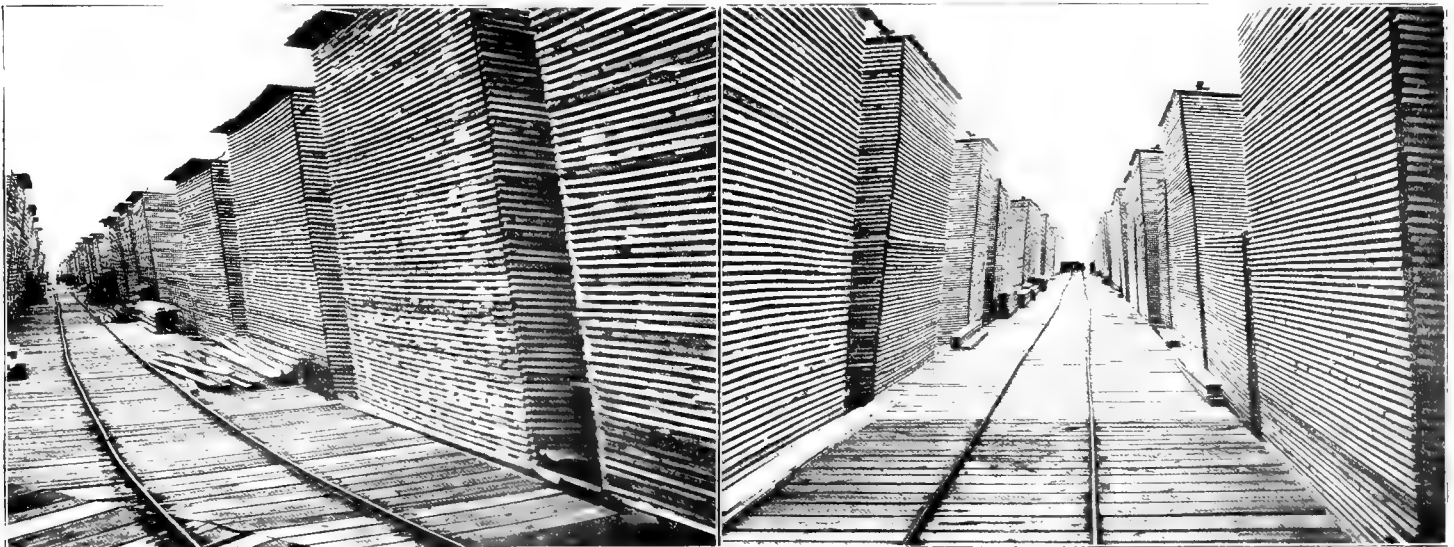
growing in popularity as their merits and beauty become more generally recognized.

The wood has always been comparatively low-priced, but its relative value should have warranted a much higher scale. There is a certain sheen to birch that is possessed by few woods; under a smooth and perfect finish it has a sparkling luster due to the grain and linings of the pores. Oil similar to that of wintergreen is distilled from the bark, limbs and leaves, and is quite an important article of commerce.

Basswood.

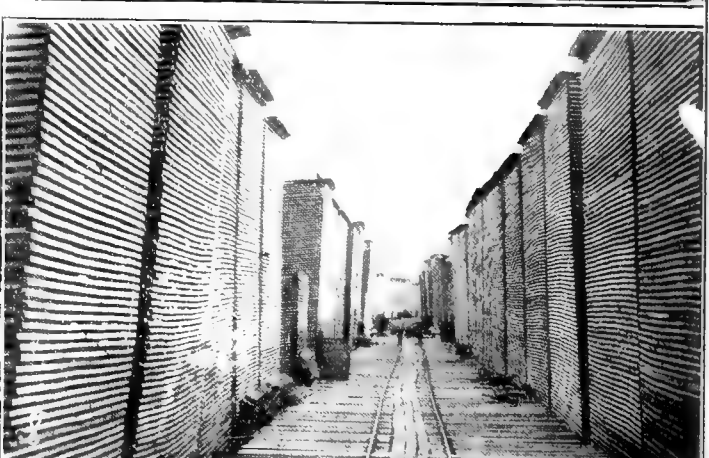
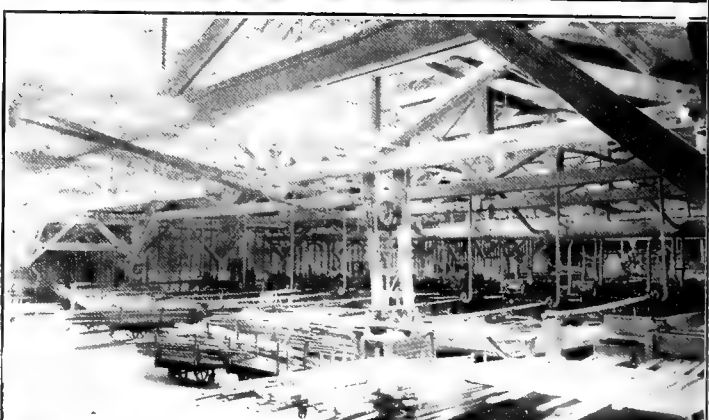
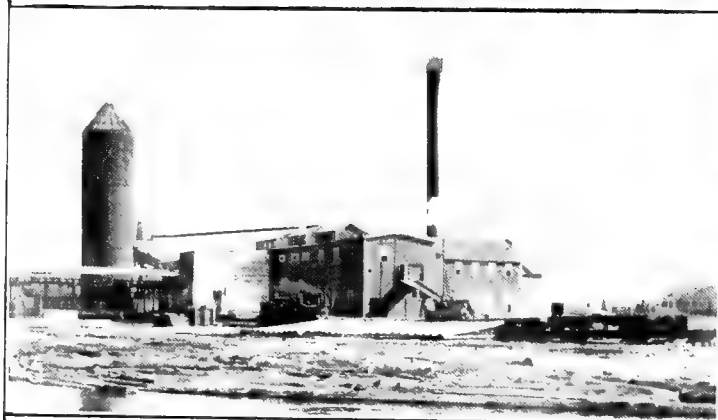
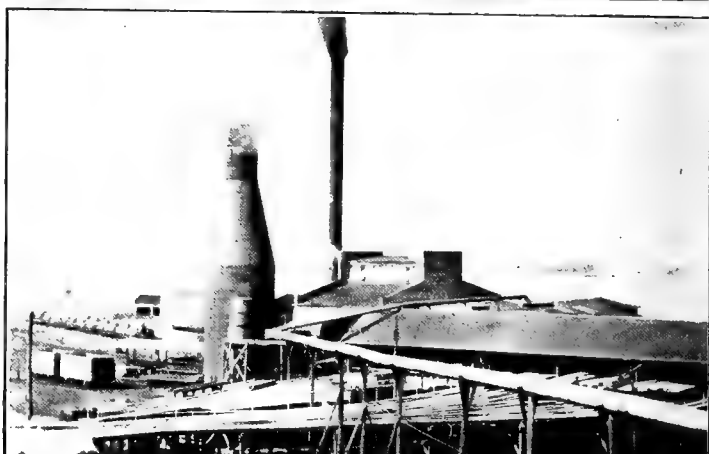
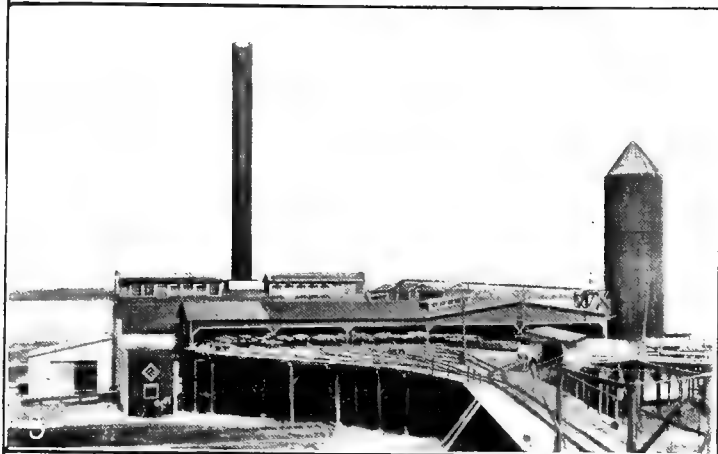
Tilia Americana.

Basswood is known indiscriminately as American linden and whitewood, the latter being the name applied to it in the English market. The tree ranges from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet in height and from two to eight feet in diameter at the stump. The bark is dark brown and deeply ridged. The average weight of the wood is about thirty pounds per cubic foot.



Alley in Murphy & Diggins' Lumber Yard.

Another Alley in Murphy & Diggins' Lumber Yard.



1. Loading Logs with McGiffert Machine.
2. General Merchandise Establishment at Springvale.

3. Sawmill No. 2.
4. Sawmill No. 1.
5. Mill No. 2 from Lake.

6. Interior "Electric" Flooring Plant.
7. Corner of Hardwood Yard.
8. Alley in Hemlock Yard.

Scenes about the Operations of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc.



HOTEL AT SPRINGVALE.

Basswood is one of the softest and most easily worked commercial hardwoods. The grain is fine and even and the surface lustrous. The uses of the wood are many and varied. It is employed for beveled siding, house finish, moldings, woodenware, cheap furniture, drawers, backing of high-class fur-



DINNER AT ONE OF THE COBBS & MITCHELL CAMPS.

niture, panels and bodies of vehicles, boxes, turnery, paper pulp and boards, and is very largely employed of late for rotary cut veneers, and is used not only as a base upon which to veneer higher class hardwoods, but also as individual pieces, or in three-ply or

five-ply for many purposes. The wood is growing in the estimation of foreign buyers and is largely exported in the form of logs, occasionally in boards and planks. The color of basswood is ecru-white and remarkably uniform. The highest type grows in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. There it seems to attain absolute perfection. The proportion of clear lumber is remarkably high, the wood is usually free from blemish and defects and when properly seasoned it goes upon the market perfect in color and physical qualities.

Rock Elm.

Ulmus racemosa.

In general appearance this tree varies from other members of the elm family in having shaggy, stout limbs like some of the oaks, and less of the graceful but stately aspect of other species. It grows from seventy to ninety feet in height and from two to three feet in diameter, reaching its highest development in southern Ontario and Michigan. It will flourish either on low ground where there is heavy clay soil or on gravelly ridges and high bluffs. It is a very slow-growing tree, and this fact, combined with utter neglect in replanting is threatening it with extinction, which is exceedingly unfortunate. A recent report made by the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association shows that there was a total of less than 1,000,000 feet of the wood in the hands of the manufacturers of that state on July 1, 1907, of which quantity 600,000 feet were sold. The stock on hand in Wisconsin was probably considerably less than the quantity in Michigan.

Rock elm thrives best in a mixed forest,



CORNER OF BUNK-HOUSE AT ONE OF THE COBBS & MITCHELL CAMPS.

and the finest specimens of the tree are found among hemlock, maple and birch growth—never in a pure stand.

The heartwood is light brown, having a reddish cast in many cases, while the sapwood is yellowish white, and the two are not particularly well defined. The weight is about



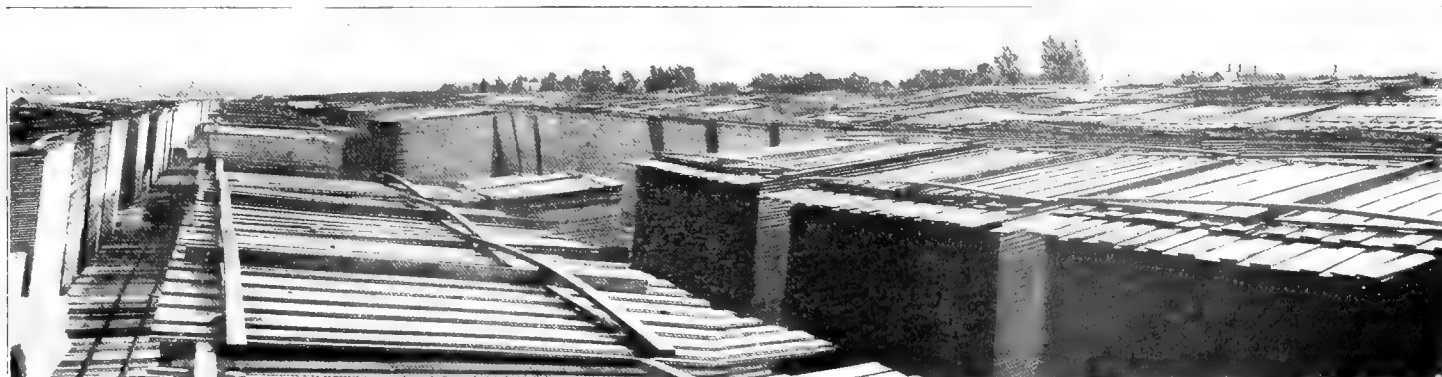
TRAINLOAD OF LOGS, COBBS & MITCHELL OPERATIONS.

niture, panels and bodies of vehicles, boxes, turnery, paper pulp and boards, and is very largely employed of late for rotary cut veneers, and is used not only as a base upon which to veneer higher class hardwoods, but also as individual pieces, or in three-ply or



ALLEY IN "ELECTRIC" FLOORING WAREHOUSE.

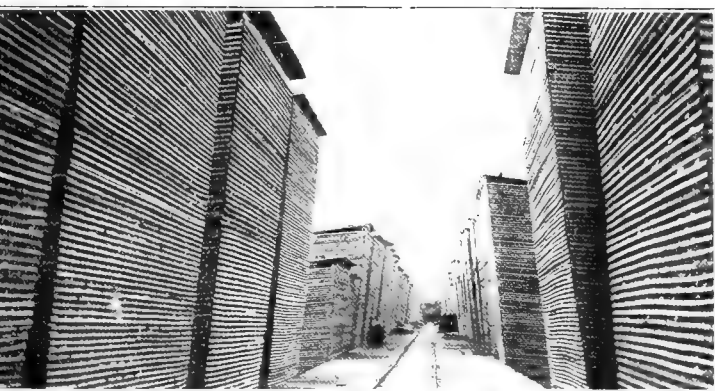
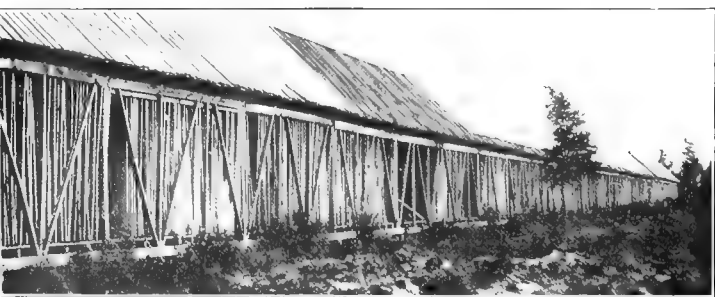
forty-five pounds to the cubic foot. It is heavy, hard, very strong, tough, difficult to split and capable of taking a high polish, showing a handsome grain. It is very compact in structure and the name "rock" elm is peculiarly applicable. In fact it is con-



PANORAMIC VIEW PART OF COBBS & MITCHELL, INC., YARD NO. 2.



General View Saw Mill and Lumber Yard o

VIEW IN ANDERSON LUMBER YARD AT
SOUTH BOARDMAN.ONE OF THE WHITE MAPLE DRYING
SHEDS AT SOUTH BOARDMAN.

sidered the best timber of all the elm family, for its elasticity and toughness make it well adapted to heavy agricultural implement work, wheel stocks, hames, railway ties, sills, bridge timbers and axe handles.

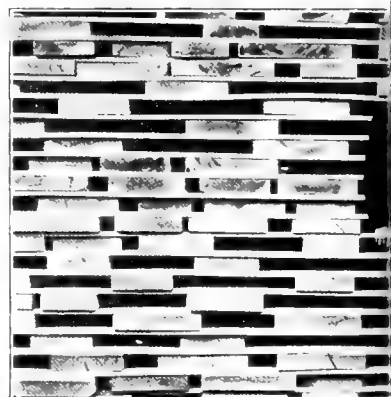
It is especially esteemed in shipbuilding, and its value has always been greatly appreciated by foreign boatbuilders who have, to a very large extent, exhausted the best growth.

Black Ash.

Fraxinus nigra.

Black ash is of the olive family. In height it ranges from thirty to one hundred feet. The tree is found farther north than any other of the American ashes. It is essentially a swamp growth, as it reaches its highest development in damp soil. Even in the ranges of growth known as black ash sections this tree rarely constitutes ten per cent of the forest, and usually its distribution is very scattering. The species is becoming scarce and its complete extinction in the United States as an original forest growth is fast approaching.

As an instance of its intolerance of other forest trees a white pine and black ash were recently seen struggling for existence side by side, and while the ash thrived the entire foliage of the pine nearest it was blasted as though stricken with fire. The pine, apparently in an effort to escape the proximity, had leaned away from its neighbor to an angle of fully fifteen degrees, but still it had suffered from the manifest poison exhaled by the ash.

CLEAR THICK GRAY
YARDS, SOUTH ISAWMILL AND CORNE
WENFORD LUMBER CO



A. F. Anderson at South Boardman.



A. F. ANDERSON
at South Boardman.

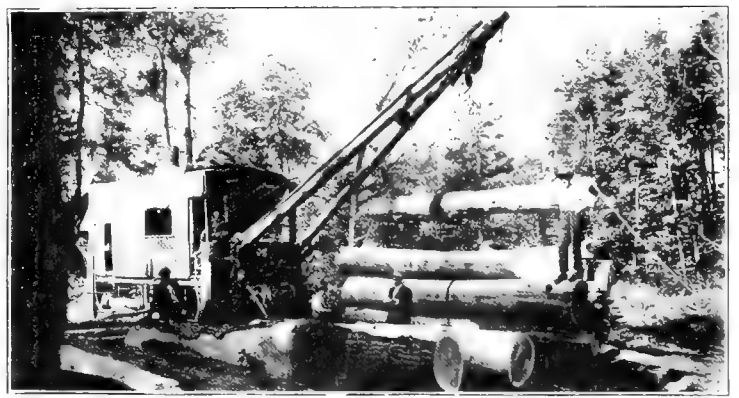
The chief sources of supply for black ash are Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin. The wood resembles that of oak in that there are bands of open pores in both, but ash is coarser, less attractive, easier to work, tough, elastic and somewhat lighter than oak. It seasons well but does not last when exposed to the weather. The light brownish wood has a beautiful grain and is heavy, although not very strong. The wood separates easily into layers, and one feature not frequently encountered is excrescences known as burls; their distorted and involved grain causes them to be highly prized for veneers. In hardness black ash compares with beech and chestnut. It is used generally in the furniture and refrigerator trade, for interior finish, barrel hoops, splint baskets and chair bottoms.

Hemlock.

Tsuga Canadensis.

Hemlock ranges in height from sixty to one hundred feet; the trunk is straight and symmetrical, usually two to three feet in diameter, but sometimes much larger. It thrives best on dry, rocky ridges, generally facing north. Under these conditions it often forms dense forests in which no other wood is found. Less frequently hemlock is found on the border of swamps in rich deep soil.

The bark becomes rough and deeply furrowed with age; it is rich in tannin and is the principal material used in the northern states for tanning leather. In the White Mountains and parts of Michigan and Wisconsin many trees have been destroyed solely for this pur-



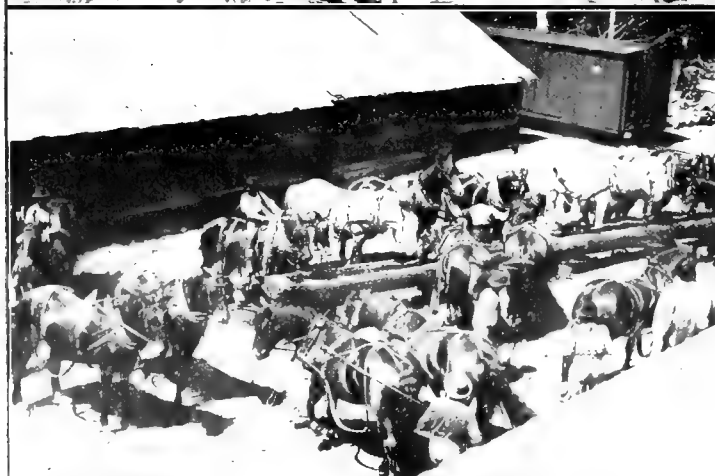
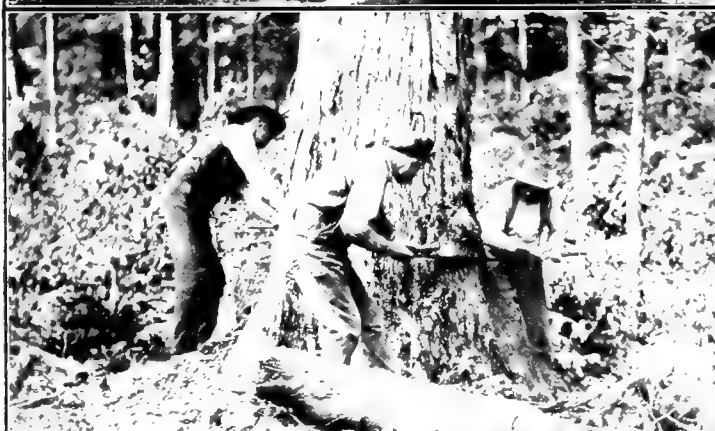
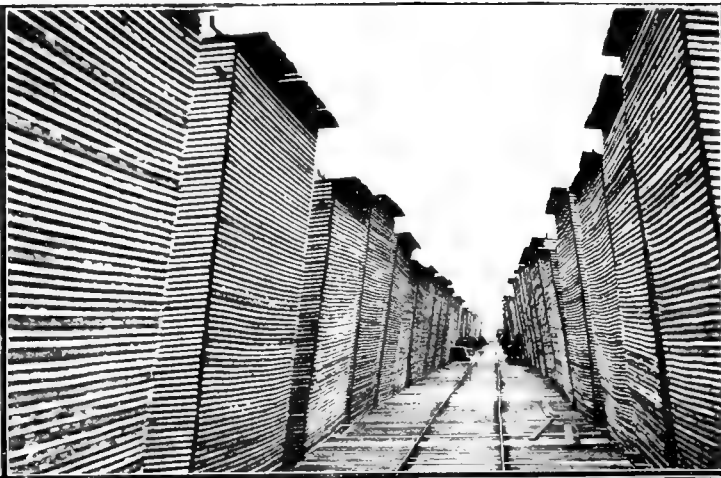
LOG LOADER AT WORK NEAR SOUTH BOARDMAN.



LUMBER YARD,
ANY, BUCKLEY.



A WHITE MAPLE DRYING SHED, WENFORD LUMBER COMPANY, BUCKLEY.



1. Big Flooring Factory and Planing Mill
2. Alley in Lumber Yard
3. One of the Semi-Portable Camps

4. One of the Cooks, His Flower Garden and
5. Taking Down a Big Elm

6. Skidding a Big Maple.
7. A Fine Bunch of Woods Horses.
8. Wheeling an 800 Foot Log.

View about the Logging Operations of Cummer-Diggins Company Camp.

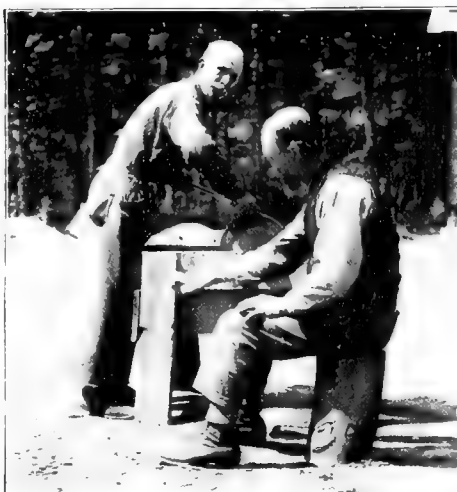
pose, causing great waste of timber. The wood is coarse, brittle and perishable. The heartwood is reddish brown, with darker sapwood; it weighs twenty-six pounds to the cubic foot.

Hemlock is largely made into coarse lumber and used for outside work, railway ties, joists, rafters, sheathing, plank walks, lath, etc. It is rarely employed for inside finish, owing to its brittle and splintery character. However, clean boards made into panels or similar work and finished in the natural color present a very handsome appearance, owing to the peculiar pinkish tint of the wood, ripening and improving with age.

With the growing scarcity of white and Norway pine, hemlock has become the natural substitute for these woods for many purposes, notably for framing and sheathing ordinary structures. Michigan is second only to Pennsylvania in volume of production. The last fifteen years have covered the era of hemlock production and consumption in the United States, and the output has gradually increased from an insignificant amount to a vast quantity. Hemlock areas are becoming very limited, and it will not be many years before the wood is as scarce as white and Norway pine. The demand for the lumber has grown so rapidly that the very coarsest of it is now sold at a good figure above stumpage and milling cost.

LUMBER PRODUCTION.

As previously noted, the white and Norway pine production of the Cadillac section is well nigh at an end, and the remaining growth of the country consists chiefly of hemlock, maple, beech, basswood, gray elm and birch. The hemlock is manufactured into dimension material, sheathing and finishing lumber and is distributed throughout the country, very largely to the retail lumber yard trade. The hardwood business is entirely distinct in its character. While most of the plants manufacture various kinds of hardwood into lumber, for sale both to wholesale distributors and to wholesale consumers, makers of flooring, interior finish, furniture, etc., several of the larger concerns manufacture maple lumber with specific reference to



TWO OLD CRONIES AT A CUMMER-DIGGINS COMPANY CAMP.

the requirements of their own large flooring factories. Other houses which do not produce flooring make a specialty of winter-sawing maple, and end-piling it under sheds to produce the white maple stock employed largely in furniture making.

It can be said of the manufacturers of the Cadillac district that they are experts in both lumber and flooring production. Pri-

marily, initial expense is not considered in the building of railroads, construction of sawmills and factories. Everything is done after the best plans that brains can devise and money execute, with the natural result that the manufactured product is of the very highest type. The methods employed insure the highest efficiency, together with a minimum of cost. Notwithstanding the great expense entailed in original plants, it is doubtful if any community in the United States produces better lumber or flooring at less expense.

Economic and systematic methods are pursued from the forest to the loaded car. The management of woodwork entails not only taking from the forest, but also the utilization of the woods' waste, which either in the woods or at the mills is converted into "chemical wood" and eventually turned over to the Cadillac Chemical Company, which operates two retort and distillation plants, one at Cadillac and one at Jennings. The wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced by this company go very largely into the export trade, while most of the charcoal is sold to the Mitchell-Diggins Iron Company, which operates a blast furnace at Cadillac for the production of Lake Superior charcoal pig iron. Thus the forest refuse is carefully utilized.

HARDWOOD FLOORING.

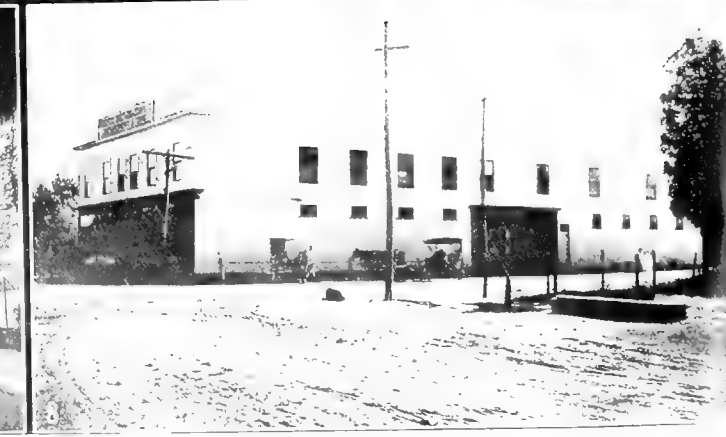
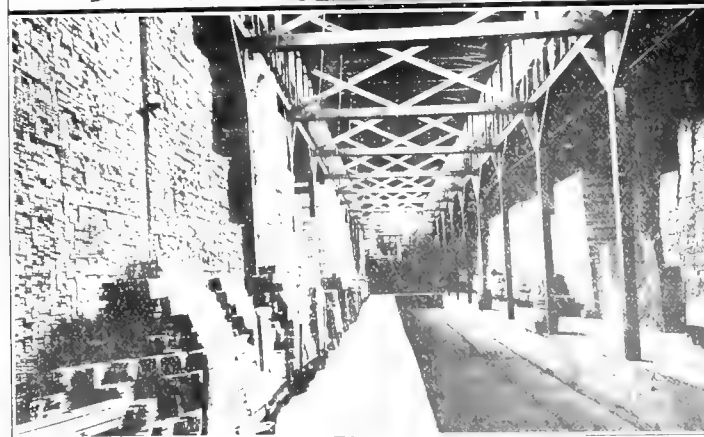
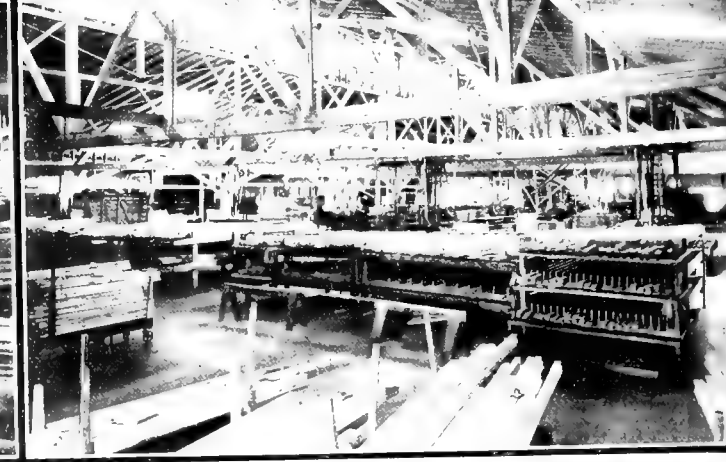
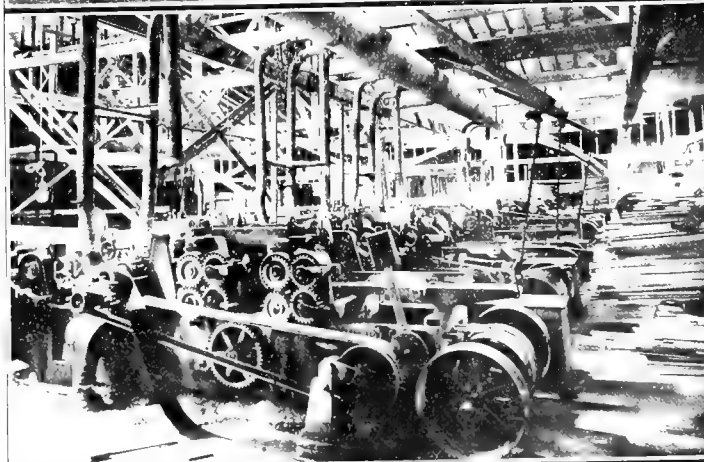
It is well known that Cadillac is the chief manufacturing center of maple flooring, and incidentally it produces a considerable quantity of beech and birch flooring. Two large institutions are engaged in this industry at Cadillac and one at Jennings.

The character of the maple timber growing in the Cadillac region has been fully discussed in a previous section of this article. When converted into lumber by the modern methods pursued by local manufacturers, it constitutes the basis of the extensive flooring industry of the district.

It is only within the past fifteen years that maple has received serious consideration as a lumber product, and it is only within that length of time that users of hardwoods have realized the intrinsic merits of the wood.



McGHEFFERT LOADER AT WORK IN CUMMER-DIGGINS COMPANY WOODS



- 1 Camp 22, Missaukee County
- 2 Dumping Trainload of Logs at Sawmill, Jennings
- 3 Big Barrel Mill at Jennings
- 4 White Maple End Filing Sacks at Jennings

- 5 Long Line Four Side Machines in Flooring Factory
- 6 Assorting Racks in Flooring Factory
- 7 View in Flooring Warehouse
- 8 Big Merchandise Establishment at Jennings

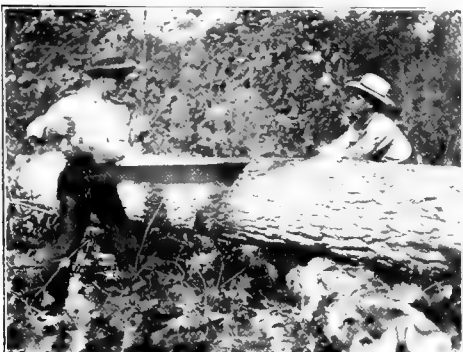
Scenes about Woods Operations of Mitchell Brothers Company, Missaukee County.



FELLING A MAPLE TREE. MITCHELL BROS. COMPANY.

The most remarkable development in the use of hard maple has been in flooring production. Some fifteen years ago it was conceded that hard maple would make a very desirable flooring material, and a number of practical lumbermen undertook its conversion into the dressed and matched article. It was found that many difficulties lay in the way. Preservation of the harmonious tone of the wood required that the lumber should either be manufactured during the winter season, or that great care be taken if seasoned during warm weather. It was found that it required many months of thorough air-drying and supplementary kiln-drying. When this process had been satisfactorily mastered, it was discovered that there was no machinery in existence capable of working so hard, dense and refractory a wood into perfect flooring. By slow degrees, with the assistance of the best woodworking machinery geniuses in the country, machines of more than double the strength of the old type have been evolved, until today apparatus is built that will stand the tremendous strain necessary to produce accurately made maple flooring. Gradual evolution in the manufacture of maple flooring has brought many new ideas into practice as the years have gone by, and today Cadillac is the most important producing market for this material, making maple flooring that is accurately matched, as well as end-matched, hollow-backed, smoothly finished, polished and bored for blind nailing.

Maple flooring is manufactured largely into three universal widths of face, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from strips $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wider



CROSS CUTTING A MAPLE. MITCHELL BROTHERS COMPANY.

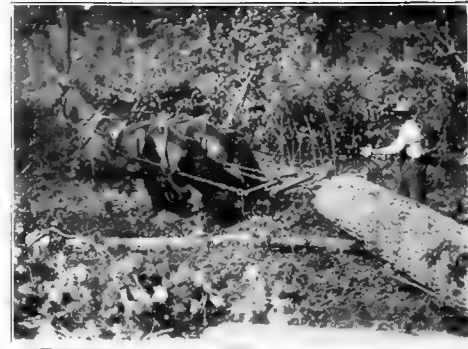
than the face indicates, to provide for jointing and waste. It is made by regular six-inch gradations, in lengths from two feet up to sixteen feet. It is made in three qualities—"clear," which has a face free from all defects; "No. 1," which admits of slight imperfections in both material and dressing, but must lay without waste; and "factory," which must be of such character as to form a good, serviceable floor with slight cutting out of defects. Therefore, it will be seen that with all these grades, lengths and widths of flooring going forward in a big factory at one time, the work involved in assorting and arranging the stock for shipping is not inconsiderable. Sections of sorting racks are shown among the various pictures. There is an alley of them for each width of flooring, and a space in each rack for particular lengths and grades.

It is worthy of note that within a little more than a dozen years maple has become the standard flooring material for the majority of large offices, school houses, residences and factories throughout the country. Its light and cheerful color, the readiness and economy with which it can be laid, and its ability to resist wear have popularized it to such an extent that the demand is increasing every day.

COBBS & MITCHELL, INCORPORATED.

The largest manufacturing institution at Cadillac is that of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc. Their timber involves 32,000 acres in Charlevoix and Cheboygan counties. From Boyne Falls, seventy-seven miles north of Cadillac, the company has built a railroad running in a northeasterly direction, and about evenly dividing its immense timber holdings. The road is of easy grade and follows a wide valley nearly its entire distance; the land is rolling and there are no abrupt hills. On each side of this main line, spurs are projected a mile or so apart, and penetrating the great forest. It is estimated that eventually nearly 100 miles of railroad will be necessary to reach all the timber on the tract, and while railroad building is comparatively easy in this section, the total cost will be formidable.

Near the center of this tract has been located the executive headquarters of the woods operations, the little settlement being known as Springvale. Here is a large general merchandise institution conducted by Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc. It is a big building, having a frontage of fifty-four feet and depth of 160 feet, and is two stories in height, with a large cellar under the entire structure. In the rear is a hay shed 180 feet long. The range of merchandise covered in this store is surprising; everything from agricultural implements to pins and needles is sold. It is a veritable department store in the back woods, and contains all the necessities and many of the luxuries desired by the local inhabitant or the woods worker. The list of departments comprises drugs, hardware, carpets, bedding, clothing,

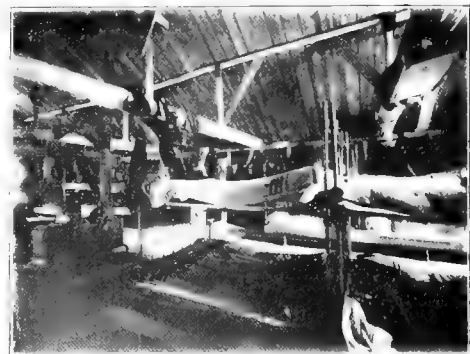


SKIDDING. MITCHELL BROTHERS' OPERATIONS.

boots and shoes, general dry goods and notions, farm machinery, etc. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. The store is located about fifteen miles east of the city of Petoskey, in the middle of a forest, but it does an annual business of about \$100,000. This, however, is not astonishing, when it is considered that Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., offer at this establishment a market for everything the farmers of that section wish to sell—eggs, cedar ties, logs, hay, vegetables, grain of all varieties, and they can buy goods at reasonable prices.

Across the road from the store, the company has constructed a sixteen-room tavern, which is as good a country hotel as can be found. It is steam-heated, lighted by gas and finished in gray elm, with hard maple floors. The bedrooms are supplied with excellent furniture and rugs. Near the hotel is a little park which has been reserved from logging operations, and in the summer time it is filled with flower beds and shade trees.

As before noted, the woods operations of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., are model in character. The camps are comfortable and cleanly. The men are provided with good clean beds and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound regulation army blankets. The beds have springs and mattresses, and sheets and pillow cases which are washed once a week. A washerwoman is one of the regular employees of every camp. Each man is assessed eighty cents a month to have his clothes kept thoroughly laundered. No vermin are found in any of the camps, as at regular intervals all bunk shanties, cook houses, and other buildings



CORNER OF A BUNK-HOUSE. MITCHELL BROTHERS' OPERATIONS.



General View Williams Brothers Company Sawmill, Las



LAST BLOCK AND TEN-PIN PRODUCT OF FACTORY.

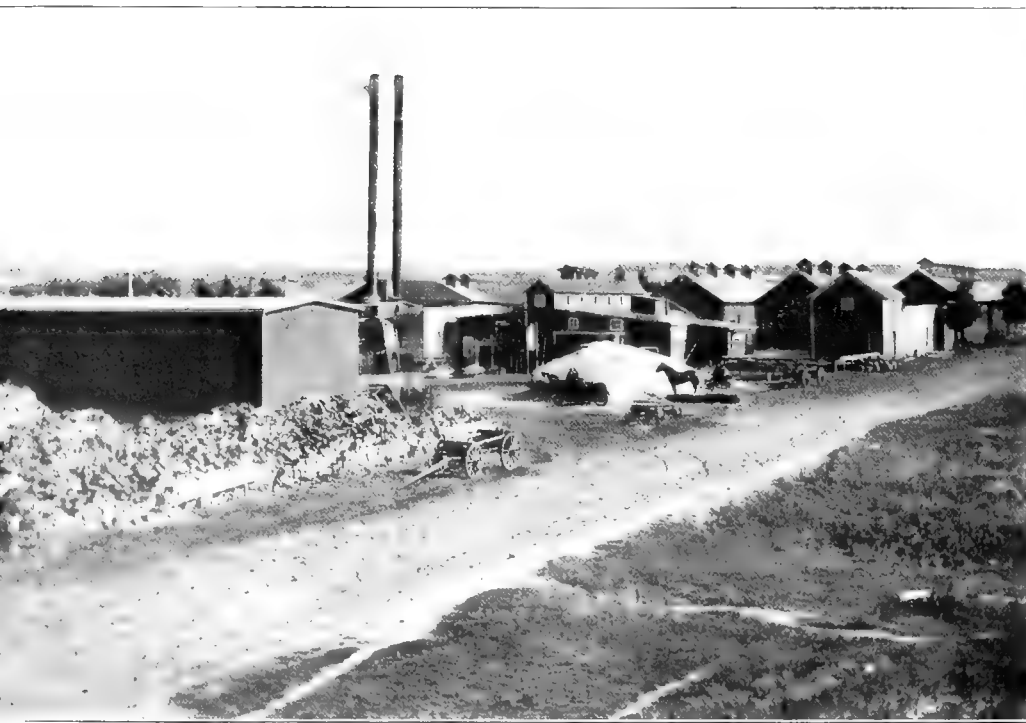
are thoroughly fumigated with steam jets from the locomotives. Above all, the men are well fed. The bill of fare at one of these camps is far better than the traveler will find at the average \$2 a day hotel.

Logging operations are carried on the year around. The logs are loaded upon standard flat cars with the aid of McGiffert log loaders, as fast as they are skidded out to the

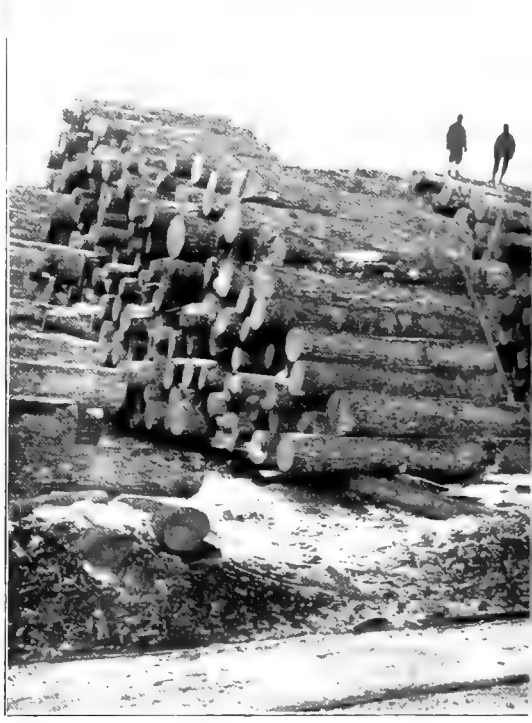
tracks, and are promptly manufactured into lumber after arriving at Cadillac; thus no logs are left in the woods during warm weather, to rot and stain. One of the most interesting and economic appliances used in these woods operations is the McGiffert log loader, of which the company employs two. An average load of logs, as depicted in the accompanying illustration, may be loaded

within ten minutes. The machine propels itself on its own wheels, disposes of the loaded cars, pulls other empties underneath its own framework, and spots them for loading.

At Boyne Falls, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., maintain a roundhouse and repair shop, where all the railroad machinery and logging appliances are kept in repair. At Cadillac, as the pictures show, the company operates two band mills. The maple logs are manufactured at mill No. 1; the hemlock and minor quantities of hardwood at mill No. 2. This lumber is all sold to the jobbing trade, retail yards, or wholesale consuming element, save the maple, which is very largely retained for the company's big flooring factory. The model character of these mills and the manufacturing methods employed are well set forth in the illustra-



VIEW OF MANTON LUMBER FACTORY, WILLIAMS BROTHERS' COMPANY.



GIANT SKIDWAY OF HARDWOOD



Lumber Factory, Dry Kilns and Storage Sheds at Cadillac

tions.

The officers of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., are W. W. Mitchell, president and treasurer; F. J. Cobbs, vice president and secretary. Henry Ballou is superintendent of the company's operations and M. E. Thomas is sales manager.

"ELECTRIC" FLOORING.

One of the great maple flooring plants of this section is that of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., at Cadillac, producers of the "Electric" brand. This plant covers a ground area of nearly 200 by 600 feet, and is two stories in height. Every detail of construction and equipment has been attended to with a view to long years of hard service, and is up-to-date in every respect. A big battery of boilers, with the fuel obtained from the refuse of the plant, furnishes the



SLEIGHLOADS OF MAPLE LOGS 2529 AND 2626 FEET RESPECTIVELY.

steam power. A fine Corliss engine drives the main shaft and the eight flooring machines, while a giant electric generator furnishes the power for all the minor machinery and incidentally supplies the lighting. The pictures accompanying this story show

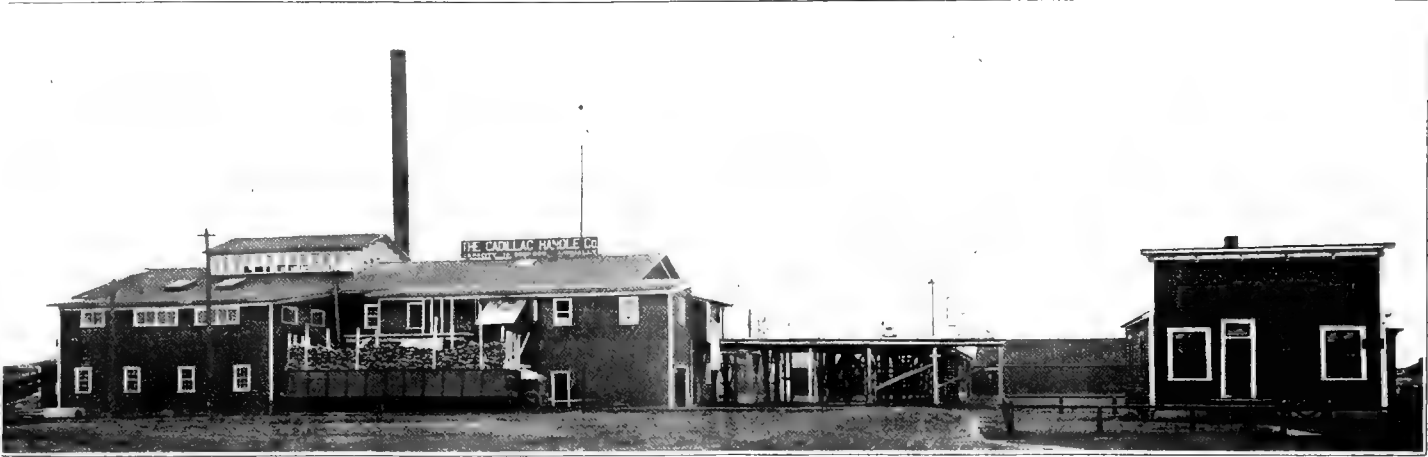
the details of maple flooring manufacture as carried on here. One picture exhibits the air-dried maple lumber at the kilns. This lumber was open cross-piled for a full year before being kiln-dried. Kiln trucks are loaded from an elevator, and as fast as



LOGS AT MANTON PLANT



TRAINLOAD OF MAPLE LOGS AT CADILLAC PLANT.



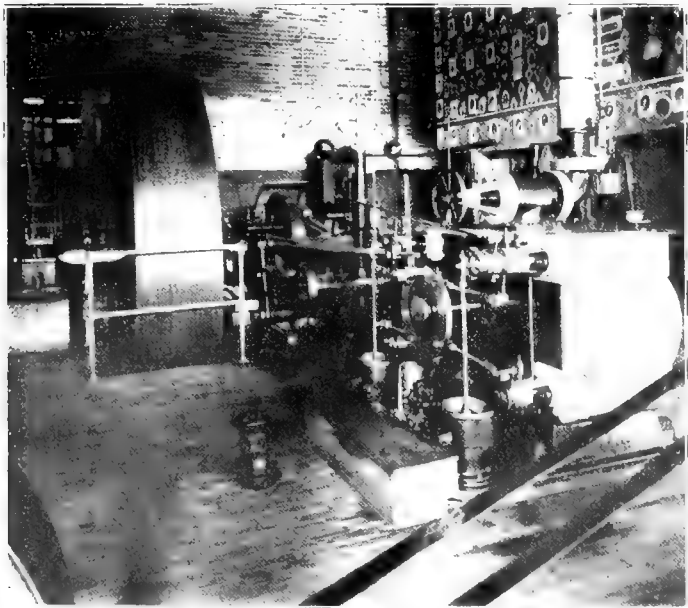
Sawmill, Handle Factory and Office Cadillac Handle Company.



CORNER IN LUMBER YARD CADILLAC HANDLE COMPANY



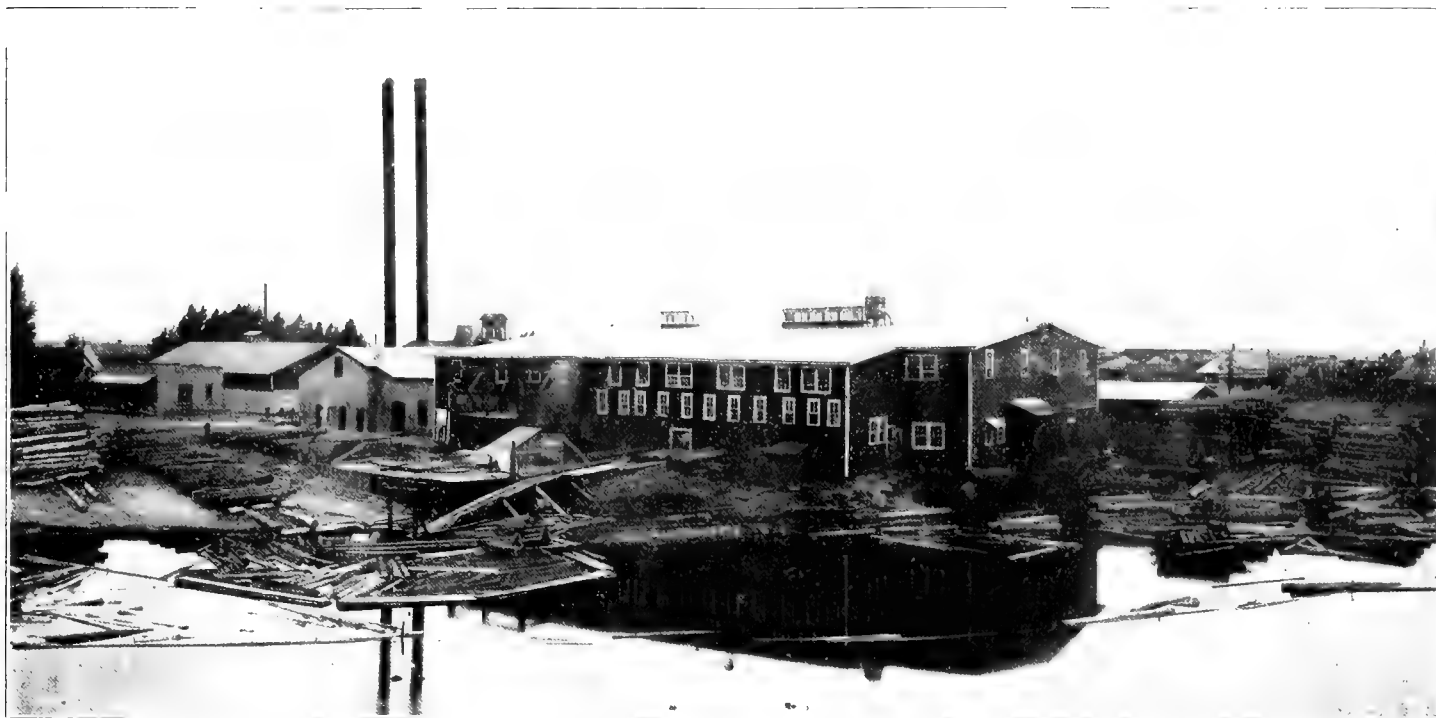
ENGINE ROOM CADILLAC HANDLE COMPANY PLANT.



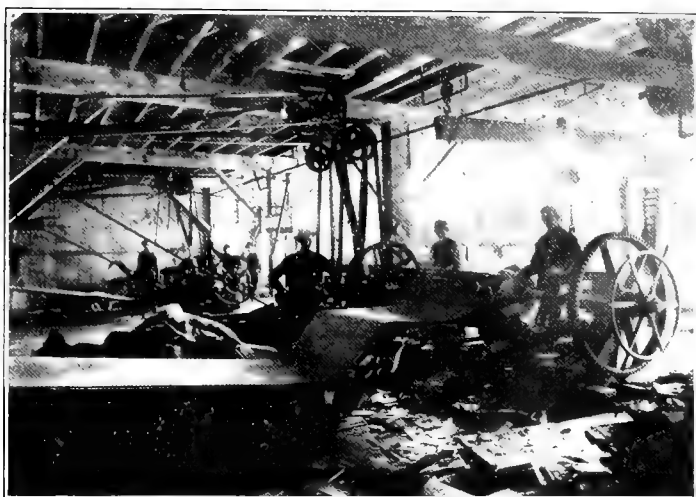
ENGINE ROOM CADILLAC HANDLE COMPANY PLANT



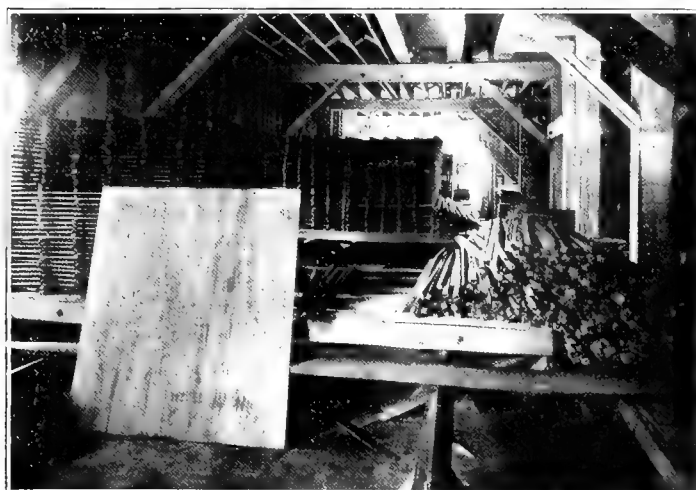
DIMENSION STOCK IN YARDS CADILLAC HANDLE COMPANY.



General View Plant Cadillac Veneer Company.



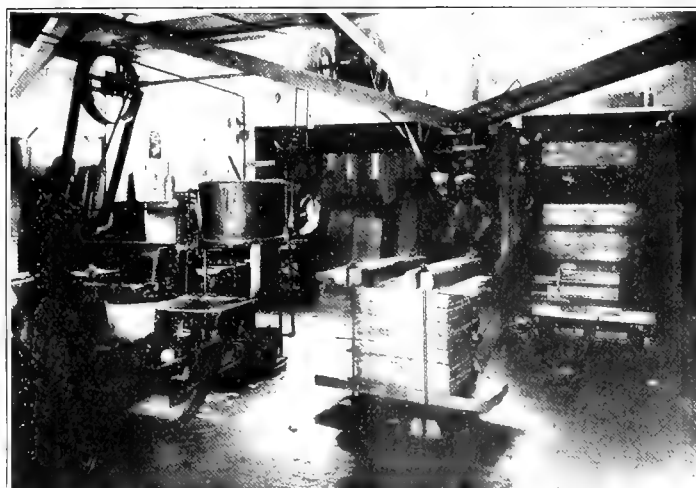
VIEW IN CUTTING ROOM.



VENEERS GOING TO DRY KILNS.



VIEW IN PANEL ROOM



VIEW IN GLUE ROOM



Plant of the Cummer Manufacturing Company at Cadillac.

loaded are gradually dropped and kept in line with the truck loads of lumber coming from the yards.

The dry kilns of this company have been a special care of the management; they are the most modern to be had and accomplish the very acme of good drying. After the lumber is thoroughly dried, it is removed from the delivery end of the kiln and allowed to cool. Another elevator lifts the truck loads of kiln dried stock to the level of the transfer tables, which convey it to the various band-edgers and gang-rip saws that reduce it to strips, and joint it with accuracy.

The chief machines employed for manufacturing flooring were built by the American Woodworking Machinery Company and are eight in number. They are the largest and strongest ever made for this purpose. They not only surface the face of the flooring but hollow-back it and tongue and groove it. A boring machine is attached to each one of these flooring machines, which drives a hole for blind nailing every four inches, the length of the piece. As the strips of flooring are delivered from these machines, they pass across saw-tables where defects are cut out, and the flooring is cross-cut in lengths from two feet up. The pieces

of flooring drop upon endless chains and are carried to the Whitney scraping machine. This machine removes a thin shaving from the surface of the flooring by means of a fixed knife, eliminates the marks of the rotary-cutters, and leaves the surface absolutely smooth and perfect. The next and last process consists in end-matching, a tongue being put on one end and a groove on the opposite end of each piece. This process enables the user to employ miscellaneous lengths of flooring and even make a floor entirely of short pieces equal to one made exclusively of long ones.

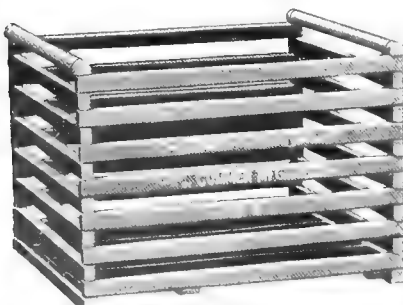
Several views are herewith given, showing the racks where the various grades and widths of flooring are assorted before bundling, into packages consisting of six pieces each. Other pictures show the great warehouses which will accommodate nearly 3,000,000 feet of the finished product at one time. Great care is exercised in loading the flooring into cars without exposing it to dampness. Thus the possibility of any bad atmospheric conditions affecting in any way the quality of the product is precluded.

CUMMER-DIGGINS COMPANY.

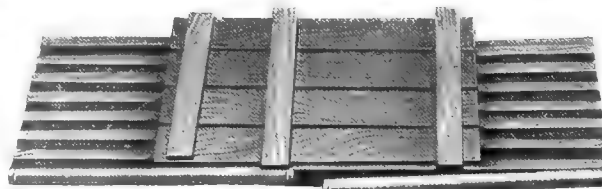
One of the foremost lumber and flooring manufacturing houses of Cadillac is that of Cummer-Diggins Company. The history of this house dates back to the very beginning of lumber operations in the district. It was founded by the late Jacob Cummer and

his son, W. W. Cummer, and has passed through various changes of name, being known from time to time as the Cummer Lumber Company; Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins; Cummer, Diggins & Co., and now as the Cummer-Diggins Company. Of this company the late D. F. Diggins was president; W. L. Saunders is vice president and general manager; W. W. Cummer, treasurer, and F. A. Diggins, secretary and assistant treasurer.

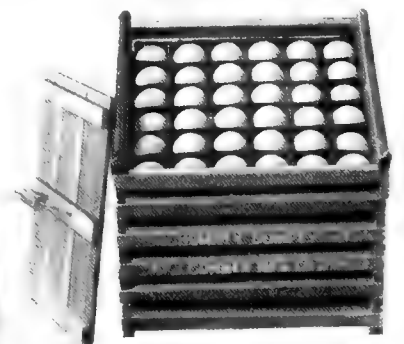
For many years this house was interested exclusively in the manufacture of white and Norway pine, but before their pine holdings were exhausted they secured a large area of hardwood and hemlock timber lands lying northwest of the city, largely in Wexford county. This timber possesses prime physical characteristics, as the several specimen pictures of timber growth will amply testify. The company has some forty miles of main line and branch railroad from Cadillac into its timber properties to transport logs to its Cadillac mills. The woods operations are models of their kind, and every detail of the work is carried on with systematic accuracy and economy. Cummer-Diggins Company also transports the logs of



FOLDING FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE MADE BY CUMMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



SAME CRATE COLLAPSED FOR SHIPMENT OR STORAGE



FAMOUS "HUMPTY-DUMPTY" FOLDING EGG CRATE MADE BY CUMMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



TRAIN OF CHEMICAL WOOD AT PLANT NO. 2, CADILLAC CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Murphy & Diggins, who have a considerable quantity of timber adjoining their own, to Cadillac. McGiffert loaders and skidders are employed in their woods work, and these machines are handled with accuracy and dispatch.

The camps of this company are particularly attractive. They are perhaps the only camp buildings in the United States that are painted both inside and out. The men's sleeping quarters are provided with triple deck iron bedsteads, and are neat and comfortable; the surroundings are pleasant, the cooks high-class and the food provided of exceptional excellence.

The company's sawmill at Cadillac is one of the largest plants in that city. Close by is its big chemical plant, which is provided with wood from their timber holdings and sawmill.

This company also has a large hardwood flooring plant, the details of which are very similar to those of the Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., institution, described elsewhere. Its output is equal to any produced in the United States. While Cummer-Diggins Company manufactures a considerable quantity of hemlock lumber, its chief output is high-class hardwoods. The company is the owner of some 30,000 acres of choice timber land, enough to keep its big plants in operation for more than twenty years.

MITCHELL BROTHERS COMPANY.

One of the chief Cadillac houses has its big manufacturing plant located at Jennings, the terminus of a branch of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, twelve miles east of the city. This pretty little manufacturing town has a population of about 1,200 and is a model sawmill village. It is located on the bank of a lake which affords storage for logs. Jennings is practically owned by Mitchell Brothers Company. This concern conducts the great general merchandise establishment there and owns the larger number of houses, all of which are tidy, well painted structures.

The company's plant is the largest one in this district. Its equipment consists of one double cutting band mill, two single band mills and a band resaw, with a wood mill for cutting chemical wood, all within one structure. The power for this plant and for the neighboring Cadillac Chemical Company is supplied by six immense Wickes Brothers' vertical tubular boilers and a great Allis-Chalmers engine. Recently the company's sawmill was entirely reconstructed so that it now has a practically new outfit. The chemical plant is also new, and is the second of the big plants belonging to the Cadillac Chemical Company.

In addition to the sawmill and chemical plants at Jennings there is located the im-



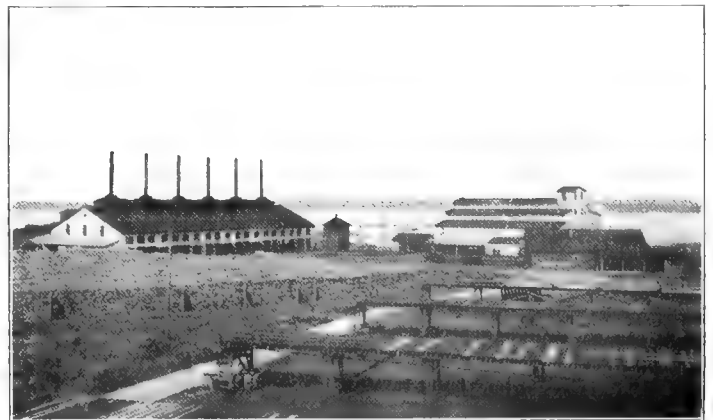
CHARCOAL AS IT COMES FROM COOLERS, PLANT NO. 2, CADILLAC CHEMICAL COMPANY.

mense flooring factory of Mitchell Brothers Company, which is operated on the same general lines as the plant of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc. Mitchell Brothers Company is a large producer of winter-sawed, end piled white maple lumber; a picture of the storage sheds is shown. The various features of Jennings and its manufacturing enterprises are fully illustrated in connection with this article.

The timber holdings of Mitchell Brothers Company are located from twenty to forty miles northeast of Jennings, in Missaukee county, and are reached by the Jennings & Northeastern railroad, a splendidly built narrow-gauge road some sixty miles in length. They correspond very closely in character with those of Cummer-Diggins Company, and Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., being a mixed hemlock and hardwood growth of the very highest type. They consist of about 25,000 acres—enough to keep their plants running for fully a quarter of a century. The company employs direct connected locomotives on its main track, to pull its loaded trains of logs into Jennings, and on its woods spurs in making up these trains. McGiffert log loaders are employed in the woods work. Several of the pictures show the character of Mitchell Brothers' timber and woods operations. The company's camps are well maintained, like others in



WOOD YARD CADILLAC CHEMICAL COMPANY, PLANT NO. 1.



PLANT NO. 1 CADILLAC CHEMICAL COMPANY

this district. Camp 22, here pictured, is one of the best of its kind in the country. Cleanliness and neatness prevail in every structure and surroundings. The men are well and comfortably housed and fed.

The officers of Mitchell Brothers Company are W. W. Mitchell, president and treasurer; C. T. Mitchell, vice president; E. Fitzgerald, secretary and general manager. M. E. Thomas is sales manager of this company also.

MURPHY & DIGGINS.

One of the best-known lumber manufacturing houses in the state is that of Murphy & Diggins. This house has extensive timber holdings contiguous to those of the Cummer-Diggins Company in Wexford county, and conducts its logging operations in practically the same way as do the other large operators of the Cadillac district. The logs are transported to their Cadillac mill over the railroad of the Cummer-Diggins Company. This firm manufactures hardwood

a boot and shoe merchant at Cadillac, but became convinced that timber and lumber operations would offer him a wider field, so disposed of his business and commenced buying timber. He started in a comparatively small way, and year by year increased his timber holdings until he is now one of the important operators of the state. His band sawmill at South Boardman was erected in 1902, and in 1905 he added a band resaw and planing mill. He has since built a railroad into his timber properties, on which he employs several locomotives. In his woods work he skids and loads with steam, using the McGiffert system.

In 1906 Mr. Anderson organized the Wexford Lumber Company which owns a circular mill at Buckley, and about 30,000,000 feet of hardwood timber in that vicinity. Recently he purchased a half interest in 700,000,000 feet of fir and cedar timber in Whatcom county, Washington, which he will eventually manufacture.

company specializes in birdseye maple and basswood. In its panel factory it makes a great variety of laminated work for the furniture, car, piano and other trades. The several pictures accompanying this article give a general idea of the plant, with its surrounding dry kilns, storage sheds and warehouses, and the interior views depict the method of producing veneers and making panels.

The officers of the company are H. W. Ingersoll, of Elyria, Ohio, president; E. F. Sawyer, vice president; and E. W. Benjamin, secretary and treasurer. Charles Thompson is the general manager and practical veneer manufacturer of the institution.

CADILLAC HANDLE COMPANY.

Another of Cadillac's great manufacturing plants is that of the Cadillac Handle Company, a combined sawmill and handle factory, which is under the general direction of A. W. Newark. This company has extensive timber holdings in Emmet county



FURNACE MITCHELL-DIGGINS IRON COMPANY, CADILLAC.



MAKING CAST AT NIGHT, MITCHELL-DIGGINS IRON COMPANY.

and hemlock lumber and is still producing some white pine. The pictures show that the sawmill enterprise and lumber operations are far above the ordinary, both in equipment and extent.

The house of Murphy & Diggins is made up of Joseph Murphy and Fred A. Diggins. Mr. Diggins is the efficient president of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and secretary and assistant treasurer of the Cummer-Diggins Company.

OPERATIONS OF A. F. ANDERSON AND THE WEXFORD LUMBER COMPANY.

One of the foremost lumber operators of Cadillac is Aaron Frederick Anderson. Mr. Anderson's enterprises are two in number: one conducted under his name at South Boardman, thirty-two miles north of Cadillac, with timber holdings lying southeast of that town; the second, known as the Wexford Lumber Company, with seat of mill operations at Buckley, on the line of the Manistee and Northeastern Railroad, some thirty-five miles northwest of Cadillac.

Mr. Anderson entered the lumber business as late as 1901, and has been eminently successful in his venture. He was originally

The specialty of the Anderson houses is the production of winter-sawed, end-piled under sheds white maple lumber. Mr. Anderson probably has more shed capacity and produces more strictly white maple than all the other manufacturers in Michigan combined. He has an estimated lumber cut of 45,000,000 feet remaining at South Boardman. He is a tireless worker and has indomitable pluck, through which he has forged to the front within a few years.

The illustrations accompanying this article depict more fully than the text Mr. Anderson's timber holdings and methods of operation. Associated with Mr. Anderson in the Wexford Lumber Company, of which he is president, are Joseph S. Campbell, vice president, and William P. Gustine, secretary and treasurer. The business of both the Anderson houses is conducted from general offices in the Granite building, at Cadillac.

CADILLAC VENEER COMPANY.

An important Cadillac institution is that of the Cadillac Veneer Company, which operates a modern veneer-cutting institution, as well as a panel factory. The principal woods used in this institution, all manufactured by the rotary process, are hard maple, birch, elm, ash and basswood. The

and others in the vicinity of Cadillac. The logs come in over the Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railways. About 20,000 feet of lumber and about 25,000 broom handles are produced daily. The institution is well equipped and splendidly organized and has the reputation of turning out a very high-class product.

The process of broom handle manufacture is very interesting. The logs are flitched on the sawmill and by specially designed machinery cut to broom handle dimension stock and turned by automatic lathes which work with great rapidity. By the aid of carriers, the green handles are forwarded to rotating steam heated rattlers which both season the pieces and polish them at one operation. The handles are kept in these perforated cylinders for twenty-four hours, when they are dumped out upon trucks and sorted and bundled for shipment.

The timber owned by the Cadillac Handle Company consists of the usual variety of northern hardwoods and hemlock, and as only high-class, straight-grained maple and beech timber is used in the manufacture of handles, the residue and all other varieties of timber are manufactured into lumber. The company has one of the best appointed lumber yards in this district and the stock

is manufactured and assorted with the greatest accuracy. In addition to lumber, the company produces a considerable quantity of dimension stock which is sold to the furniture and kindred trades.

The officers of this company are W. W. Mitchell, president; F. J. Cobbs, vice president and treasurer; A. W. Newark, secretary.

CUMMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 1894 the Cummer Manufacturing Company began in a small way to make Cummer patent folding crates for fruit and vegetables, and the following year added the "Humpty Dumpty" egg carriers.

Its goods have steadily grown in favor with growers and shippers of fruit and produce since they were first put upon the market. This year 1,000,000 crates have been furnished the onion growers alone.

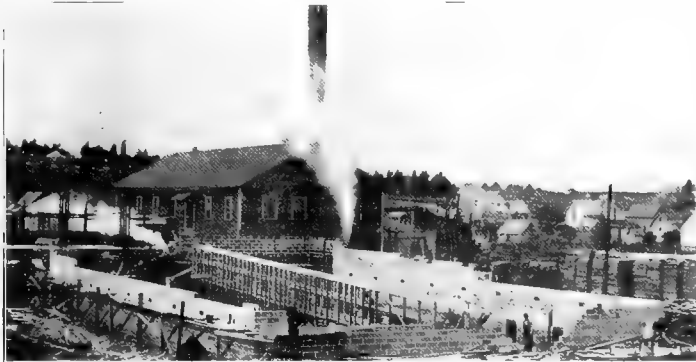
The plant is well equipped with special and up-to-date machinery and appliances, is steam heated and electric lighted; power is furnished by a 250-horse-power Corliss engine. Steady employment is given to about

and were known as Williams Brothers Company. Four years later the capital was increased to \$75,000, and Clarence F. Williams, son of George F. Williams, and Mark L. Williams, son of Walter S. Williams, Bruce Green and Henry M. Billings were taken into the enterprise. Since that time the capital stock of the company has largely increased through accumulated earnings which have been left in the business.

At Cadillac the company has an up-to-date sawmill, a last and ten-pin block factory, numerous and spacious sheds and kilns for the seasoning of their product, and an extensive lumber yard. At Manton is maintained practically a duplicate of the Cadillac plant, save that no lumber is manufactured there. The interesting feature of the operation, outside the manufacture of hardwoods and hemlock lumber, is the last-block and ten-pin department. This is conceded to be the largest institution of the kind in the United States. The plant at Manton covers five acres and has a storage capacity of 1,500,000 last-blocks. The Cadillac plant covers about seven acres and can accommodate about 2,000,000 last-blocks. The pic-

in the world. It is transported from the woods by rail and logging sleighs to the company's two plants, and under the careful and improved processes evolved by years of experience in this line, is made into perfect last-blocks. These blocks are made from select logs, cross-grained and defective ones being cut into lumber. After being turned into the various shapes shown in one of the engravings, they are stored for at least a year in air-drying sheds of special construction, and afterwards placed in steam-heated dry-kilns where they remain for three or four months longer. The entire seasoning of these blocks is done in such a manner as to render the vitality and strength of the timber unimpaired and leave the blocks entirely free from checks. This system of drying, which has proven very successful, is also the result of long years of careful study and has cost many thousands of dollars for experimentation.

Incident to the manufacture of maple last-blocks, the company produces a considerable quantity of basswood blocks which are used for fillers in shoe samples in show windows; and for the sample cases of trav-



HEADING FACTORY CADILLAC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SHOWING CONCRETE KILNS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



PILE OF HEADING BOLTS, PLANT CADILLAC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

eighty men. H. H. Cummer is president and manager.

The members of the Cummer Manufacturing Company have a second plant, practically a duplicate of the Cadillac factory, at Paris, Texas. The accompanying pictures show not only the Cadillac institution but also specimens of the fruit and vegetable crates both open and collapsed, as well as one of the patent egg carriers.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS COMPANY.

In the front ranks of the large industries of Cadillac and vicinity, is Williams Brothers Company, engaged in the manufacture of lumber and last blocks at Cadillac and at Manton, twelve miles north. The history of this old established and highly reputable concern is an interesting one, and well worth representation in this trade exposition of Cadillac.

George F. Williams first established the business in 1883 at Manton, and later took into partnership Walter S. Williams, forming the firm of Williams Brothers. In 1897, when the enterprise had grown extensively, they took in Albert E. Williams, another brother, and William A. Hall, a nephew, incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000

tures accompanying this article show something of the extent of this enterprise and one depicts the variety of blocks manufactured for lasts, ten-pins, etc.

The members of this company are all active and practical in their different lines of work. The three Williams Brothers and Mr. Hall are the last-block experts. This is their distinct specialty, and the house has the reputation among users of producing the best that are made. The combined capacity of the two last-block plants is about 15,000 per day. These plants are run at their full capacity six or eight months of the year, during the fall, winter and early spring. During the late spring and summer months they are comparatively idle, running only sufficient to keep up steam in the dry kilns. It requires a whole year's time to dry last-blocks and thus it is that at all times the company has a year's stock in process of seasoning, stored in their great sheds and kilns.

The company now owns maple timber enough in the vicinity of the plants to run at their present capacity and supply their regular trade for fully ten years. This maple timber is located in Wexford and Missaukee counties, which contain the best

elug shoe salesmen. As is well known, this territory furnishes a superior quality of basswood, very desirable for this work, being clear, light and tough. In addition to this immense number of last-blocks turned out by the Williams Brothers Company, the concern makes large quantities of ten-pins and duck and candle-pin-blocks for bowling alleys, which are seasoned by the same process.

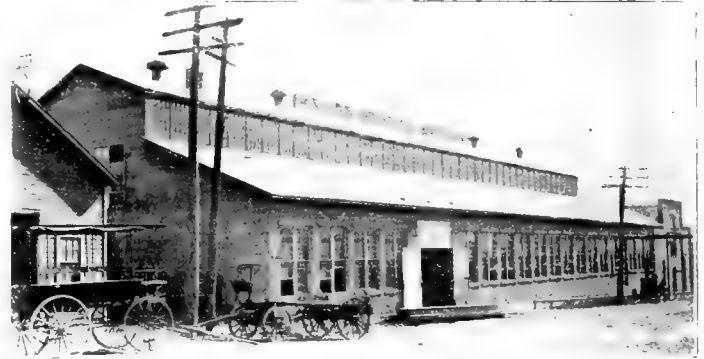
The capacity of the Cadillac plant is from 25,000 to 30,000 feet of hardwood, or 40,000 feet of hemlock lumber per day. The lumber yards are well filled with stock carefully graded, and piled in the best possible manner. The home office of Williams Brothers Company is located at Manton, where the manager and head of the concern, George F. Williams, resides. From forty to fifty men are employed at the Manton plant, and about seventy-five at the Cadillac institution. The several woods camps operated by the company employ at different seasons of the year from 100 to 200 men.

THE CADILLAC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Under the title of the Cadillac Manufacturing Company, John P. Wilcox and Chas.



FOUNDRY CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY



MACHINE SHOP CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

L. Dolph operate a factory at Cadillac, Mich., which produces slack barrel heading. A few months ago the Cadillac Manufacturing Company lost its dry kilns and storage rooms by fire and one of the accompanying pictures shows the new concrete kilns in process of construction.

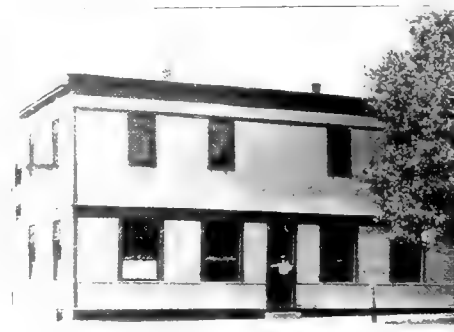
These kilns when completed will have a capacity for drying 20,000 feet of green lumber daily, a sufficient amount to produce 10,000 sets of 17½ inch heading, or 15,000 sets of keg heading. This company is adding new machinery, increasing the capacity of its plant, and will produce the above amount daily after October 1.

The Cadillac Manufacturing Company is one of the foremost heading producers in the country, and has its manufacture down to a fine art, making all sizes of heading from the smallest keg to the largest hog-head. The capacity of plant and variety of sizes produced are not equalled by any other mill in the state of Michigan.

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY.

In enumerating the industries allied with lumbering in this section, reference must needs be made to the modern machinery plant at Cadillac, known as the Cadillac Machine Company, which has been a matter of successful evolution ever since its inception twenty-five years ago, when lumbering in the Cadillac district was in its infancy. It has steadily grown to large proportions, as shown in the accompanying pictures.

The original base of the business was repair and foundry work for the numerous sawmills in that district, but during the last few years it has grown to include general foundry work, the manufacture of special machinery, the building of steel charcoal cars, and general iron work for chemical plants, in addition to a large amount of the usual repair work for sawmills, locomotives, cars, etc., and is constantly increasing.



OFFICE CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

Within the last year the company has been obliged to increase its capacity by the addition of a new concrete and steel machine shop, 70 by 175 feet in size, both the interior and exterior of which are herewith illustrated. This machine shop is equipped with five drill presses, two planers, one shaper, nine lathes, one hack-saw, one steam hammer, forges, punch and shears, bolt-cut

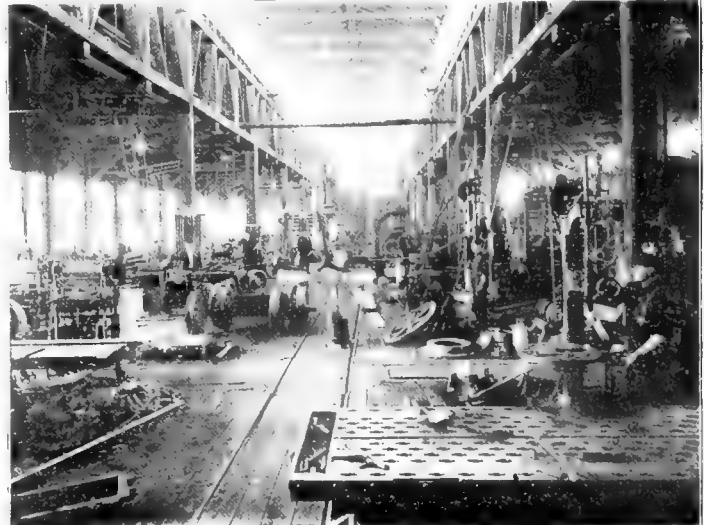
ter and wheel-press. The machinery is operated by five electric motors, distributed throughout the shop.

The entire structure and equipment is modern and substantial. A brick building, 50 by 140 feet in size, contains the foundry, pattern shop and storage room. The offices and drafting rooms are in a neat two-story frame building just erected, 20 by 50 feet in size. In remodeling and rebuilding this plant, the Cadillac Machine Company has planned for a large increase in production, is now anxious to take on a larger line of special machinery and would be glad to negotiate for the manufacture of special tools and appliances with anyone interested. Machinery for sawmills, flooring plants, broom handle factories and chemical plants, which are numerous throughout this section, a very complete line of mill supplies and power transmission appliances is carried in stock. Structural steel work is also one of the new features. One of the specialties produced by this concern is double and triple-deck iron beds, warranted bug proof, for camp use.

The principals of the Cadillac Machine Company which, incidentally, is a partnership, are Walter A. Kysor, who is the mechanical genius of the institution, and Frank L. Farrar, who handles the office work. Both these gentlemen have had long experience, are eminently successful and are highly regarded by their fellow business men.



INTERIOR OF FOUNDRY CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY.



INTERIOR MACHINE SHOP CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY.

(Continued from page 64.)

nessee. Mr. Guenther is largely interested in this section.

E. H. Mortimer, who has charge of the West Virginia and North Carolina operations of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio, was quietly married to Miss Winnie Hickey, an unusually attractive and accomplished young lady, in the parlors of Pineola Inn, Pineola, N. C., in the presence of a number of friends, last week. They have gone on a two weeks' honeymoon.

C. Boice of Abingdon and others have organized and will shortly incorporate the Westmoreland Lumber Corporation, with a capital, it is said, of \$1,000,000 and with general offices in Richmond, Va. Mr. Boice is also at the head of the Boice Lumber Company, Philadelphia, and besides being a prominent factor in the hardwood industry is well known as a banker and capitalist.

There is no improvement in the car supply. The amount of available transportation equipment is still far below the demand and the manufacturers are suffering already from what promises to be the most serious car famine in the history of this section of the country.

G. L. Wood of Baltimore, general manager of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, which operates extensively in this section and North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia, was here last week in conference with J. H. McCue, superintendent of the Virginia and Southwestern, on the subject of car shortage, but did not get any assurance of early relief.

M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company is back from a visit to the East, during which he attended the Hoo-Hoo annual at Atlantic City. He reports a delightful trip and encouraging prospects in the East.

Cincinnati.

In the United States court of Covington involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were instituted against the Cypress Lumber and Veneer Company, which has its principal place of business in that city. The action is similar to the one filed in Cincinnati a week ago against the Cypress Lumber Company, with headquarters in the Queen City. The charges are almost similar. The material difference is in the names of the petitioners. Those in the Covington court are the Boice & Grogan Company, William Woodward and Ernest Forsythe. It is averred that the Cypress Lumber & Veneer Company has taken over several smaller concerns, one of which is the Cypress Lumber Company of Cincinnati. A number of the creditors accepted a certain percentage of their debts in full payment of their claims against the smaller concerns, while other creditors agreed to accept notes on the Covington company; a number of the others charge that the transfers of the assets of the smaller companies to the Covington corporation was done for the purpose of defrauding them.

Charles Barr, a prominent lumber dealer, with offices in the Atlas National Bank building, was drowned in the Ohio river at the Laughery Club. In company with many other business men Mr. Barr attended the Bowlers' Day celebration at the well known club, and after luncheon was finished he suggested a plunge in the river. He was warned against it, because the river between Laughery Island and the club grounds proper, on the Indiana side, sweeps through the channel in a very swift current. Mr. Barr answered that he would take care of himself and rowed out to the middle of the channel. He was seen to jump from the skiff into the water, and to those who were witnesses it seemed that he became helpless almost at the start. He was swept a short distance down the river, then disappeared. An immediate search was made for his body, but it was not discovered until three days after, when it was found near Madison, Ind. He was

brought to Fromley, Ky., where he and his wife and three children resided, and was buried from that place. Mr. Barr's business will be looked after by his two brothers, James H. and Clarence W. Barr, who are also in the lumber business, in the Traction building.

John Hawkes, president of the Burton Lumber Company, is preparing to embark on the big new steamship Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, as the guest of Cunard officials. Hawkes makes four trips each year and has been doing this for a number of years; all told he has crossed the briny deep 150 times. His wife and daughter will accompany him.

F. T. Egan, vice president of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, gave a dinner last week to the officials of the company at the Stag Cafe. The dinner was promised the employees if they exceeded shipments of a certain amount. The amount was exceeded by \$18,000. The event also commemorated the birthdays of S. P. and F. T. Egan, as well as the return of A. W. Feuss, the South American representative of the company. Clifford Egan, who has been representing the company in Paris, was to have returned to participate in the festivities, but was delayed en route from New York.

C. W. Sowles, doing business as the C. W. Sowles Lumber Company, has filed suit in the common pleas court against the Blue Jay Lumber Company of West Virginia on a claim of \$5,545 for alleged breach of contract.

J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company has gone out of town to look after the interests of his concern. He will travel South and West and will not return for several weeks.

The Ruby Lumber and Mining Company of Springfield, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. W. Ruby, E. G. Byrne, W. J. Grim, L. O. Singer and W. H. Rayner. The company expects to devote most of its interest to the lumber business.

The United States Timber Company of Cincinnati has increased its capital in the state of Ohio from \$150,000 to \$200,000. This was done to allow the company to extend their already large business and to allow them to equip themselves with more machinery to meet the increase. The concern has picked up wonderfully in the last year. The offices, which were formerly located in the West End, have been removed to the Mercantile Library building, and they are employing more men now than ever before. They are dealers in all grades of hardwoods, and are expecting a big fall trade.

St. Louis.

The Henry Quellmalz Lumber Company has finished constructing three miles of standard gauge railroad to transport its logs to the Brookings, Ark., mill.

Thomas W. Powe, of the Plummer Lumber Company is making a northern trip in the interests of business. Theodore Plummer says that he looks for increased trade within a very few days, or as soon as crop reports are satisfactorily adjusted.

George Hibbard, who has been in the North for some weeks, quite agrees with Mr. Plummer, and says that he noted the excellent condition of corn and other crops, which can not fail to influence the lumber business favorably.

F. A. Garetson has returned to the West. J. S. Garetson is making a trip among the company's mills. W. W. Dings is expected every day from his European trip, and his friends hope to find him greatly benefited by the delightful voyage. J. G. Griffith, southern representative for the Garetson-Greaser Lumber Company, has been occupying Mr. Dings' desk during his absence.

S. B. O'Leary of the American Hardwood Lumber Company is soon to marry Miss Mary Calhoun of Covington, Tenn. They will reside in New Orleans, where Mr. O'Leary manages a

branch office. C. D. Borrowman of the same concern is making a northern trip.

E. W. Blumer of the Lothman Cypress Company is making a tour of the company's mills in the South.

Among the visitors to this market last week was D. S. Hutchinson of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, Memphis.

Nashville.

One of the visitors in the city during the past week was D. S. Hutchinson, formerly sales manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, but now holding a similar position with the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, of Memphis. Mr. Hutchinson is just back from a trip to the Pacific coast, and he talks interestingly of it. In this connection he makes an observation that will no doubt be of interest to all lumbermen who have been doing business in the West, or who hope to do so. He says the Japanese are gaining quite a foothold on the Pacific coast trade with their white oak, which is of good quality, but not so good as the Tennessee woods. Mr. Hutchinson believes that if the lumbermen of the Southeast and other hardwood sections of the country do not bestir themselves they will lose a great deal of business in the West that could be theirs for the asking.

A special from Dyersburg, Tenn., announces a big lumber transaction just closed there, in which the A. M. Stevens Lumber Company sold to a number of Wisconsin capitalists a tract of timber containing some 12,110 acres. The price realized was \$13.50 per acre, or a total of \$163,485 for the entire tract. Just four and a half years ago the A. M. Stevens Lumber Company paid only \$3.50 per acre for the same tract.

A famous grove of giant trees at Sawdust Valley, in Maury county, will soon be only a memory, as it has been sold and consigned to the ax and saw of the lumberman. One hundred and eleven poplar trees in the grove of Mrs. A. F. Brown have brought the sum of \$4,000. They were bought by G. P. Mayberry, and so fine is the timber that he intends exporting most of it. The grove also contains many giant oaks which Mrs. Brown will sell in the near future.

A number of fine logs loaded on a big four-horse wagon belonging to the L. E. Rooks Lumber Company, were the only things about the outfit that were not damaged by a north-bound Mobile and Ohio passenger train at Humboldt, Tenn. The wagon was torn to pieces, the horses killed and the lumber thrown in every direction. The driver miraculously escaped by jumping.

G. C. Baker, of McEwen, Tenn., has gone to Shaw, Miss., where he takes charge of the lumber plant of his father. The Bakers have several hundred feet of timber in logs that are ready to be converted into marketable lumber, and it is estimated that they also have 10,000,000 feet of standing timber. L. D. Baker has fifteen saw mills in operation in and around McEwen, Tenn., in addition to the big ones he will run in Mississippi.

The Rock City Lumber Company has effected a consolidation with the contracting firm of Patrick & Holt. The new firm will be known as the Central Construction Company and will do a general contracting and building business. The following officers have been elected: A. W. McDonald, president; I. L. Pendleton, vice-president; J. B. McDonald, secretary and treasurer, and J. W. Patrick, general manager. The firm already has two big contracts, one being the construction of a new jail for Davidson county and the other being the rebuilding of McKendree Church.

James D. Chronister, a lumberman of McEwen, Tenn., died recently from the effects of disease contracted in the swamps of Arkansas. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a wife and two children.

A special announces that F. E. Moore, of Cincinnati, representing eastern capitalists, has closed a deal whereby 85,000 acres of timber land

in White, Warren and other counties have been sold them. The consideration was a handsome one. The property will be developed at once. Two railroads will tap the big tract, one being a fifteen-mile branch to be built from the Queen and Crescent and the other being a spur that will be built by the N. and C. to the Herbert domain, a large tract recently acquired by the state of Tennessee for coal mining purposes. "We will put several saw mills on the tract," says Mr. Moore, "and later will develop the coal that is under the timber."

The contract of Montgomery & Co., furniture people, to refurnish the hall for the House of Representatives and the Senate chamber of the state capitol, has been rejected in part by an investigating committee, and the firm has been compelled to replace the desks. The chairs proved satisfactory.

The Morton-Scott-Robertson Company, one of the largest furniture houses in Nashville, and perhaps carrying the most elegant and costly goods of any, is going out of business. A big closing but sale starts this week. The firm has about \$100,000 worth of stuff on hand. Frank Stahlman, one of the members of the firm, will engage in the newspaper business. Howard Robertson, the other member, will go into the furniture business on his own account.

John W. Love, of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co., has returned from a long summer's stay in Markland, Nova Scotia. Mr. Love owns a summer hotel up there and reports a successful season as well as a most pleasant outing. He is looking fit and fine to again tackle the problems of the lumber business.

John B. Ransom is also back from a trip to Markland and other points in the East. Mr. Ransom was in Memphis last week looking after his interests in that city.

The P. G. Dodge Lumber Company of Chicago will open a lumber yard in Nashville in the near future. The company has bought the property formerly owned by the John M. Smith Lumber Company in West Nashville. A large stock will be carried. J. M. Hooper has been made yard master.

A number of Nashville lumbermen have returned from the annual meeting of Hoo-Hoo. The election of J. M. Baird as scribe was most welcome news to them. Among the Nashville lumbermen who attended the concatenation were Handeson Baker, A. B. Ransom, John M. Smith, H. C. Card, John W. Love, Edward B. Martin, Lewis Foster and Simon Lieberman.

Memphis.

The long looked for, widely heralded and much advertised ball game between the lumbermen of Memphis and those of Nashville was pulled off on schedule time at Red Elm park Saturday afternoon, and when Nashville had played the last half of the ninth inning it was found that the score was 5 to 2 in favor of Memphis, thus demonstrating the superiority of the Memphis team over that from the capital city.

Local fans turned out in goodly numbers, and there were many of the faithful from Nashville who came down to cheer the players from the lumber fraternity of that city. Cow bells and other instruments for making noise were much in evidence and the players were loudly applauded throughout the contest, regardless of the alignment of each. It was originally planned that W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and J. B. Ransom, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, should jointly umpire the game, but this was changed at the last moment. Following is the line up of the two teams, all players being identified in some capacity with the lumber business of their respective cities:

Memphis.	Position.	Nashville.
Du Pere	right field	Martin
Bennett	shortstop	Marshall
Pritchard	first base	Ralston
Goodwin	third base	Wolfe
Strickland	left field	Worms

Morris.....second base.....Dews
Rickets.....center field.....Doster
Linder.....catcher.....Mays
Toman.....pitcher.....Brasswell

With the closing of the game the friendly guying of the Nashville delegation began, and it did not end until the boys from the Cumberland river city had taken their train for home. It was "rubbed in" on the street cars, at the hotel, at the luncheon and smoker at the Business Men's Club, and, as a parting shot, at the station where the last good-bys were said.

The luncheon and smoker was much more elaborate than was expected. A delightful menu was served, and was enjoyed hugely by all present. Covers were laid for about one hundred and fifty, including members of the Lumbermen's Club, the Nashville delegation, the players on both teams, a number of railroad men and the directors of the Business Men's Club. The train for Nashville was due to leave at an early hour, but the festivities were so much enjoyed that arrangements were made to hold it until 10:30.

F. E. Gary, vice-president of the Lumbermen's Club, acted as toastmaster. He was flanked on either side by W. H. Russe and J. B. Ransom, presidents of the two big hardwood lumber associations. Before the repast had gotten far under way W. H. Russe arose and made a few remarks about the superiority of the Memphis team over that from Nashville and predicted an easy victory next Saturday when the two last games—if two are necessary—will be played. He said, however, that he was not much of a speaker, but that he was one of the "best singers ever," and, suiting his action to the words, he instructed the band to play "Cheer Up, Mary," to the tune of which all those present sang from copies which had been distributed the following lines, improvised for the occasion:

Oh, the Nashville crowd came to Memphis town,
With a team they thought could win;

But the Memphis team just let off their steam,

And what they did was a sin—

Oh, their bats went crack, the ball ne'er came back.

And the batters just walked home.

The poor Nashville boys, with their hopes and joys.

With a moan back home must roam.

Chorus:

Cheer up, Nashville, don't be crying, crying.

You have lots of time to learn.

You are young, so keep on trying, trying;

You may win a game in turn.

Memphis town is now a-ringing, ringing.

With the cheers for her good men:

So be good, just saw wood—

We will wallop you again.

J. W. Thompson amused all present by witty remarks made from his niche in the wall at the far end of the room. Following him there were numerous speakers called upon, including J. B. Ransom, J. H. Baird, Edward B. Martin, W. R. Anderson, J. W. Love and Lewis Foster of Nashville; W. R. Barksdale, W. A. Bickford, John A. Scott, J. N. Cornatzar, Ralph Bennett, Wick Ransom and Charley Holmes of Memphis. The various speakers were cheered to the echo and a spirit of hilarity seldom witnessed prevailed throughout the evening. Good fellowship reigned supreme and, while the Nashville delegation had to bear the brunt of the fun making, some of the speakers from the capital city painted lurid pictures of what would happen when the Memphis lumbermen appeared in the city on the Cumberland. J. H. Baird said that it was necessary to let Memphis win the first game in order to get the Memphis lumbermen over to his city. But, all the same, the Nashville delegation came down with a song to be sung during the "rubbing in" process in the event its team won the game, which may suggest that the lumber fraternity from the central part of the state really had hopes.

Lewis Foster said that the score was 5 to 3, as the team made two runs on the diamond and one on the train. He kept the house in a roar and,

in conclusion, thanked the toastmaster for allowing him "to make a bit."

Mr. Love expressed admiration for the wonderful spirit displayed by the lumbermen of Memphis and declared that it would accomplish wonders even greater than those already recorded if they had the natural advantages possessed by those from Nashville.

Special stress was laid during the evening on the forthcoming convention of the Deep Waterways Association, to be held here Oct. 4 and 5 and on its deep significance to the lumbermen of both cities participating in the festivities of the evening, as well as to every other city in the South. A large delegation from Nashville will be here and pledges have been made by the Nashville lumbermen to do all they can for the success of the movement now under way for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley," the official song of the convention, was rendered during the evening and was sung with much spirit.

Hoo-Hoo yell, three cheers for Nashville and as many for Memphis were interspersed and the festivities were brought to a close by the singing of "America."

Altogether the evening was one of the most delightful ever furnished its members or its guests by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis at an informal affair of the kind. The Nashville delegation, however, declared that it would not be out-done in the entertainment features provided, and that it would have something very interesting for the Memphis lumbermen who go to Nashville next Friday night.

It has been definitely determined that there will be two games at Nashville Saturday if Nashville wins the first. It has therefore been arranged that the game will be called at 2 p. m. If Memphis wins the first the series will be over for the year, and, according to local "dope," it will be very difficult to ever get the lumbermen of Nashville up against those of Memphis on the diamond again.

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of John W. McClure, secretary-treasurer of the Bellgrade Lumber Company of this city and the efficient secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, to Miss Alline Crenshaw of Union City, Tenn., which will be solemnized at that place Oct. 2. The bride is a niece of both W. I. Crenshaw and T. M. Cathey, who are large stock holders in the Bellgrade Lumber Company. Mr. McClure is one of the most prominent of the younger lumbermen of this city, and his many friends here are showering their congratulations upon him. Miss Crenshaw is quite a favorite in Memphis, where she has been a frequent visitor.

The Norton Lumber Company has made application for a charter. The capital stock is \$75,000. It will engage in a general lumber business and will establish a plant here for the manufacture of this product. M. P. Kean, B. M. White, O. F. Ghrist, Hugh B. White and William A. Buckner are the incorporators. The company will take steps for beginning business as soon as its charter has been received.

The Finance Committee is making good progress in securing the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the forthcoming annual convention of the Deep Waterways Association at the Auditorium, but it has not yet secured sufficient money and is bending every effort to this end. Business men have contributed freely and professional interests are now sending in their contributions. There is more than \$15,000 already in hand, but this is hardly more than half enough. The sub-committees are at work under the direction of the general Executive Committee and are making rapid progress in bringing up the various ends of the entertainment to be provided here. The Decoration Committee has practically decided upon its plans and these have been accepted by the general Executive Committee. The decoration scheme will be the most elaborate ever attempted in this city. Fully \$5,000 will be spent on decorations alone.

The music will cost about \$2,000 and the Entertainment Committee will need \$3,000 to \$4,000 and the Badge Committee \$1,500. Various other small committees, incidentals, clerk hire and the like will take \$5,000 to \$6,000 more. This gives some idea of where the large amount of money will go. President Roosevelt has approved the plans arranged for his entertainment here. Enthusiasm in the convention continues to grow and the idea is current that it is to be the most important of its kind ever held in this city and perhaps in the world.

The car situation does not show any improvement and there is very little prospect of developments of this character in the near future. The congestion which has now made its appearance is earlier than usual and is in advance of the movement of cotton. This staple will begin to move freely throughout this territory within the next two or three weeks and when this happens it is certain that the shortage of cars, so pronounced now, will become even more decided. The railroads give the preference to cotton over lumber and this is another feature which tends to complicate traffic matters. Some advices from Mississippi and Arkansas regarding the scarcity of cars are discouraging and it is beginning to appear as if the traffic congestion which was such a serious feature last year will be strictly in evidence before fall business gets well under way. The railroads are doing what they can to relieve the situation. They have placed orders for large numbers of cars and other equipment to be delivered and which will be received as early as the car manufacturing plants can turn them out. In the meantime manufacturers and wholesalers are urging buyers of lumber to place their orders without delay so that the lumber may be shipped before the situation becomes more serious.

On account of the large number of "bad order" cars on the valley division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, which is resulting in much delay in the shipment of freight, that road has let a contract to the St. Louis Southwestern for the repair of 4,000 cars at the Pine Bluff shops of the latter. Twenty-five cars will be furnished daily until the order has been completed. The St. Louis Southwestern maintains large shops at Pine Bluff and a big car factory has recently been constructed at that point. The car repair shops have found it necessary to increase their force to about 1,000 persons.

Negotiations are under way between Memphis and Chicago capitalists for the establishment of another large woodworking plant here. The Chicago gentlemen are undecided whether to build in Memphis or Caruthersville, Mo., where many inducements have been offered. The plant will manufacture butchers' blocks, woodworking rollers for various purposes, heavy log wagons and similar lines. The company to be organized will be capitalized at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Heibert Moore is in correspondence with the Chicago interests and he and several of his associates will take stock in the company if the plant is established in Memphis.

A veneering plant will shortly be established at Des Arc, Ark., by Indiana capitalists. It will give employment to twenty-five or thirty persons at the start and the capacity will gradually be increased. The plant was located through the efforts of Emmet Vaughan, cashier of the Des Arc Bank and Trust Company, who donated fifteen acres of land to the enterprise.

Application for a charter has been made by the Halls Box and Lumber Company, which is to have headquarters at Halls, Tenn., and which is to be capitalized at \$10,000. The incorporators are Charles H. Rieth, W. H. Tucker, Jr., and others.

The American Car and Foundry Company, which operates a car manufacturing plant at Binghampton, a suburb of Memphis, is turning out an average of 500 freight cars a month.

Among the orders on hand now is one for 500 box cars for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad and 1,000 for the Missouri Pacific system. The company is employing an average of 1,200 men.

The Co-operative Mill and Lumber Company has established a yard in new South Memphis near the big plant of the McLean Lumber Company. W. C. King will be in charge. C. J. Lundberg, secretary and treasurer of the company, is identified with the Co-operative Furniture Company of Rockford, Ill.

The Chickasaw Cooperaage Company has purchased 2,300 acres of hardwood timberland near Kilburn, La.

New Orleans.

Something of a mild sensation was sprung here at the opening session of the semi-annual convention of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Louisiana and Mississippi last Tuesday when a motion inviting the Attorney General of Mississippi to file suit to dissolve the organization was made and unanimously adopted. This step was taken in anticipation of the Attorney General's avowed purpose to dissolve the association on the ground that it is operating in violation of the anti-trust laws of the state. The meeting instructed the board of directors to secure counsel to investigate the legality of the association, and \$1,500 was raised among the fifty delegates present to defray the expenses of the legal action. This is the result of the repeated charges against the association that it is a trust and operating in violation of anti-trust laws.

Some business was done before final adjournment, notably the adoption of a resolution expressing confidence in the legality of the association and the ability of its by-laws and constitution to stand an anti-trust crusade.

Lumbermen generally are manifesting a great deal of interest in the enforcement of the new scale of weights on lumber which has just been provided for by the Louisiana Railroad Commission in an effort to establish some uniformity in the matter of weighing lumber. The decision of the commission was handed down in the case of the Industrial Lumber Company et al. vs. a number of lumber-carrying roads in Louisiana. After providing the scale of weights for the lumber the commission's decision says: "It is further ordered that whenever a carload shipment of lumber transported between points in Louisiana moves over two or more track scales, whether the shipment be a shipment over one railroad only or over two or more railroads, the car shall be weighed by the carrier at the first track scale over which it passes en route to its destination and the weight thus found shall be the weight upon which freight charges are assessed; provided, that in case of a dispute on the part of the consignee as to the correctness of the weight the carrier shall, whenever there are track scales at the point of destination, upon the demand of the consignee, reweigh the car, and if a difference is found in the two weights so ascertained the freight bill shall be corrected to conform with the last weight. For the service of reweighing a car the consignee shall pay the carrier performing the service \$2.50, and the shipper shall, if an additional day is required by the delivering carrier to reweigh the car, be allowed one day's free time in addition to the free time allowed under the car service rules as established by this commission for the purpose of unloading." It is provided that this order shall become effective Oct. 1, 1907.

The car service situation through this state has grown steadily worse in the last fortnight and the situation is reaching a very acute stage.

The interior demand for hardwoods is emphasizing the need for more cars and the manufacturers are doing everything they can to get the rolling stock, but are meeting with very little success. Hundreds of cars have been appropriated to help move the cotton crop, while many of the flats have been gathered in and crated to handle sugar cane. The result is that the

lumbermen stand very little chance of securing any service that is worth anything for some time to come.

Advices from Alexandria, La., state that a Norfolk, Va., firm has purchased a good tract of hardwood timber near that place and will build a big hardwood mill near Alexandria that will employ between 150 and 200 men.

The Scott Land Association at Monroe, La., has bought a quarter of a square of ground on Seventh street, at Monroe, and will very soon erect thereon a large wagon factory. The consideration was \$3,500.

The large finishing plant of the Dalton-Clark Stave Company, at Winnfield, La., and a large quantity of finished staves were destroyed by fire last week. The estimated loss is \$20,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire started in the shaving room, and the watchman of the plant, who was asleep, was nearly burned to death.

Cadillac.

Up to within a few weeks before the death of D. F. Diggins, the Cummer-Diggins Company carried on its affairs as a partnership. In view of the possible calamity which threatened Mr. Diggins, a stock organization of the institution was made. D. F. Diggins was elected president; W. L. Saunders, vice president and general manager; W. W. Cummer, treasurer; F. A. Diggins, secretary and assistant treasurer. This departure makes no difference in the conduct of the affairs of the concern.

The new general office building of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Mitchell Brothers Company, Cadillac Chemical Company and Mitchell-Diggins Iron Company is nearing completion. It is one of the handsomest office structures in the country and bears a close resemblance to a fine library building. It is built of Bedford stone and sand brick. The floors are constructed of tiling, hard maple and white oak. The various rooms are all finished differently, in the several varieties of northern hardwoods and hemlock. The building is equipped with a private telephone system, lavatories, club rooms, dining room and a complete kitchen.

The new Mercy Hospital, the gift of the late D. F. Diggins, which will be conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, is under roof, and will be in readiness for occupancy within ninety days.

The work on the new Y. M. C. A. building is progressing rapidly and the walls are nearly up. It will add one more to the already large number of handsome buildings which ornament the city of Cadillac.

The general trade in hardwood and hemlock in this city is fair. There seems to be a slight falling off in large orders for maple flooring, but the aggregate of small orders is sufficient to keep three big plants here and at Jennings running for many months.

The Cummer Manufacturing Company, specialists in the manufacture of patent fruit, vegetable and egg crates, has had an immense business during the year, and their factory is still working to its utmost capacity.

The Cadillac Veneer Company reports excellent business in both veneers and panels, taxing the capacity of the plant.

The Cadillac Manufacturing Company, which suffered severely by fire some months ago, has its new concrete kilns nearly ready for use, and the entire plant rehabilitated. This company did not lose any time by reason of the fire, and has filled its orders for heading with promptness. The new plant will produce ten carloads of heading weekly.

Williams Brothers Company has been fully occupied during the season in the manufacture of lumber and last-blocks at both its Cadillac and Manton plants. The last-block trade enjoyed by this concern is a steady demand on time orders. It is gradually increasing its lumber output.

Charlotte, N. C.

A charter has been granted the Utility Manufacturing Company of Goldsboro, N. C., capitalized at \$200,000, with the privilege of beginning business with \$50,000. Incorporators are N. A. Berry, J. E. Willy, H. Weil & Brothers and others. Object: To engage in the lumber business.

A new company for the manufacture of wagons and other vehicles is being organized at White Plains, N. C., near Mount Airy, N. C. M. H. Sparger of Mount Airy will be secretary and treasurer.

North Wilkesboro, N. C., is one of the coming towns in the hardwood lumber industry. It already has two large furniture factories, several planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, one coffin factory, twenty wholesale lumber dealers and several large cross-arm, bracket and locust pin factories. North Wilkesboro probably ships more oak and poplar lumber than any other town in the state. An average of nearly 500 wagonloads of lumber, tan bark and country produce comes in daily.

Charles W. Sapp of Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed receiver for the Thompson Lumber Company of Greensboro, N. C., recently declared bankrupt. In about ten days a meeting of the creditors will be held and a trustee will be elected to wind up the affairs. The schedule of the assets and liabilities have been filed with the clerk of the United States court. Total assets are stated at \$39,642.34 and its liabilities at \$37,511.83.

The American Veneer and Box Company of Raleigh, N. C., is now in full operation, getting out plank and strips of various thickness from poplar and oak.

The sawmills of the Snow Lumber Company of High Point, N. C., in Moore and Montgomery counties, have been forced to close down for lack of cars to handle the great stock of lumber that is piled up. However, the plant in High Point, which is fed by these mills, is still running. It is stated that 800 cars are needed by this company alone. It is the sincere hope of the many lumber manufacturers of this state that the car famine, which so seriously crippled business last winter and spring, may not be experienced again.

A movement, previously mentioned, is on foot to build a thirty-foot channel to the sea from Wilmington, N. C., the idea being to make Wilmington one of the largest seaports on the Atlantic. If this scheme is successful, as it promises to be, the lumber industry will be greatly advanced. Already Wilmington does a large lumber business, and this business is growing, as may be seen from statistics just compiled. For the eight months from January 1 to August 31 this year the domestic exports of lumber and cross ties at the Wilmington port amounted to \$9,250,854 feet and the foreign exports for the same period amounted to 6,778,148 feet. The total exports for the whole of last year were: Domestic, 51,556,404 feet; foreign, 5,049,524 feet, the gain this year showing a big per cent. The exports so far, in other words, exceed those of last year by about 40,000,000 feet.

The Board of Trade of Asheville, N. C., has succeeded in landing for that city the large plant of the United States Furniture Company of Lenoir, N. C. The plant will be removed to Asheville and will be running by November 1. It is thought numerous other woodworking plants will now be established in Asheville.

The De Soto Land & Timber Company of Red Springs, N. C., has just been chartered with \$200,000 capital. J. G. Williams of Red Springs is president. The company has secured large timber tracts in De Soto county, Florida.

Carress & Corbett of Denmark, S. C., have purchased fifteen acres of land and will erect an up-to-date planing mill, dry kilns, etc.

The lumber mill of Hearn Brothers at Wilford, N. C., was destroyed by fire recently, loss

being estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. There was very little insurance.

The Alexander Lumber Company of Lilesville, N. C., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. The plant was one of the largest in Anson county.

The business of the Lindsay Chair Company of High Point, N. C., recently adjudged bankrupt, has been sold at auction. The Ford Johnson Company of High Point, N. C., purchased the property, paying \$15,025.

Probably the question of greatest interest to local lumbermen is the fight inaugurated by the Retail Merchants' Association of Charlotte and other cities of the state over freight discrimination against North Carolina points in favor of Virginia cities. A few days ago the local Merchants' Association filed a complaint which cited many instances where Charlotte merchants and manufacturers are forced to pay 50 per cent more than manufacturers and merchants in Virginia. Other cities of the state will file similar complaints, and later the corporation commission will make out a case to be carried before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Minneapolis.

Several hardwood concerns are creditors of the Joannin-Hansen Company, a sash, door and blind concern which has gone into involuntary bankruptcy. The company's assets are estimated at \$20,000. The petition upon which the company was declared bankrupt was signed by W. C. Bailey, F. H. Lewis and N. C. Bennett of Minneapolis, all hardwood dealers, and by the United Lumber and Shingle Company, the Central Warehouse Company, Minneapolis, and E. Sondheimer Company of Memphis, and the Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd., of Saginaw, Mich. The receivers appointed by the court are C. W. Dewey, J. B. Burkholder and Charles Oliver. The company has a large number of unfilled contracts which will be put through in order to realize upon the stocks of material held.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, who was compelled to drop work for a while as a result of a slight attack of nervous prostration, has returned and is spending part of each day at the office. He spent some weeks on his farm near Erie, Ill., recuperating and came back home very much improved. D. F. Clark has been over in Wisconsin on a business trip.

S. H. Davis of the S. H. Davis Lumber Company, dealers in pine and hardwood, while on his recent trip to the West Coast made connections with some mills there and will pay particular attention hereafter to supplying factory trade with western pine from mills in the Inland Empire territory. Mr. Davis enjoyed the beauties of the Canadian Rockies and Yellowstone Park, besides a boat trip from Vancouver to Seattle.

A. H. Barnard, the local wholesaler, has returned from Marshfield, Wis., where he attended the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. He reports the demand for northern hardwoods strong in proportion to the visible supply.

The Payson Smith Lumber Company reports an increased demand from the railroads and an inquiry that betokens some heavy business among factory buyers a little later. The shipping situation in the South is beginning to give some bother again, but they are still filling orders with fair promptness. The northern hardwood situation shows a decided scarcity of oak, and while birch seems plentiful the demand for it is more general this year than ever.

Toledo.

Toledo hardwood dealers are turning their attention to the car shortage, which in certain sections is causing no end of annoyance. This is particularly true in West Virginia, from which place it seems to be impossible to secure cars.

The fact that the shortage seems to be confined to certain limited districts would not seem so bad on the face of it, but a different aspect is presented when it is understood that those are the only sections from which Toledo dealers seem to be able to secure poplar and other supplies. With plenty of these materials there, and a good strong demand for them here, it is particularly annoying to be unable to secure cars for transportation between the two points.

The new car service rules adopted by the State Railway Commission will go into effect October 1, and while they are considered a step in the right direction they are not of great value to dealers. The provision which will be of most universal benefit to shippers is that which adds an additional day to the prescribed time for loading and unloading cars. The rules also make it possible for the shipper to arrange for what is known as the average plan, which has not heretofore been within his reach. As there are several disagreeable strings attached to this plan, and as the time allowed without demurrage is ample for Toledo dealers, who are always in a hurry at loading and unloading time, it is not thought probable that any considerable number will avail themselves of the benefits of this provision.

Ashland.

The Hawkins Land Company has been recently chartered in West Virginia, its chief works to be in Fayette county, and principal business offices in Charleston.

A charter has been granted the West Virginia Timber, Coal, Land and Oil Company, which will have its chief business offices in Huntington, W. Va. The incorporators, all Huntington men, are S. M. Croft, H. C. Harvey, Thomas H. Harvey, J. C. Kiger and J. T. Graham.

The Cole-Crane Company has had special police in Ironton, Ohio, making an effort to have an investigation into the matter of log stealing by Lawrence county, Ohio, men instituted by the grand jury. This company has lost so many logs recently that it is determined to teach log thieves a lesson.

John Hugart of Vaughan, W. Va., and Miss Pearl Vencill of Charleston were recently united in marriage at the Ventura hotel in this city. Mr. Hugart is engaged as lumber inspector for the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company.

A charter has been issued by the secretary of state at Charleston, W. Va., to the Walters Timber Company, with offices at Huntington, W. Va., and chief works in Kentucky; the incorporators are W. L. Walters of Winchester, John C. C. Mayo of Paintsville, L. N. Davis, R. D. Davis, Jr., and S. S. Willis of Ashland. This company has recently closed a big deal with the Broose Company of New York City for a large boundary of virgin forest timber, consideration \$65,000.

A visit to the general office of the Licking River Lumber Company found the files filled with orders and a general air of prosperity prevailing. The general and sales offices of the company have recently been removed to Ashland from Farmers, Ky., where their large mills are located. On August 28, last, the company changed management, and the entire stock was bought in by the following parties, who are the officers: F. G. Eberhart, Jr., president; Nathan Goodman, vice president; Rollo G. Page, secretary and treasurer. The new management has had long and successful experience in the timber and lumber manufacturing business, and expects to increase the business in every way. New machinery, consisting of boilers, a band mill, carriage, etc., is being installed in the mill at Farmers, also new planing mill machinery, and when the machinery is in place and the general construction complete this will be one of the largest producing mills in Kentucky, having a capacity of 50,000 feet daily. The holdings of the Licking River Lumber Company consist of large timber interests in Kentucky, and

at their plant they have their own houses for workmen, a large hotel and store. Mr. Goodman has charge of the timber and manufacturing of lumber. The office in Ashland is in charge of Mr. Page, assisted by the general salesmanager, H. G. Irwin. The company's supply of logs is large, there being sufficient logs at the mill to insure a year's run.

Little Rock.

A. T. Boisen of the Forest Service, who has been specially detailed by the government to make a study of the hickory of this state, has been for the past several weeks engaged in inspecting the hickory sections and noting the supply. He said, in an interview recently: "Some of the far-sighted users of hickory have become uneasy as to the supply available. The cutting of the wood began first in the East. It has moved gradually west and then south. Today the bulk of the supply is in the southern states. The output from Arkansas is probably greater than from any other state. The present study will examine into the industrial uses of hickory and annual consumption, suggest means to prevent waste, and help and encourage the farmer and wood-lot owner to take the proper care of the hickory on his timber tract. In that way alone can the supply be maintained."

The foundation for the new \$50,000 factory to be erected at Fort Smith by the Southwestern Chair Company is completed and work will be pushed until the plant is ready for operation.

The Ozark Mining and Power Company has established a combination soft and hardwood mill on White river, at its confluence with Buffalo river.

The new mill at Junction is now in operation and machinery for the production of finished buggy and wagon material is being added.

H. C. Scholer of Peoria, Ill., has leased the Smith Brothers sawmill in Perry county and is operating it in cutting a supply of hardwood material for the vehicle factory of his firm at Peoria.

Suit has been filed by the St. Francis Lumber Board to recover \$135,000 from the R. E. Wilson Timber Company for timber alleged to have been cut from certain lands in Mississippi county, nearly all of which was hardwood. The board is represented by Senator Jeff Davis. Mr. Wilson will not fight the case, as he holds warranty deeds from other parties and will put the fight up to them.

The proprietors of the Agee Wagon Works, at Camden, have just expended \$10,000 in plant improvements. They now have a capacity of 5,000 vehicles yearly.

A large lumber plant belonging to R. E. L. Wilson at Amorel was completely destroyed by fire last week, the loss being \$20,000. The yard contained 15,000,000 feet of lumber, but most of this was saved. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

Indicating the rapid advance in the price of timberlands in the state, it is interesting to note that the sale of a 28,000 acre tract near Harrisburg was made recently at \$30 per acre, whereas five years ago a smaller tract adjoining the one just sold brought only one sixth as much per acre.

The J. G. Nivens Lumber Company has erected a hardwood sawmill in the vicinity of Wallaceburg to work up the timber supply in that section of the Little Missouri lowlands.

The new hub factory at Jonesboro began work last week. Twenty-five men are employed.

The Western Tie Company has established a grading yard at Cave City.

A shipment of fifteen cars of walnut was recently made from Imboden consigned to the Sincer Sewing Machine Company, at South Bend, Ind.

Work is progressing on the new hardwood plant to be erected at Dardanelle by the Dardanelle Hardwood Manufacturing Company. The plant is to cost \$25,000.

The hardwood mill at Lockesburg shipped its first carload of finished material last week.

A representative of the Studebaker Wagon Company has been purchasing considerable material for his company from the dealers at Perry, Aplin and other points in the Fourche River valley.

Nathan Patchen of the Fee-Creighton Lumber Company, at Newport, is spending his vacation with relatives in Lima, Ohio.

C. S. Jackson, manager of the Eldorado hardwood factory, was a visitor in the city the past

week. Mr. Jackson reports a fine business.

J. W. Black of Corning has secured a large tract of hickory timber at Blackwell and will place a mill there at once.

A party of officials of the Crossett Lumber Company spent Sunday here en route from Lansing, Mich., to their plant at Crossett, Ark. From here they proceeded to Crossett in their automobiles, which had been shipped to this point.

W. D. Massey of the Martin-Massey Lumber Company of Batesville is superintending the location of a new mill near Black Rock.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local demand for hardwoods is not brisk, but desultory trading is going on to a considerable extent. Poplar is in strongest demand, with oak a fair second. Northern hardwoods are only in moderate call. That there is a slight slackening in general demand is evident from the fact that a large number of salesmen from both the northern and southern country have been in the city during the last fortnight. There is nothing in the situation that would indicate that there will not be a good fall trade, but the buying season will be later than last year. Prices very generally are being well maintained.

Boston.

The market for hardwoods continues firm, with a demand of moderate proportions. Many of the large consumers appear to have fair-sized stocks and, with prices held on their present high level, are not anxious to anticipate their future wants to any extent. In a few instances buyers are ready to take on additional supplies if prices are right, as they believe it will be harder in a few weeks' time to get shipments through with any degree of promptness because of the threatened car shortage. Furniture manufacturers are busy. Interior house finishers are not as actively employed as usual at this season. This is due in part to the fact that building operations have been conducted on a much smaller scale. The export demand for hardwoods is not active.

Offerings of plain oak are large. One of the leading dealers states he has received letters within the past week in which over 5,000,000 feet of plain oak is offered him. One-inch stock is quoted at \$56 to \$58. With quartered oak the situation is entirely different. Offerings are limited and prices held decidedly firm. Some of the best stock is held by mills at prices that do not permit dealers to sell under \$85, although stock is offered here in some instances at \$83. The outside asking price is \$87. The call for whitewood is moderate. Present indications do not warrant any reduction in asking prices, and, in fact, some dealers state that they will have to mark values up rather than down. Ruling quotations for one-inch are \$59 to \$60, but sales have been made in a small way at \$61. The call for cypress is quiet. Advices from mill points do not show that manufacturers are willing to make concessions. Brown ash is very firm, with offerings limited. White ash is also firmly held, but the demand for the latter is moderate only. Chestnut holds firm. Black walnut is in fairly good demand, with prices well held. Mahogany is meeting with a fair request.

New York.

The hardwood market in this district continues firm, and in many sections, in certain lines of the manufacturing trade, there has been a marked increase in activity during the past fortnight. Yard dealers are making fair purchases for their fall and winter trade, but

the manufacturing trade is providing the largest volume of business. This is not to be wondered at when the fact is considered that the yards have been heavy buyers for a number of months, especially in the early summer, whereas the manufacturing trade has, as a general rule, been holding off in the matter of purchases in the hope that prices would ease off.

While prices have for the most part been firm throughout the summer, this increased activity in buying has stiffened the market considerably and sales of good manufactured hardwood lumber, in many instances, are bringing prices which are above the average for the past four or five months. Payments and collections are a trifle slow by reason of the heavy drain on financial centers for the movement of crops, but it is believed that such money conditions will speedily be relieved, and if business keeps up the volume it is now offering everyone will round out a good year.

Reports in the local wholesale market, as well as from returning buyers from mill points, indicate that supplies of good manufactured hardwoods in the better grades are by no means plentiful and in many instances small in comparison with the demand. Especially is this true in oak, poplar, ash and basswood, all of which are holding extremely firm in price, with only a fair offering available to supply the demand. Chestnut is fair. Maple and birch are holding their own nicely.

Philadelphia.

It is evident that the hardwood situation throughout the country is not as good as might be desired; the eastern sections, however, have experienced least decline in activity. Trading has kept up unusually well for the time of year and considerable improvement is noticeable during the last fortnight. Values have been below par, but with the advance of the fall season they show a slight tendency to become more steady. Reports from the mill districts show stocks in good hardwoods not over plentiful and from those sections obliged to rely upon only one railroad company complaints are already heard of car shortage.

Reports from the woodworking industries, taken as a whole, are satisfactory. Sash and door mills work on unimpairedly; box makers are consumers of such rejects and culls as can be obtained. Flooring makers have been busy and prosperous all summer. Veneer and cigar box concerns likewise have no complaint to make of summer trading.

Railroad ties are again selling rapidly, but are scarce and high. Trolley and electric car building goes on unabatedly. The building industry sustains its past record and though money is tight and there is very little inclination among money lenders to encourage speculative building, preparations are being made for extensive building work in the near future.

The hardwood values at this period seem to be fairly steady. Ash and poplar hold good

position. White oak is firm, especially that for exporting. Red oak is a little off. Chestnut, basswood, birch, maple and in fact all the hardwoods are steady.

Baltimore.

While the leading hardwoods have steadily held their own in the market here, prices being firm and the demand of generous proportions, a feeling of uncertainty had taken possession of the trade. During the past two weeks a distinctly better tone has manifested itself and dealers are now disposed to take the view that business will continue good. Here and there a decided increase in activity is reported. One local firm makes the statement that its sales this month are larger than those for some time past, and stocks in general are being moved more promptly. There had been considerable complaint by manufacturers along the line of the Norfolk & Western road about a shortage of cars. This has evidently been remedied, at least some of the firms most seriously affected say that during the past week or ten days they have been getting all the cars they need. As a disposition to buy also prevails the accumulations at mills are being, in a measure, reduced. An improvement is likewise noted in financial conditions, the banks lending more freely and the monetary stringency being less in evidence. All the mills are being operated whenever it is possible, and the inquiry is quite active, though the offerings are more liberal than was the case some months ago. The common grades of oak seem to be more plentiful than is compatible with firmness in prices, while high quality lumber finds ready takers and commands attractive figures. Heavy shipments abroad have made the foreign market rather quiet, and there is as yet no particular snap in the inquiry from that region. Ash and other woods are meeting with a good demand in this section and the stocks do not exceed moderate proportions, while the European buyers evince a disposition to hold back in the expectation that the quotations may drop.

Pittsburg.

Spurts in demand for several lines of hardwood lumber are being commented upon quite generally in Pittsburg. Within the past few days both railroad and traction ties have been in much better call. Maple and beech flooring are more active, showing that builders are at last getting to the point where they can do the yard men some good. Locust posts are wanted badly, and better prices are being paid than for some time. There is a general demand for white oak timbers that is hard to satisfy. Lath men are reporting much better business. For the minor hardwoods, hickory, ash, elm and walnut the inquiry has greatly increased since the first of the month and calls from manufacturers throughout the middle west indicate that they will need large additions to their present contracts before Jan. 1.

The price situation is, on the whole, more favorable. Firm demand in many lines is keeping quotations right up to list. Some cutting is in practice among the smaller concerns, especially where lots are broken or where a threatened car shortage is making it hard work to get lumber started from the mills. The most conspicuous example of a weakness in local prices is in chestnut, which is not gaining strength any, according to general reports. Sound wormy keeps in fair demand, but the poorer grades are offered at considerable concessions.

The worst complaint from the wholesalers is the difficulty of getting cash for their lumber. Collections for two months past have been slow, and the fact that the banks have practically refused to discount ordinary paper has made it necessary to put much more money into the wholesale business. Local firms are also making heavy expenditures in the way of new timber tracts, new plants and machinery and are preparing to make a very large winter's cut of hardwood in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and states farther south.

Buffalo.

In the general lumber trade the movement is rather light, though most hardwoods are doing well. Consumers do not buy any more than they need and are eager for shipment as soon as they give their orders. Oak is plenty, but is selling readily. Chestnut and ash are going fast and are in better supply than they were. They do not promise to return to full assortments again. There is no increase in the supply of poplar and the price is very high. Elm and basswood are selling moderately, the supply is not large and jobbers find it hard to buy so that they can make a fair profit.

There is the usual looking toward southern pine and Pacific coast lumber for filling in the gaps caused by the scarcity of many hardwoods and the high price of white pine.

Bay City and Saginaw.

The market is improving according to operators. It was the conviction of lumbermen during the summer dulness that the letting up would be only temporary, and that this view was correct is already being demonstrated. Despite the high rate of wages paid for woods work and the cost of supplies, so far as ascertained the loggers and mill firms are calculating upon putting in the usual stocks this fall and winter. The active demand last winter for all kinds of hardwood lumber and the fact that large quantities of stock had been contracted for from the mills for future delivery has placed the market in good condition, as so much of this season's cut was sold last winter and taken out of the market that there hasn't been the accumulation of stock that would otherwise have resulted. Prices are well maintained. The limited quantities of ash, oak and basswood in stock have made a strong market for those commodities. Dealers are expecting a fair winter's business and their expectations appear to be justified by indications. Yard dealers as well as manufacturers are in good spirits and all are confident. In a word there isn't a streak of weakness anywhere in the business.

Indianapolis.

Hardwood lumber dealers are particularly optimistic, and prospects seem to be bright for a heavy fall and early winter business. All of the local concerns are well stocked and lumber seems to be arriving as needed. There has been a slight increase in the demand during the last two weeks and the market is more promising than it has been for several weeks.

The car shortage which was predicted last month by railroad officials has not arrived, nor does it seem imminent for some time. The recent shippers' law compelling railroads to fill orders for cars in the order received is having a tendency to give lumbermen a better opportunity to ship their stock.

Prices remain practically the same as they have been since June, when there was a slight advance.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The lumber business in this section is gradually recovering from a period of dulness and prices are slowly recovering. Demand for certain stocks which relaxed some weeks ago is stiffening and it is the unanimous opinion in the best informed hardwood circles that the prospects for fall and winter business are now much brighter than they were a few weeks ago.

A better call for oak is noted, while poplar is more than holding its own, as it has done even through the dull season. The demand for chestnut, especially thick stock, is better.

Local exporters report an appreciable improvement in the foreign markets. "The outlook is much brighter for exporters," said H. M. Hoskins of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company to the *Hardwood Record* correspondent. This is the unanimous sentiment of all of those engaged in that business.

Cincinnati.

No material changes have been noted in the local hardwood situation during the last fortnight, with the exception that poplar and quartered oak have shown a little added strength. The Indian summer, which has set in here, has lent some strength to the purchase of these two items of wood. The others have been in fair request and, considering the fact that the fall trade has not set in, they are doing well. A big boom is looked for in all grades of hardwoods within the next two weeks, as dealers are anticipating the start of the fall trade, which, according to large dealers, will be good, providing there is a change in the money situation. The scarcity of money has figured materially in the demand. The retail dealers have come into the market and are buying, but on a small scale. Their contemplated depreciation in the prices of hardwoods was not forthcoming and now they are forced to pay the standard prices. White oak has not been doing any better, but mahogany, cypress, hickory and walnut have kept on a par with the pace set some weeks ago.

St. Louis.

While the fall season has been remarkably slow in advancing in this market, orders are coming in a little more freely, with every indication that they will be exceedingly brisk within a few days. The crop situation seems to be satisfactory, and it will have its effect upon the lumber business in the near future. There is no cutting of prices, on the contrary, certain items have advanced considerably. A week or ten days should see things booming. However, the car shortage is going to be a serious drawback, as from many mill points come the report of delayed shipping and consequent curtailment of operations.

Nashville.

The past week was a good one with the lumbermen. Not much business was transacted during Friday and Saturday, however, as practically all the little lumber world went over to Memphis, where the Nashville team was defeated and Memphis helped clinch her claim on the "hardwood championship of the South." Dry stocks are still low in poplar, ash and chestnut, in spite of liberal receipts from the country mills. Oak is plentiful, however. Little change is noted in prices. The principal thing that is worrying the local dealers just now is the prospect of a considerable car shortage. The outlook for business is bright, however. Little change in prices is anticipated.

Memphis.

There is some improvement in the demand for hardwood lumber and the market is gradually working into more satisfactory shape. There is a decided increase in the number of inquiries and this is accepted by the trade as an augury of excellent business within a short time. This prevailing optimism regarding the outlook is largely responsible for the manner in which prices are maintained. Moreover, there is only a moderate stock of dry lumber on hand and it would be difficult for consumers to secure large quantities for immediate shipment. There is a great deal of lumber on sticks as a result of the excellent weather which has prevailed for the past few months, but there will probably be no surplus. Furthermore, the time is approaching for bad weather and curtailed production and it is felt that there will be an outlet for all the hardwood lumber available during the fall and winter. The export trade is very slow and most of the exporters here express the view that this condition will probably continue for a while. But even exporters are not discouraged over the outlook, believing that in due course of time there will be a resumption of active buying on the part of the foreign trade.

The relative position of the various items here has shown little change. The demand for

quarter sawn oak is good in all grades and there is comparatively little of either red or white for sale. Plain oak is rather slow in the lower grades, but there is no indication that either manufacturers or wholesalers are pressing this for sale. Red gum in the higher grades is being shaded to some extent and this is also true of certain kinds of cottonwood. Narrow widths of the latter are in rather poor request and holders are making some concessions thereon. Wide firsts and seconds as well as box boards are in very good demand and are well maintained as to price. Cottonwood in the lower grades is in excellent demand and values are close to the highest of the season. There is very little of this low grade lumber for sale, while box manufacturers are consuming enormous quantities. Most of these produce a portion of their own wants, but the majority of them are in the market for what is available. Low grade gum is not quite so active as a short time ago and prices are a bit lower. However, the market has held up well in view of the increased amount of low grade lumber manufactured during the past few months. Cypress shows some improvement and the demand for poplar is quite up to the average for this time of the year. Offerings of both cypress and poplar are limited.

Charlotte, N. C.

There has been no appreciable change in the local hardwood market during the past few weeks. Good prices have prevailed throughout the summer, and even fancy prices have been demanded for certain grades of hardwood. Local manufacturers have had plenty to do and have received good prices for all their manufactured products. There has been no notion in Charlotte of closing down the plants.

Minneapolis.

There is unusual quiet in the market for this season of year, but it is not causing dealers any uneasiness. They know that the principal

consumers are all using hardwood stocks in good quantities but, having some still on hand, have postponed buying with the idea that prices may get a little easier. As northern stocks with the exception of birch and maple are well sold, prices are holding up well. No weakness is developing in southern hardwoods, which are now cut off to a large extent by car shortage. Birch is holding up well and the lower grades are moving rapidly. The prices which have been maintained on birch right along are not cut, and in time the uppers will undoubtedly be moved on the same basis. Basswood in the upper grades, especially long boards, is a trifle week, but the lower grade stock is scarce and stiffer than ever. Nearly everything is in strong hands and there is very little prospect of unloading sales to raise funds. Northern oak and rock elm are taken whenever offered, and the market for southern stock is expanding. Oak for timbers and switch ties is being ordered extensively from the South.

Country trade is quiet, as the yards have not begun ordering for fall trade even in pine. The furniture business is good and the numerous plants making cheap furniture in the Twin Cities have been active buyers of late. They report a good many orders for their product in sight. Sash and door factories still have all they want to do, and building activity continues at a rate which promises a good local demand for some time.

Toledo.

Hardwood conditions here are improving slightly. There has been considerable activity in some lines, and the demand has been fairly strong in nearly every direction. The largest cargo of oak which this port has known for many years cleared a few days ago for Kingston, Ont., where it will be reloaded and shipped to London, England. The cargo consisted of 50,000 cubic feet and was valued at \$20,000. Local demand for oak has also been good, with only a limited supply on hand. While the price has not advanced, it is very firm.

Chestnut is a scarce article on this market at the present time, and prices are quoted correspondingly high. Sound wormy grades are priced at about \$24, nearly \$5 higher than at this time last year. The call from furniture factories and other manufacturing institutions has been very strong for all kinds of chestnut. A car shortage in the sections where most of the supply is to be had for this market is adding to the scarcity.

Ash is also difficult to secure and prices are up. One wholesale firm having an order for two-inch strips found it impossible to fill the order after several days of fruitless search. Poplar also seems to be almost among the impossibilities here at this time. Little poplar is to be had outside of the West Virginia fields, and while the supply there seems to be fairly liberal it is impossible to secure any cars for service. Orders for poplar which were placed about the middle of July have been waiting ever since for cars and are seemingly no nearer to shipment than they were when the order was placed.

Other hardwoods are in about the same condition that they have been for some time. The manufacturers are running exceptionally strong and are in a sense making up for the shortage in demand from other sources. Prices, supplies and demand seem to be otherwise unchanged.

Little Rock.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the state was the movement of lumber heavier than it is at present, and the traffic is increasing, despite a somewhat easy market on some products. It is evident that the mills are endeavoring to dispose of stocks before the transportation situation becomes more complicated, as will certainly result when the crop movement begins, especially the movement of cotton. The lumber concerns are becoming much disturbed over the situation and are rushing their material on the market. A

traffic official recently observed that the export of lumber from Arkansas this year is many times greater than last year. Indeed the only limit set this season upon the output of the mills and hardwood factories of the state is the ability of the railroads to handle it. A carload of building material ordered from this city for Des Arc, a small point not over seventy-five miles east of here, was shipped two months ago, but the consignee has never been able to locate it. When to this congested condition is added the movement of the 10,000,000 or more bales of cotton and the increased fuel and grain movement of the fall the outlook becomes anything but bright.

London.

There have been still greater arrivals of lumber at this port during the past few weeks, and as most of the buyers are away making holiday, very little has been sold. Whether this glut has been caused by financial conditions in the States or by stocks having been shipped so as to maintain the market prices, it is difficult for us here to determine; but the fact remains that this market is flooded with lumber, especially cheap plain oak; buyers have taken their fill, and as stocks move into consumption very slowly at this time of the year, most of the arrivals are being stored in the docks. There is little doing in prime oak, and only a fair call for 3 and 4 inch planks. The demand for quartered oak boards is slightly better. There is still a good market here for prime grade of dressed whitewood boards, which are realizing full prices. Thick planks are inquired for, but the stock is very low. In the lower grades the supply is quite equal to the demand. New Zealand white pine is finding favor among users who have been working American whitewood, and in the thicker stocks can be put on the market to compete with same. It is expected that boards—on which there is some export tax which will shortly be removed—will soon arrive here dressed so as to take the place, as far as possible, of poplar. For black walnut there is a much better demand at present, and it is to be hoped that the public has again taken a fancy to this high-class wood. The demand is mostly for good medium boards and planks. The market is well supplied with satin walnut, medium grades only being asked for.

Ash and hickory logs are in good supply, with no demand for planks and boards.

Liverpool.

The trade of the country northwest of Liverpool, so far as timber is concerned, is anything but good. "Very quiet" is the reply one receives from nine out of every ten asked as to how they find trade. The only items that one receives any inquiries about are hickory logs and mahogany, which are really the only two items being sold to any extent. Poplar is still very firm, but we do not hear of any large quantity being sold. Consumers can not afford to pay the exorbitant prices now being asked by shippers. Substitutes are everywhere being searched for, and such lumber as bay, cottonwood and satin walnut are being asked for for this purpose. We feel confident that it is the lack of supply rather than increase of demand which has sent poplar to its present level. We heard of good prices ruling for a parcel of first growth ash logs which arrived on consignment at this port, and we have no doubt large-sized wood is badly wanted. Shippers should not ship any second growth ash logs, as this has been rather overdone and lower values are ruling. We hear that one of the largest shippers of this wood has been unable to obtain an offer for his next year's shipment within 2 per cent of his last year's contract. We look for still higher values for mahogany, which is very firm.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

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We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



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Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.

No display except the headings can be admitted.

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Wanted. Competent man to represent us in the South as buyer and inspector of hardwood lumber. Territory—Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi. Address "BOX 15," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

COMPETENT HARDWOOD INSPECTOR

Wanted. Experienced in handling oak, ash, chestnut, poplar, hemlock and white pine by a North Carolina manufacturer. Want a hustler, capable of handling men and who is ambitious to go higher up. Address "D. V.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

OPERATORS WANTED.

Practical hardwood mill operators. An Ohio river double band mill. Easy terms. Contract to saw our logs.

THE GENERAL LUMBER CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

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Experienced hardwood traveling salesman for an established southern house. Must be first-class in every respect. Address quick "L. 1077," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—FOREMAN.

For hardwood flooring plant. Must be experienced. Good salary to right man. References required. Address "BOX 88," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Position with large concern as buyer or salesman. Competent to take entire charge of office. At present manager for one of the largest concerns in the country. Thoroughly acquainted with the entire eastern territory. Address "F. 6," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

A firm with offices in Philadelphia, capable of furnishing the highest testimonials as to ability and standing, is desirous of representing a first class concern. Address "HARDWOOD," 341 Philadelphia Bourse.

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Wanted Clear quarter sawed white oak. 1"x1", 2", 3" and 4"x16" and 20". 1 1/4"x4" and up x 16" and 20". 1 1/2"x4" and up x 16" and 20". GRAND LEDGE CHAIR CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

WANTED.

4/4" and 6/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut, Louisville delivery.

4/4" Log Run Buckeye, mill culls out, Allegheny delivery.

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Wanted. Good tough wood. 1"x1"—48", straight grain from end to end and free from all defects.

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For immediate shipment.

200 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 common poplar.
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Hardwood Department,
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2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.
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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
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Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.
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FOR INFORMATION

Regarding unusual bargain in Georgia Hardwoods for operation or speculation, 75,000,000 feet, board measure, of Oak and Gum, suitable for Sawmill or Slack Cooperage Plant, address "KF," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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2,000 acres of fine hardwood timber for sale in Kentucky. Located near Jackson. Write for particulars.
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Hardwood timber near Foreman, Ark.; Red and Burr Oak, Scaley Bark Hickory, Sweet Gum, Black Locust, Ash, Gum predominating. Address. A. W. CLEM, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE.

250 M ft. Yellow Cypress, shop and better.
100 M ft. 2" Pecky Cypress, wide stock.
100 M ft. 1" Cottonwood, log run.
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At Mound City, Ill.
Address THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO.,
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2 carloads clear Gum Table Legs, 2x2—32".
1 car Bedslats, 1x3x54", rough.
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POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT AND YELLOW PINE.

Will contract to cut Yellow Pine Timbers 10 to 24 feet.

D. B. MURPHY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
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OAK FOR SALE.

4" Red and White Oak.
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150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Poplar.
135,000 ft. 4/4 1sts and 2ds Com. White Oak.
Oak Timbers and Dimension our specialty.
Timber surfacer in connection.
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1 car oak sawed felloes, 3".
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1 car oak sawed felloes, 2" standard.
Address
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For delivery from November 1 to March 1.
2 cars 1 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
2 cars 2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
4 cars 2 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
14 cars 3" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple.
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Stock cut from exceptionally fine timber, at least 50% 14 and 16 feet lengths. Address "BOX 59," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SPECIAL.

13/16x2" face Clear Plain
CENTURY OAK FLOORING,
Either Red or White.

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SOUND WORMY CHESTNUT.

500,000 feet 4/4.
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Well manufactured, dry, ready to ship.

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We sell new and relaying steel rails and have almost all sections in stock for immediate shipment. We also buy all sections of relayers and all grades of scrap, including old logging equipment. Your correspondence solicited.

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I am in the market for timber lands, hardwoods or longleaf pine, from owners only. No brokers. O. B. LAW, 85 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Wanted to take contract to log 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of hardwood a year for three or four years; also to grade and build railroad extension as required.

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Must be good.
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C. P. Caughey Lumber Co.	93
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.	2
Chicago Car Lumber Company	96
Chivvis, W. R.	11
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.	100
Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.	97
Co-Op. Mill & Lumber Company	97
Courtney, D. G.	9
Crane, C., & Co.	100
Crescent Lumber Company	90
Crosby & Beckley Company The	96
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Darling, Chas., & Co.	97
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D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company	102
Dixon & Dewey	7
Duhlmeier Bros.	101
Elias, G., & Bro.	103
Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co.	97
Evans & Retting Lumber Company	99
Fall, E. H.	6
Farber, G. A.	4
Farrin-Korn Lumber Company	101
Freiberg Lumber Company, The	101
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James & Abbot Company	7
Jenks, Robert H., Lumber Co.	90
Jones, G. W., Lumber Company	2
Jones Hardwood Company	7
Kand, P. Lumber Co.	100
Kentucky Lumber Company	101
Keyes-Fannin Lumber Co.	12
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Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company	97
Litchfield, William E.	7
Lombard, E. B.	97
Long-Knight Lumber Company	102
Love, Boyd & Co.	4
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.	100
Martin-Barriss Company	90
Massengale Lumber Company	11
Matthews, E. D. Lumber Co.	102

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Smith, R. M., & Co.	103
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Cheat River Lumber Company	92
Courtney, D. G.	9
Crane, C., & Co.	100
Cude, W. J., Land & Lumber Co.	1
Davidson-Benedict Company	93
Dawkins, W. H., Lumber Company	99
Haas, Albert, Lumber Company	96
Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.	75
Hayward, M. A.	97
Hooton, R. A., Lumber Company	101
Keyes-Fannin Lumber Company	12
Massengale Lumber Company	11
Perry, W. H., Lumber Co.	100
Ritter, W. M., Lumber Company	5
Smith, R. M., & Co.	10
Stewart-Roy Lumber Company	100
Swann-Day Lumber Company	9
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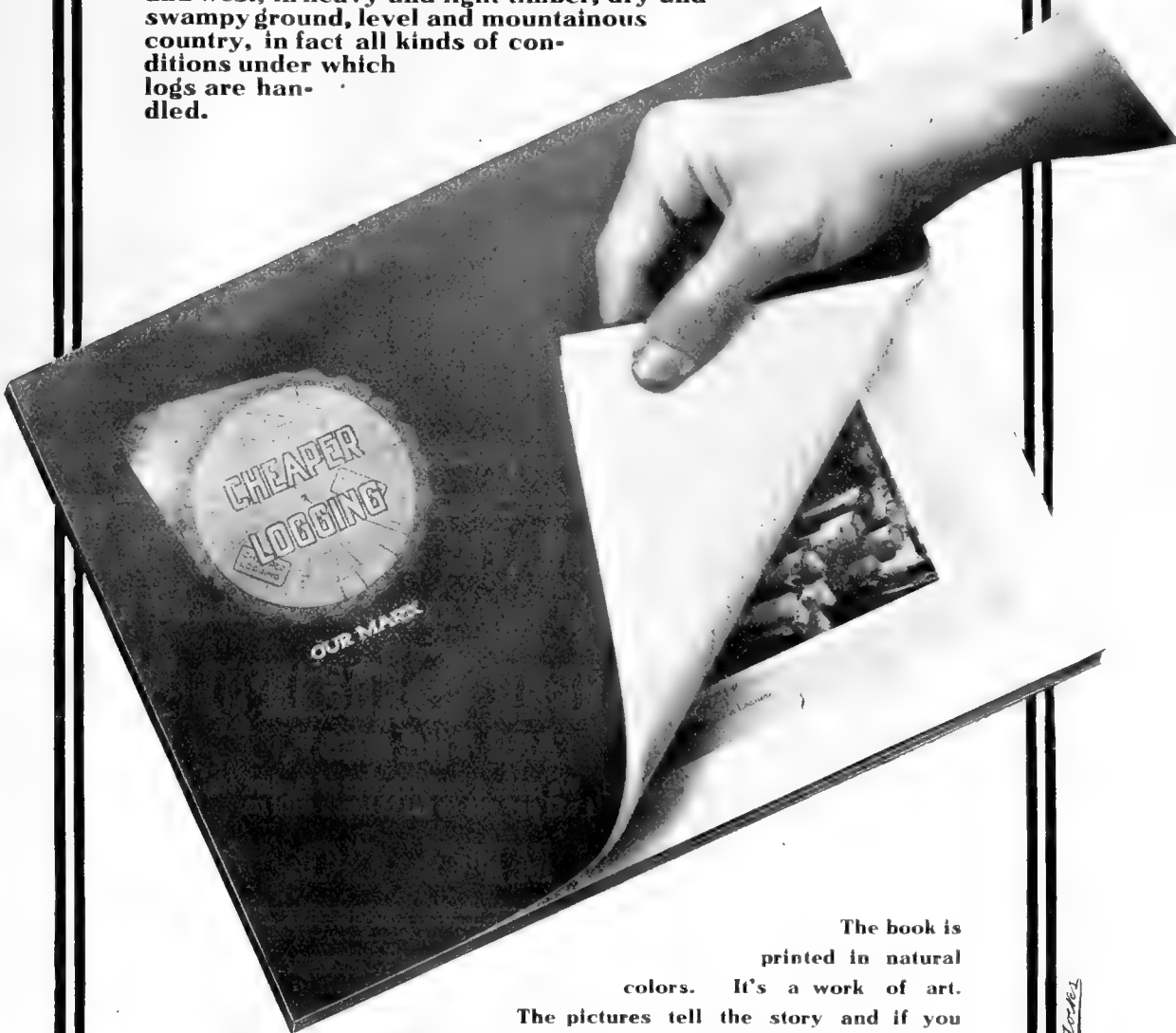
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- Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

It's ready for you---we mean our new catalogue on steam logging machinery on which we've been at work over a year.

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It shows scores of operations in the north, south, east and west, in heavy and light timber, dry and swampy ground, level and mountainous country, in fact all kinds of conditions under which logs are handled.

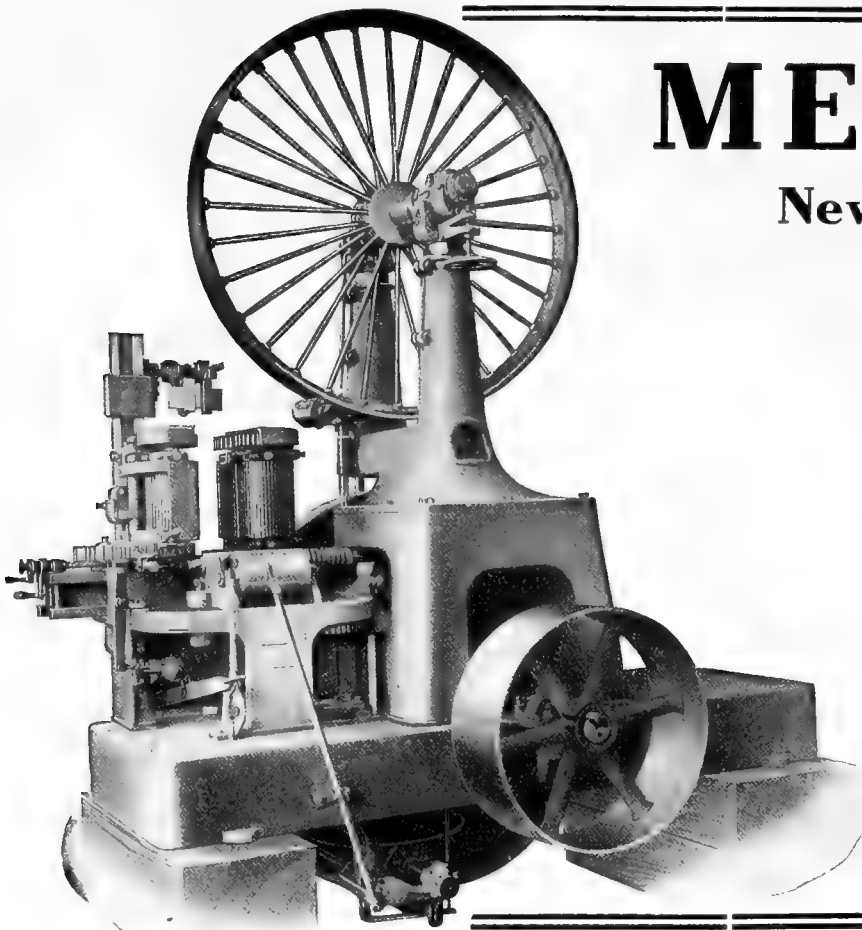


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printed in natural
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The pictures tell the story and if you
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CLYDE IRON WORKS, - - DULUTH, MINN.

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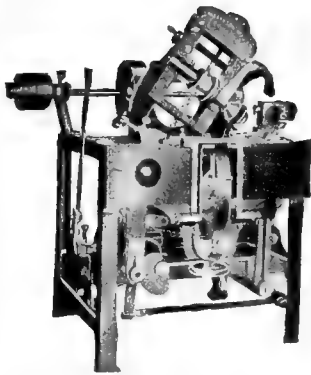
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Built in two sizes with eight different arrangements of feed works. Adapted to all requirements in modern hardwood saw mills and unexcelled for accuracy, efficiency, capacity, durability and convenience.

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& COMPANY**

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IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

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Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws. It will pay you to get in touch with us.

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LIDGERWOOD MACHINES

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS
SNAKERS
YARDERS

LOADERS
PULL BOATS
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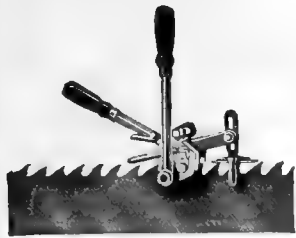
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty St., New York.

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La.



Hanchett's Saw Swages



Band Saw Swage

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

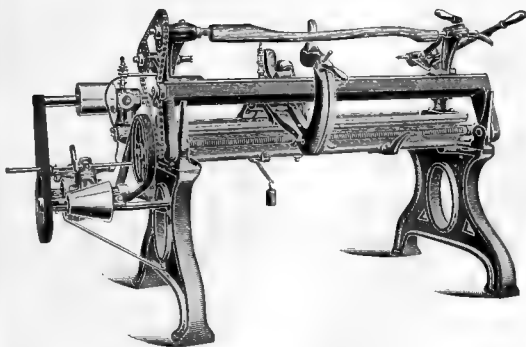
Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachment



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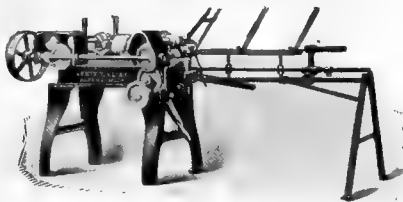
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We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and variety Work, Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc.

Complete Catalogue and Price List Free.

The Ober Manufacturing Co.

28 BELL STREET, CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO, U. S. A.



Kline's Automatic Broom Handle Lathe

More and better handles per day and less waste, is what pays dividends.

MANUFACTURED BY

Lewis T. Kline

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We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade Circular Saws

Shingle Saws
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Trimmer Saws
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Also Dealers in Saw Swages and General Saw Mill Supplies

Write for our new Catalog and Discounts

Special attention given to Saw Repairing

Michigan Saw Co. 101 to 109 Germania Avenue Saginaw, Mich.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

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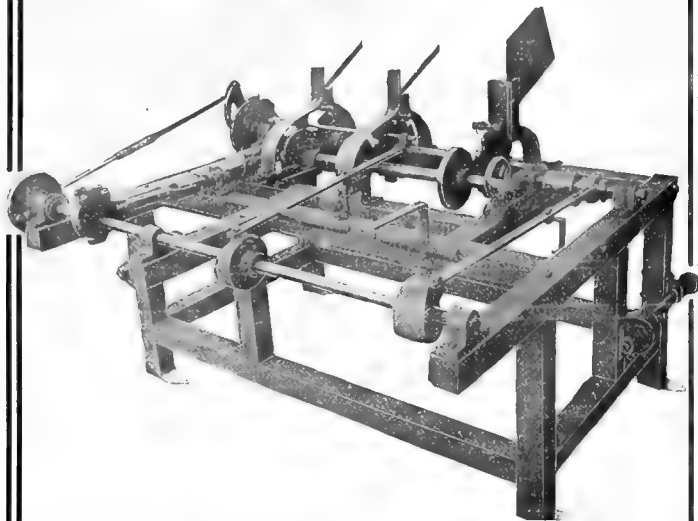
20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

Broom Handle

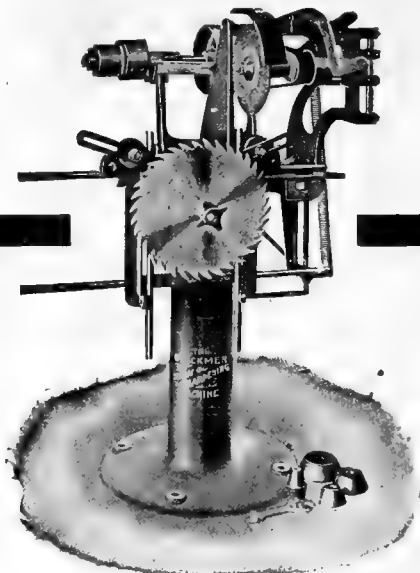
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It rounds end of handle and bores small hole in other end automatically at same time. Capacity, 45,000 handles in ten hours. All the operator has to do is to keep the handles fed to the machine. Used by the largest producers. Write for details and price.

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Makers of Handle Makers Tools. CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



THE BEST MACHINE IN THE BUSINESS

"Blackmer Improved No. 2"

Saw Sharpening Machines

We make numerous other types

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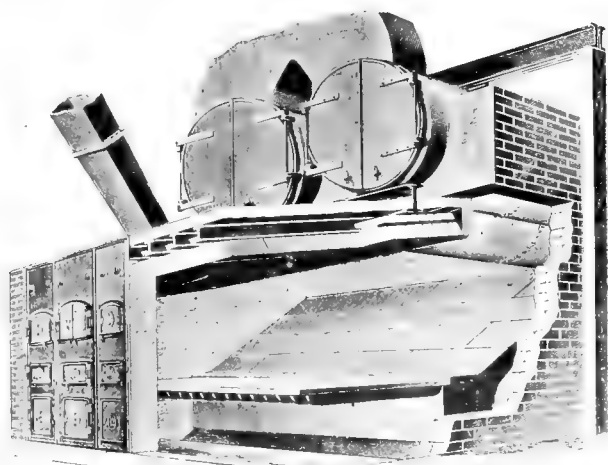
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Flat Top
Dutch

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For Saw
and Plan-
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NO ARCH WORK TO FALL IN

Burns Sawdust, Shavings and Mill Refuse. Lasts for years without repairs. Top cannot fall in. Increased efficiency of your boilers 10 to 30 per cent. No equal as steam makers. Your own mechanic can erect it.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

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LET US KILN DRY YOUR LUMBER

Consign your carload lots direct to us.

Switch tracks to our new modern dry kiln make it most convenient to Chicago and vicinity.

No charge for unloading and reloading.

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Quantities less than carload lots receive just as careful attention.

All consignments will be returned to you promptly as soon as seasoned.

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COMPANY**

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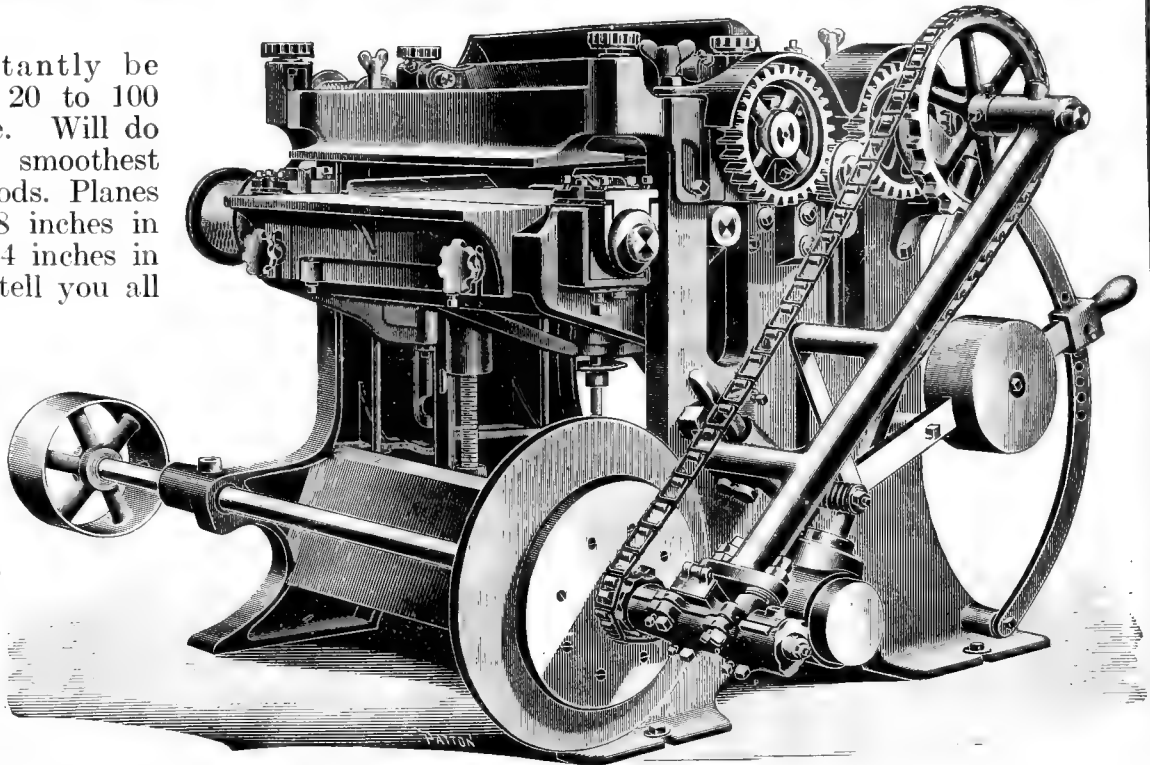
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Holmes No.46 Variable Feed Planer

Feed can instantly be changed from 20 to 100 feet per minute. Will do the finest and smoothest work on hardwoods. Planes from 1-16 to 8 inches in thickness and 24 inches in width. Let us tell you all about it.

**E. & B.
Holmes
Machinery
Company**

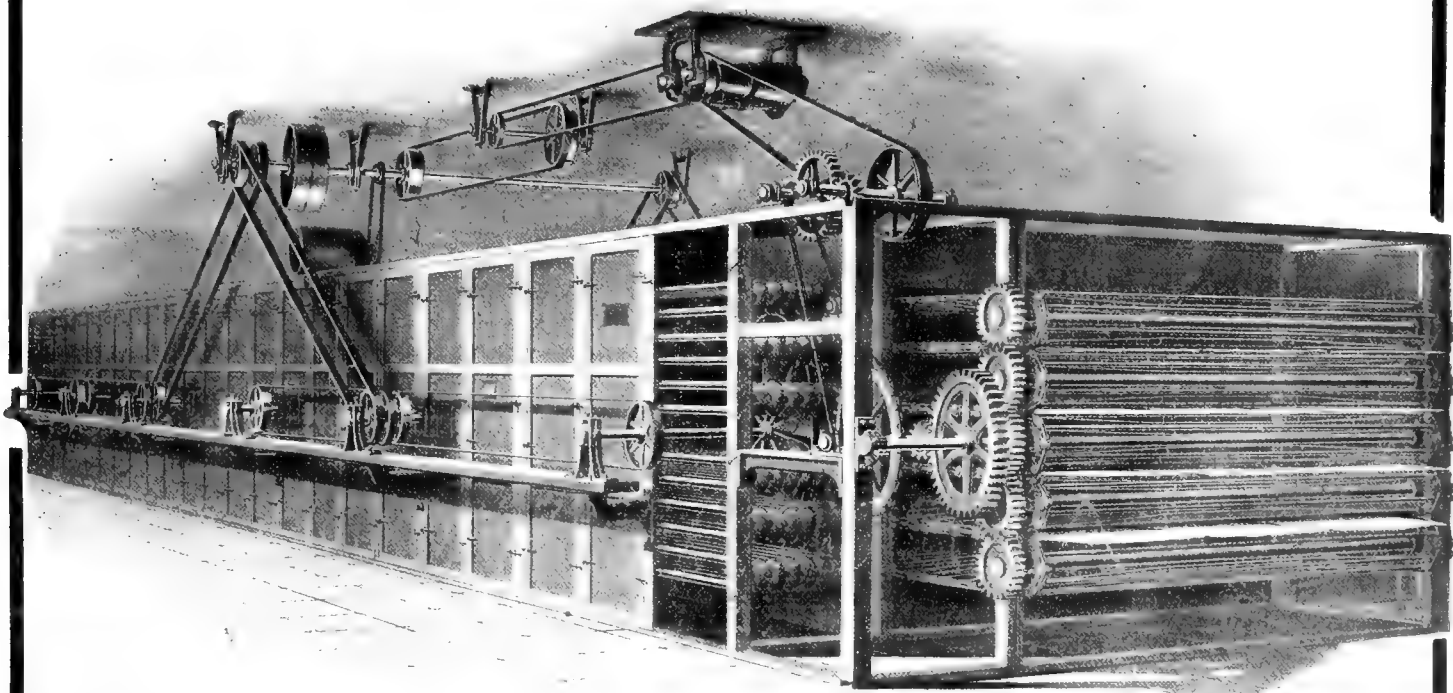
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Phenomenal Success
Send for New Catalogue

NEW VENEER DRYER

"Proctor System"
Automatic Girt Conveyor Type



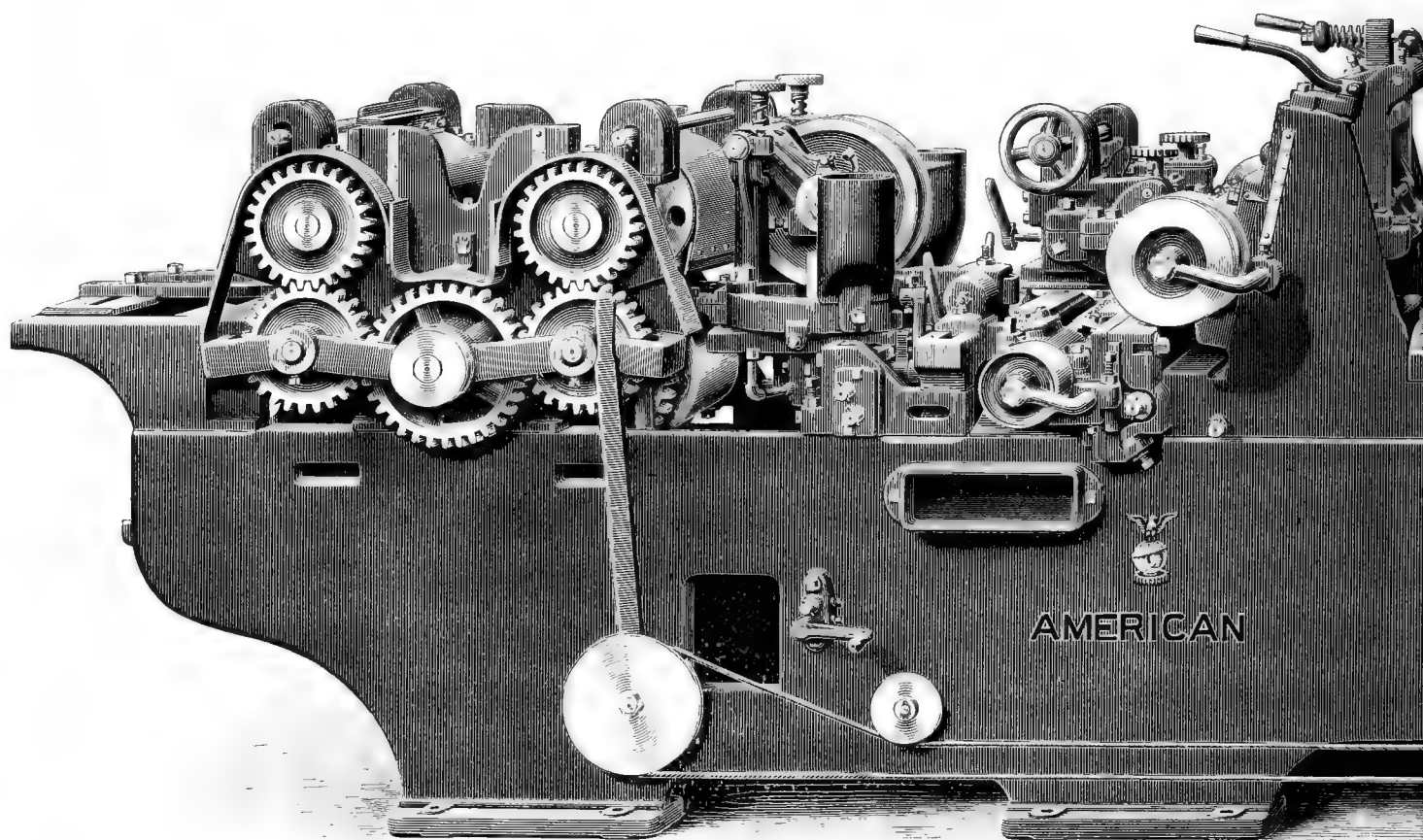
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No Aprons to Adjust.
Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
Fortieth inch handled better than Apron Dryer

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Hancock and Somerset Sts. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

American No. 129 Hoyt Ha

We were the first to recognize that kiln-dried maple required an entirely different machine than the standard type of floorers. From time to time we have added valuable improvements, keeping it always in the lead.

**There is no better
and none to
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BUILT IN THREE SIZES, WORKING 9 INCHES, 1



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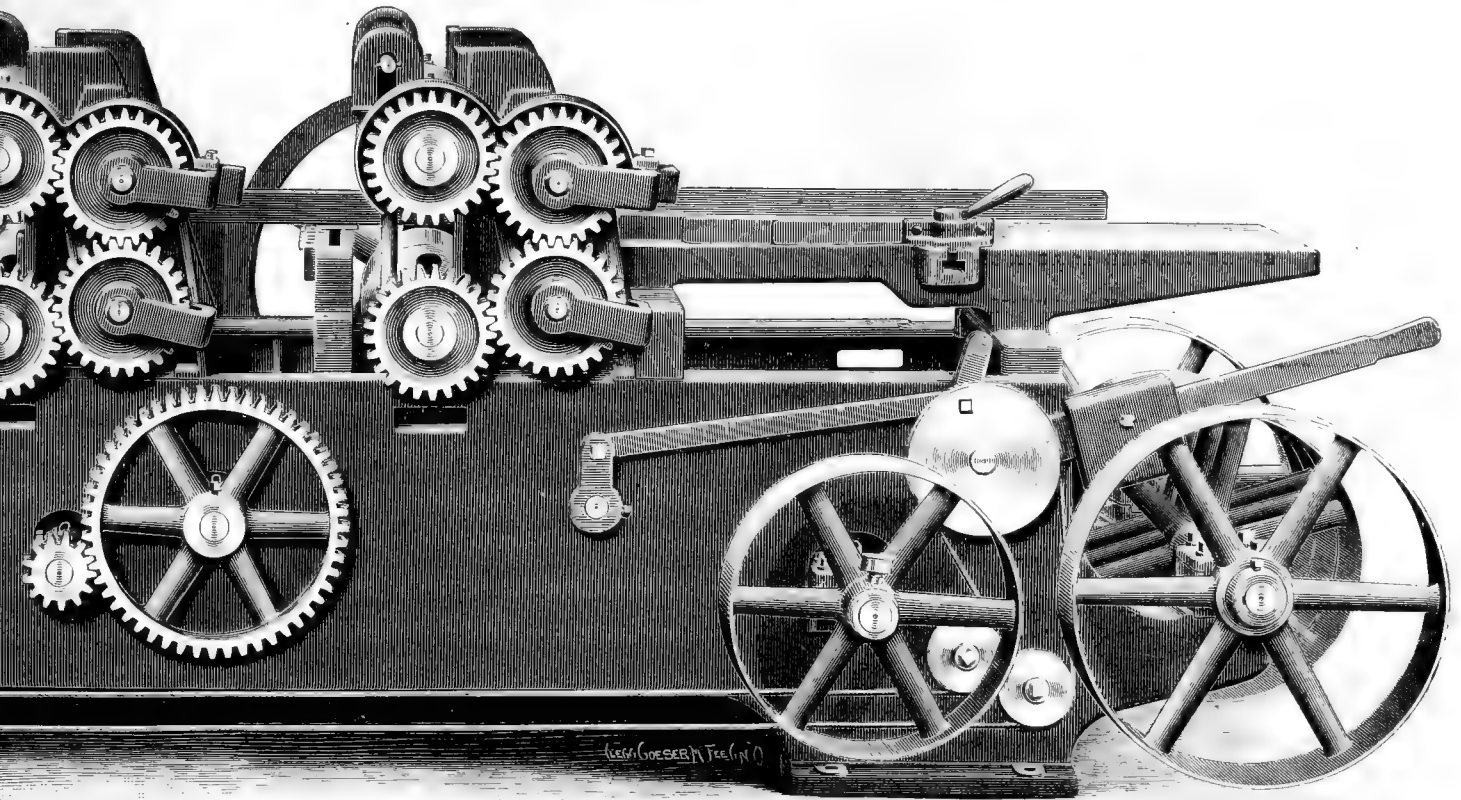
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Wood Planers and Matchers

**build machine
has all its
ages**

In the Hardwood Field we have always led, others followed. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." You want the best. It is therefore a Hoyt. Don't take our word for it. Investigate. Ask for a list of users.



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CHESTER, NEW YORK

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"SKIDDING AND LOADING."

Russel Skidding and Loading
Machinery

INSURES

A Regular Supply of Logs
Reduced Cost of Handling

They are operating successfully in Hardwood
Timber both north and south.

We build Standard Equipment. We also
regularly build Special Machinery to best
meet special conditions.

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Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

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The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada.

Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town

Name of concern

Name of buyer

Line manufactured

Kinds, grades and thicknesses of Lumber

Kinds and sizes of dimension stocks

Kinds and thicknesses of veneers

Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber **not** used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete roster of the hardwood requirements of all users, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber.

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Before You Were Born

and have been making
nothing else
since

Just Fine Saws

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have learned our lesson and know
just what YOU—yes,
YOU—want.

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SILVER-STEEL

SAWS

CIRCULARS,
BANDS,
CROSS-CUTS.

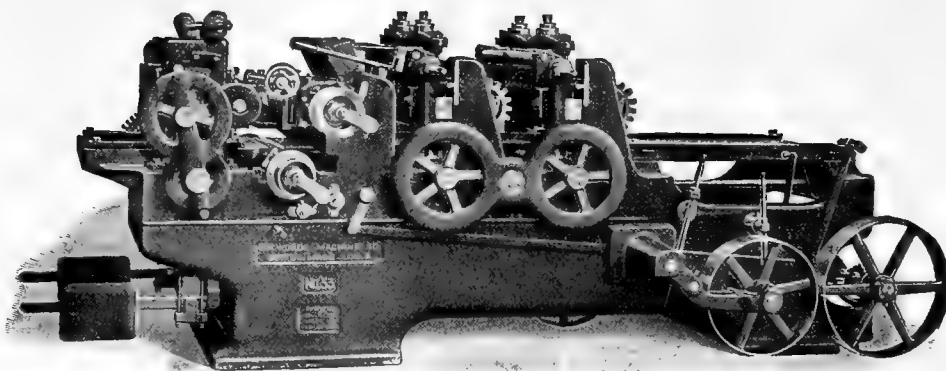
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A machine of large capacity, especially suited to dressing boards in quantity. Equipped with broken rolls or our patent sectional rolls for feeding a number of pieces of varying thickness simultaneously. Relative positions of heads insures best planing. Patent adjustable wedge platen means a saving in stock. The belt release saves time and belts. Usual gear train eliminated.

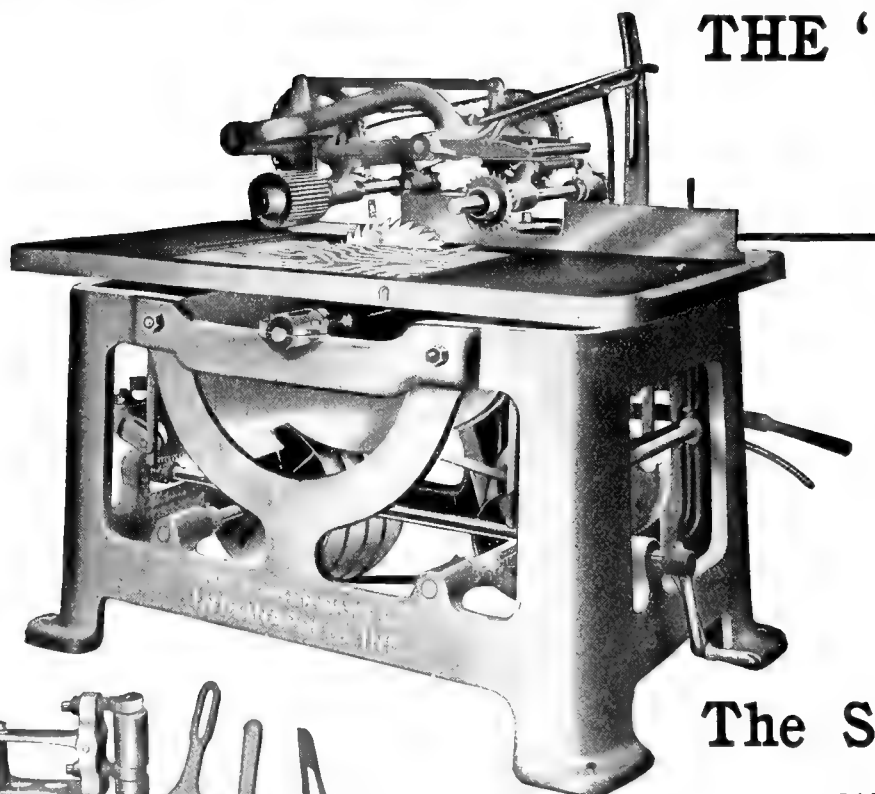
A cordial invitation is extended to visit our exhibit at JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, Norfolk, Va., Machinery Building, Section 15.

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

CHICAGO

Specialists in
PLANERS and MOULDERS

SEATTLE



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

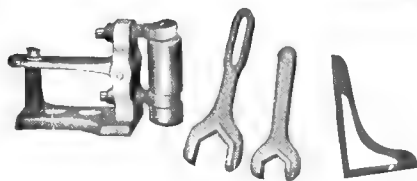
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



WICKES BROTHERS

Saginaw, Mich.

Designers and Builders
of the**Wickes
Vertical Water Tube
Safety Steam
Boiler**

IT SHOWS

Lowest Cost to Produce
Dry Steam.Lowest Cost to Clean
Perfectly.

Lowest Cost to Maintain.

Also manufacturers of

**High Pressure Tubular Boilers, Feed Water
Heaters, Water Filters**

CATALOGUES FREE

WICKES BROTHERS

Saginaw, Mich.

Sales Offices:

New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Detroit
Boston	New Orleans	Birmingham	San Francisco	

**A CONSERVATIVE
INVESTMENT****Yielding 1200% per year, indefinitely**

According to the testimony of users, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate saves or earns its own cost every thirty days, which means a profit of 100% per month, or 1200% per year.

Your profits depend on your output, your output on your machinery, your machinery on your engine, your engine on your boilers and your boilers on the fire on your grate.

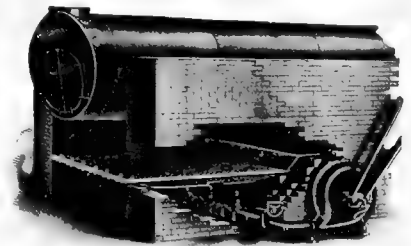
Governments all over the world use forced draft on their war vessels; and all workers in iron use a blast to melt the metal.

In like manner progressive saw mill operators everywhere use the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate to force their fires and crowd their boilers. It enables them to burn wet or green sawdust or slabs, and to make from 25 to 50% more steam than with an ordinary grate.

The next time you are near a blacksmith shop, step in and note how wonderfully the blast that issues from the tuyere quickens combustion. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is the same thing exactly multiplied a hundred fold.

Such is our unbounded confidence in the great—a faith based on sixteen years of practical experience—that we will ship you an outfit on thirty day's trial, you to test the apparatus in any manner you may see fit, and if for any reason you conclude you do not care to keep it, we will pay the freight both ways.

Does this not look as though we were acting in good faith?

**The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.****GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN**

The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

**READ
THIS LETTER**

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen: It is now two months since we remodeled our kilns and added your patent process, and we want to say to you that we are glad we made the change. We can now dry our lumber in about half the time it formerly took, and the saving in time is but a small part of the advantage, as the lumber dried under the new process comes out in much finer condition. It is entirely freed of all sap and none of it is warped or checked.

We can cheerfully recommend your system to parties needing an up-to-date system. Yours truly,

SCHILLER PIANO COMPANY.

WRITE**Grand Rapids Veneer Works
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawn

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH,

KENTUCKY

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED

OAK AND RED GUM

POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE

ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

HARDWOOD RECORD

Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER,
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published.

LEADING

VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF
TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac . . . Michigan

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS THIN LUMBER PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops

AND

Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

HENRY S. HOLDEN

Grand Rapids, Mich., Madison Square Sta.

Fancy Wood Veneer { Mahogany, Figured Birch,
Birds-Eye Maple, Quarter
Sawed and Sliced Oak

Poplar, Red Gum, } Cross-Banding
Birch, Maple } Drawer Bottoms
Cut Right Dried Right } Center Stock

Mahogany Lumber: African, Cuban, Mexican

SEDRO VENEER CO.

ROTARY CUT VENEERS

Our Specialty

Pacific Coast Cottonwood

For Drawer Bottoms, Panel Stock, Egg Cases, Etc.
Has no equal.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, = = WASHINGTON

MARKLEY & MILLER

Manufacturers of

Mahogany and Oak

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Write for Prices

406 W. Lake Street

CHICAGO

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Co.

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE
PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

STOCK LIST

9 cars 4x4 White Pine Box Boards	3 cars 2x6-10 Hemlock
2 " 2x4-12 Hemlock	3 " 2x6-12 "
6 " 2x4-14 "	5 " 2x6-14 "
5 " 2x4-20 "	2 " 1x12-10 S 1 S "

Write us about the above. It will be like taking a dead mouse from a blind kitten.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY

ASHTOLA, PA.

THE NICOLA LUMBER CO.

Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and
Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment.
Kindly send in your inquiries.

Plain and
Quartered

Oak Flooring

Red and
White

Can Ship in Mixed Cars with Worked
POPLAR OR HARDWOODS

The International Hardwood Company

Mill and Yards
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

General Offices,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

2 cars 1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds poplar
6 " 1" No. 1 common poplar
6 " 1" No. 2 common poplar
8 " 1" mill cull poplar
2 " 1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
5 " 5/4 No. 1 common cottonwood
15 " 1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
20 " 1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
19 " 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
21 " 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
20 " 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
15 " 1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
20 " 1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O. 50M 4-6-8 and 12-4 — 1 and 2
 200M 8-4 Plain Sawed White Oak.
 50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods. 100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth
 30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls. White Pine.
 50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut. 200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.

Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.

Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER

HARDWOODS COMPANY Farmers Bank Bldg.
 Oak a Specialty PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS
AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK

PITTSBURG

PHILADELPHIA

J. C. Moorhead Lumber Co.

FARMERS BANK BLDG., PITTSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, White Pine

Band and Circular Sawn Stocks

Planing Mill Facilities

PROMPT SHIPMENTS WRITE US FOR PRICES

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWOODS

250,000 4-4 White Oak }
 60,000 5-4 White Oak } Mine Lumber
 75,000 6-4 White Oak } a Specialty.
 200,000 8-4 White Oak }
For Shipment on Grades

ACORN LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Jobbers

PITTSBURGH, PA.

White Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, Spruce, Ash,
 Cottonwood, Gum, Basswood, Hickory
 and Maple

Boxing and Crating Lumber a Specialty

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
 Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

MILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA.
 CATLETTSBURG, KY.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

ASHLAND, KY.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING:

100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Brown Ash.

150M ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

100M ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

75M ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

100M ft. 6, 8 & 10 in. Nos. 2 & 3 Com. Birch for shiplap.

100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Basswood.

We have a full and complete stock of all kinds of Northern Hardwoods.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

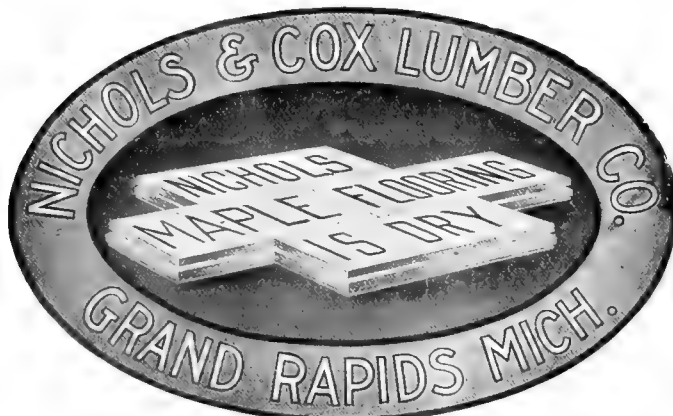
Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR



MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED

BORED

POLISHED

A sample car for comparison will convince you that our product is right.

HOLLOW

BACKED and

BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.

Manufacturers

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. & K. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

North Western Lumber Company

Birch a Specialty

Want to move 1", No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

WISCONSIN HARDWOOD

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

100,000 feet 2 in. No. 2 Common and Better Rock Elm.
150,000 feet 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Soft Elm.
200,000 feet 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Red Oak.
50,000 feet 1 in. No. 1 Common and Better Butternut.
75,000 feet 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Maple.

IF SO, WRITE US TODAY, AS OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

We Have a Full and Complete Stock of Wisconsin Hardwood.

ORDERS PROMPTLY
FILLED

General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest,
North Carolina.



Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class
machine and will
give the best of re-
sults. It is strong,
well made, and as
good as it looks.
Write us and we will
give you full particu-
lars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.

Michigan Logging Wheels



Have made them 25 years, and know
how. Easy and cheap way of logging. **S. C. OVERPACK** MANISTEE,
MICHIGAN

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

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In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING, CHICAGO

We Want to Move :

1 inch No. 3 and No. 4 Poplar
1 inch No. 2 Common Poplar

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR POPLAR, OAK, ASH AND
CAR AND R. R. MATERIAL

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS :
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
MILL : PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 1/4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 1/4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1 1/2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1/2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4, 4 1/4 and 6 1/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard :
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Estabrook-Skeelee Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

W. A. DAVIS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

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Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St.
CHICAGO

Heath Witbeck Co. CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK. THEBES, ILL. McEWEN, TENN

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for *delivered quotations*.

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED **RED CYPRESS**
LOUISIANA GULF COAST

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

I WANT TO BUY

**4/4 RED OAK AND 4/4 SAP GUM.
ALL GRADES**

A. W. WYLIE, 1101 FISHER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLS.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT
PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.



M I C H I G A N



FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

The North Shore Lumber Co.

THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS

Michigan Hardwoods

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS

Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

From Tree to Finish Under our Exclusive Control

W. H. WHITE CO.

Boyne City, Mich.

HEMLOCK

1" and 2" Merchantable and Culls

For Eastern Shipment.

Write for prices.

P. O. Simmons, Mich.

Telegraph Station—Bovee, Mich.

The Earle Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL OR CARGO



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac,

::

Michigan.

Arkansas Yellow Pine.
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.

Correspondence Solicited Especially on
White Maple.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning
and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on
its merits alone. ¶ Comprises all the features
desirable in good flooring. ¶ Made by the latest,
most approved machinery methods and best
skilled labor. ¶ We believe we can make it to
your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and
will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

180 M. ft. 8/4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
80 M. ft. 8/4 Common and Better Tamarack.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car 5/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
1 Car each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 White Maple.
75 M. ft. 4/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
75 M. ft. 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama

Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI,

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OHIO

BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

**Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood**

Branch
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Main Office
CINCINNATI, O.

We have a stock and ship 1 straight Grades

Domestic and Export

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Main and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

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CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1 1/4-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy
Dry Gum Lumber in any
quantity, from a single car
load to a million feet. Will
take all grades and thick-
nesses. We receive lumber
at shipping point, pay cash
and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

WE OWN

and operate our own mills,
they are new and the best.

Two million feet on sticks,
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Plain
Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Walnut,
Poplar, Bass-
wood.

Send us your
inquiries.

Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio



A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes
your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40% 13" and up
30,000 feet 4/4 Poplar Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 and 8/4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4/4 Log Run Elm
22,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4/4 to 8/4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com.,
15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash
and Chestnut

A FEW CARS OF 4-4 AND 8-4 POPLAR

PEKIN, INDIANA

SEPTEMBER STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

E. D. Matthews Lumber Co., Cairo, Ill. Wholesale Southern Hardwoods

Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood, Elm and Bridge Plank.

When in market, write us. GOOD GRADES. Prompt shipments.
Inquiries answered promptly.

RYAN-LUSK LUMBER CO. CAIRO, ILLS. SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

WE WANT TO MOVE

250,000 4/4 Common and Better Gum.
250,000 5/4 1st and 2nd Sap Gum

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

886 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Ashland, Kentucky

Company

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi
Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufac-
turers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents. }

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS
MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Telephone
Canal 930)

Chicago

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every
use, in accordance with methods developed
by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshville, Missouri

EARN MONEY BY SAVING IT

OUR 35% DIVIDENDS WILL HELP YOU

Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

DREXEL BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

802-808 HARRISON BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK OFFICE: No. 1 MADISON AVE.

¶ There is no house in the East with better facilities to promptly supply the totality of your hardwood requirements at a satisfactory price.

¶ Will be glad to quote you on everything in lumber, delivered anywhere.

¶ Kindly get acquainted—write us.

PRESIDENT
G. A. MITCHELL

VICE-PRESIDENT
W. H. GRATWICK

TREASURER
GUY WHITE

SECRETARY
R. H. McKELVEY

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

84-88 William St.

NEW YORK

Did You Say Hardwoods?

WRITE

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

SCRANTON, PENN.

BRANCH OFFICES;

Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA. RICHWOOD, W.VA., CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W.VA.
1 Madison Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.

BAND MILLS:

HOLCOMB, W. VA.

DAILY CAPACITY 500,000 FEET

"THE BEST LUMBER"

BETTER BUY BIRCH

WHILE THERE IS STILL
A GOOD
ASSORTMENT OF
THICKNESSES AND
GRADES

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO.

Appleton

Wisconsin

THOMAS FORMAN CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

October Stock List

HARD MAPLE		BEECH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	1,000,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1½ in.	100,000 ft.				
1½ in.	100,000 ft.	BIRCH		GRAY ELM	
3 in.	50,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 in.	50,000 ft.	1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1½ in.	200,000 ft.
		2 in.	100,000 ft.	3 in.	200,000 ft.
		2½ in.	50,000 ft.		

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchells - Make

DRY STOCK LIST OF MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN, AUG. 13 1907

4-4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.....	40M
4-4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common	40M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 1 Common	8M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 2 Common	20M
4-4 Gray Elm, No. 3 Common	84M
1x10 to 14 in. Hard Maple, 1s and 2s	49M
1x15 and up Hard Maple, 1s and 2s.....	24M
4-4 No. 3 Common Maple and Beech.....	500M

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

**MITCHELL BROTHERS
COMPANY**

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

MANUFACTURERS

**"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING**

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN
We Offer For Sale

- 5 cars 4/4 Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 10 to 15% No. 1 common in it.
- 7000' 4/4 Bird's-Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
- 5 cars 5/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 common.
- 2 cars of Maple and Beech dimension, 2" and over wide by 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
- 1 car 6/4x6/4 Maple and Beech dimension, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36" long.
- 2 cars 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 2 common and better.
- 1 car 4/4 Soft Elm, No. 3 common.
- 2 cars 4/4 Basswood, No. 2 common and better, strictly log run.
- 2 cars 6/4 Beech, No. 3 common.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM 4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4;
BIRCH—8/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURED BY

COBBS & MITCHELL, Inc.

Cadillac, Michigan, Sept. 12th, 1907.

DRY STOCK.

4/4 Ash, No. 2 Common and Better....	24M
4/4 Ash, No. 3 Common.....	12M
4/4 Basswood No. 2 Common.....	80M
4/4 Birch, 1's and 2's, Red.....	6M
4/4 Birch and Cherry, No. 3 Common...	22M
4/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	52M
4/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common...	100M
4/4 Gray Elm, No. 3.....	67M
6/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	100M
6/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common...	65M
8/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	150M
8/4 Gray Elm, No. 1 and 2 Common...	55M
12/4 Gray Elm, 1's and 2's.....	65M
4/4 Hard Maple, 1's and 2's.....	500M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common...	500M
4/4 Hard Maple, No. 3 Common.....	150M

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

ANDERSON-TULLY CO.

OFFER STOCK FOR SALE:

ASH.

50,000' 4 1/4" No. 3 common.

COTTONWOOD

150,000' 4/4x8" to 12" 1st & 2ds.
15,000' 4/4x12" 1sts & 2ds
90,000' 4/4x13" and up 1sts & 2ds
12,000' 4/4x18" and up 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x8" to 12" 1sts & 2ds
60,000' 5/4x12 and 13" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 6/4x8" and up 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4x9 to 12" box boards
25,000' 4/4x13 to 17" box boards

CYPRESS.

15,000' 4/4 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 4/4 selects

RED GUM.

35,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
49,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds
4,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds
75,000' 1" No. 1 common

SAP GUM

40,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds
300,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 8 to 12"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 13 to 15"
50,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds 16 to 20"

TUPELO GUM.

16,000' 1" No. 1 com. & better

RED OAK

50,000' 3/4" 1st & 2ds plain
20,000' 3/4" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" 1st & 2ds plain
50,000' 1" No. 1 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 2 com. plain
50,000' 1" No. 3 com. plain

WHITE OAK

40,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds plain
30,000' 1" 1sts & 2ds plain

MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

W. H. Neal, Prest.-Treas. J. L. Strickland, Vice-Prest. W. A. Dolph, Secy. & Gen. Mgr.

NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

RANDOLPH BUILDING MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

L. M. DARNELL, PREST.
K. E. TAENZER, VICE-PREST.

F. C. ZUPKE, 2ND VICE-PREST.
W. S. DARNELL, TREAS. GEN. MGR.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAND SAWN THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

RED GUM
WHITE OAK
SAP GUM
RED OAK, ASH
CYPRESS
POPLAR



**Goodlander Robertson
Lumber Co.**

Hardwood Lumber

Memphis, Tennessee

IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M.Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 cars 1½ in. Plain Red Oak Step Plank
4 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak, 12 in. and wider
2 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak, 10 in.
5 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
1 car 1 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak

3 cars 1½ in. 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak
2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
10 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
7 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
8 cars 2 in. 1st and 2nds Sap Gum
8 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
1 car 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum
18 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nds Cottonwood, 6 in. and wider
3 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 1104 Chamber of Commerce
MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

MAIN OFFICES

South Bend, Ind.

THE CROSBY & BECKLEY CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
Chestnut, Gum, Bass**

ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

The Holly Lumber Co., Pickens, W. Va.
The Douglass & Walkley Co., Drew, Miss.

Head Office: NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DISTRIBUTING YARDS:

Columbus, Ohio,
Evansville, Ind.

Western Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

R. M. SMITH

J. H. P. SMITH

R. M. SMITH & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE WANT TO MOVE { 1,500,000' of 4 to 16-4 1sts and 2nds, No. 1 and No. 2 Common Oak } SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
1,000,000' of 4-4 sound wormy Chestnut
300,000' of 4, 6 and 8-4 common and better Maple

EASTERN OFFICE:
1425-6 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand

Prices are Yours for the Asking

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock
and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

THE EAST

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

H. D. WIGGIN 89 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

 Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

 BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKS

 Inspection at point of
shipment. Spot cash.

Baltimore, Md.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

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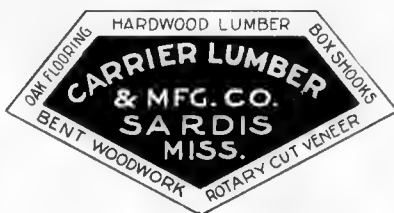
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

There is no marked change in the features of the hardwood market the last two weeks. Trade the country over is fair, although in the eastern sections there seems to be a diminution of urgent buying, which condition is probably attributable to the rather close money market. There is some complaint of slow collections, but on the whole the situation is very good, with every prospect of increasing demand as the season advances.

Doubtless poplar is the strongest seller of the entire range of hardwoods. Oak in most sections of the country is doing well. The general range of southern hardwoods is in fair demand, except that there seems to be a hesitancy in the purchase of gum. In quite a number of cases gum producers have been making offerings at cut prices, which in place of stimulating demand, has succeeded in demoralizing trade. The prices on gum recently quoted by a good many producers will perforce necessitate the restriction of the gum output, as the prices of even a month ago afforded little profit to manufacturers. The wise owner of gum stumpage will leave his timber growing in the woods for some time to come. This most excellent of woods seems to have been the target of attack from buyers, and it will be the fault of producers if the present condition of values continues, as in relative value gum certainly is worth much more than present list prices.

Northern hardwoods of every variety are in short supply, and sold close up to green stock. The volume of trade is limited to the small amount of lumber in sight. There is a diminution in large flooring orders, especially in metropolitan districts, but the aggregate of small orders is still large and the factories producing both maple and oak flooring are all busy.

With the advancing season there is a growing demand for both veneers and panels, and conditions in this branch of the industry are very promising. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among manufacturers that business during the latter part of the present summer was far better than during the corresponding period last year.

The Handle Meeting.

In this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD will be found a report of the meeting at which were taken initial steps looking toward the organization of the various elements of the handle industry of the United States and Canada into an association for the mutual benefit of the manufacturers and dealers in these great and varied commodities. It was decided to form one general organization, with subsidiary branches to cover specific lines of production, under the guidance of those interested in each particular division of the trade.

The meeting was attended by the greater number of the larger manufacturers of the country, and was harmonious. Initial steps were taken to organize an association which should be of great benefit to the 650 or more handle makers of America as well as the buyers of the product.

The Great Corn Exhibition.

For weeks the choicest specimens from the rich corn fields of twenty-four states have been garnered for the great corn exposition which opened in Chicago Oct. 5. The attendance was enormous, exceeding 200,000 from out of the city alone, while the exhibits numbered 20,000. It is the opinion of many successful farmers that unless the present system as practiced by a large percentage of their number is changed, the great Mississippi Valley will lack bread within the next two decades. The great exposition will help educate the farmer how to maintain the fertility of the soil and keep up the vast yield of corn, producing the maximum amount to the acre.

Pessimists who have been howling about poor crops will be somewhat taken back by the statement of experts that never has a finer or larger display of corn been seen, and that the value of the crop this year will be the greatest in the history of the world, amounting to more than that of the wheat and cotton crops combined, and they are not behind the average yield.

For years the children of our farmers have been migrating to the large cities, and neglecting what seemed to them a narrow and unprofitable field, but at the exposition a noticeable feature was the scores of young men—brilliant thinkers, fluent speakers, many of them college bred, full of knowledge of their subject—who are taking up farming in a logical and scientific way, so that this great profession, upon the success of which so many other lines depend, is at last coming into its own.

Greatest Transportation Movement of the World.

With the passing of resolutions endorsing the project of a fourteen-foot ship channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, a petition to Congress for an appropriation sufficient to carry it to a successful issue, and the appointment of a committee of fifty to influence such action, one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the interests of good transportation and general expansion of a country's resources was adjourned.

The Deep Waterways Convention at Memphis Oct. 5 was a tangible expression of one of the great forward movements of the age, and the presence of President Roosevelt and the governors of fourteen states lent to the project a prestige and publicity that have undoubtedly given it the impetus necessary to lift it out of its erstwhile obscurity and misconception on the part of the masses and carry it through, over the heads of indifferent, grafting and short-sighted

politicians. It has suddenly become a matter of widespread public interest and common knowledge, while its feasibility and the benefits to be derived are so obvious that they need only be set forth to become apparent to the simplest mind. This movement will mark an era of improvement which it is hoped will eventually embrace 16,000 miles of inland waterways. It is doubtful if any other national expenditure could be suggested which would yield such rich returns if rightly managed.

Aside from the presence and stirring endorsement of President Roosevelt, the attendance of well-known railroad officials at the convention was considered of paramount significance. It meant that the great and far-reaching influence of the railroads is no longer against the development of the internal waterways of the United States; it meant that instead of opposing the movement, with its resultant accretion of river traffic, the more far-sighted officials are desirous of seeing it forwarded with all possible dispatch, and will lend their aid to expedite it.

The country has reached a stage of prosperity and commercial development where all phases of the transportation problem are becoming appalling, from the shipping of all classes of freight down to the carrying of passengers in congested districts. This has brought many of the roads out of their former attitude of selfishness to a point where they are glad to grasp a helping hand and sue for assistance in solving the troublesome question. Not only are they unable to handle their enormous business with satisfaction to patrons, at certain seasons of the year particularly, but the development of river traffic would be an actual monetary gain, in that it would leave them free to handle higher-class, better-paying passenger and freight trade, since much of their most bulky and least remunerative business would be handled by water.

President Roosevelt in his speech pursued his usual "buck-the-line-hard" policy and showed in his wonderfully forceful manner the advantages and necessities of the deep waterways proposition. He referred to the river and harbor bill as a great annual drain upon the treasury of the country, and admitted that in spite of the enormous expenditure, results are anything but satisfactory. He explained that the reason for this is because the work done up to date has not been based upon a definite and continuous plan, and urged that in future it be entered upon only under conditions which will insure results and guarantee the nation against waste of money, with a definite policy and resolute purpose to keep in mind, above all, that the only improvements made should be those really national in their character. It is undoubtedly true that many congressmen have tried to secure appropriations within the limits of their own districts, utterly disregarding national interests, as evidenced by the fact that they have been substantially remembered in the rivers and harbors bill, although the topography of their sections showed nothing more than "a dewdrop and a depression" to warrant it, to use the words of Governor Cummins.

The president devoted the early part of his speech to a review of the industrial history of the great Mississippi Valley, its immeasurable resources, and the astonishing growth of its numerous industries, and continued by saying:

The valley of the Mississippi is politically and commercially more important than any other valley on the face of the globe. There more than anywhere else will be determined the future of the United States, and indeed, of the whole western world; and the type of civilization reached in this mighty valley, in this vast stretch of country lying between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, the Great Lakes and the Gulf, will largely fix the type of civilization for the whole western hemisphere.

The wonderful variety of resources in different portions of the valley make the demand for transportation altogether exceptional. Coal, lumber, corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, on the surface of the soil and beneath the soil the riches are great. There are already evident strong tendencies to increase the carrying of freight from the northern part of the valley to the gulf. Throughout the valley the land is so fertile as to make the field for the farmer peculiarly attractive; and where in the west the climate becomes dryer we enter upon the ranching country; while in addition to the products of the soil there are also the manufactures supplied in innumerable manufacturing centers, great and small.

Such being the case, and this valley being literally the heart of the United States, all that concerns its welfare must concern likewise the whole country. Therefore the Mississippi river and its tributaries ought by all means to be utilized to their utmost possibility. Facility of cheap transportation is an essential in our modern civilization, and we cannot afford any longer to neglect the great highways which nature has provided for us.

These natural highways, the waterways, can never be monopolized by any corporation. They belong to all the people, and it is in the power of no one to take them away. Wherever a navigable river runs beside railroads the problem of regulating the rates on the railroads becomes far easier, because river regulation is rate regulation. Year by year transportation problems become more acute, and the time has come when the rivers really fit to serve as arteries of trade should be provided with channels deep enough and wide enough to make the investment of the necessary money profitable to the public.

The national government should undertake this work. Where the immediately abutting land is markedly benefited, and this benefit can be definitely localized, I trust that there will be careful investigation to see whether some way can be devised by which the immediate beneficiaries may pay a portion of the expenses—as is now the custom as regards certain classes of improvements in our municipalities: and measures should be taken to secure from the localities specially benefited proper terminal facilities.

Planned and orderly development is essential to the best use of every natural resource, and to none more than to the best use of our inland waterways. In the case of the waterways it has been conspicuously absent. It is evident that the most urgent need is a farsighted and comprehensive plan, dealing not with navigation alone, nor with irrigation alone, but considering our inland waterways as a whole, and with reference to every use to which they can be put. The central motive of such a plan should be to get from the streams of the United States not only the fullest but also the most permanent service they are capable of rendering to the nation as a whole.

Though President Roosevelt's speech was the feature of the opening session of the convention, other notable ones were delivered by governors of various Mississippi Valley states during the convention, all advocating the deep waterways project. Gov. Cummins urged that too much attention has heretofore been given to Congress and too little to the voters, and appealed to a patriotism which demands appropriations to be made for those improvements which most vitally concern the commerce of the country as a whole.

Editorial Notes.

Sad to relate, the great interurban baseball games, recently played between the lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville to decide which is the greatest lumber market, have resulted in a tie; therefore, the question is still unsettled. As a suggestion for solving this momentous question, how would it do to have President Russe of Memphis, and President Ransom of Nashville, turn over the box? This matter should be settled once and for all.

The beautiful little prose poem appearing on page 15 of this issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD*, entitled "The Mystery of the Forest," is an excerpt from a sketch forwarded by A. Patriarche of Detroit, traffic manager of the Pere Marquette Railway. Of this beautiful little sketch Mr. Patriarche says: "I notice in your issue of September 10, you have entered another domain and have sounded a trumpet announcing 'The Awakening of the Forest,' and in line with that sentiment I enclose a symposium entitled 'The Mystery of the Forest.' It is culled from writings of Fiona MacDonald, Bryant and others, and was put together by myself to meet a certain occasion. I think it follows out a line of thought and sentiment that fits and I take great pleasure in sending it to you."

The *HARDWOOD RECORD* is indebted to E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, for a 400-page book covering the evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the National Wholesale and other associations vs. sundry railroads, in the flat and gondola lumber car equipment case. When this document is presented to the average railroad man, it is doubtful if he will stand out for a minute against the justice of the contention. If he had not rather supply ear stakes than to read this book, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* loses its guess.



THE MYSTERY OF THE FOREST.

Mystery ever pervades the forest! Silence and whispers—still glooms—sudden radiances—zephyrs and idle airs—all these haunt the woodland at every season. But it is not in their amplitude that great forests reveal their secret life. In the first vernal weeks the wave of green creates a shimmering veil of delicate beauty, through which the missel-thrush calls, and the loud screech of the jay is heard like a savage trumpet cry.

The woods then are full of virginal beauty. There is intoxication in the light air. The cold azure among the beech spaces, or where the tall elms sway in the east wind is like the sea, enchanting, exquisitely unfamiliar.

Then follow days when the violet creeps through the mosses at the base of great oaks—when the fading snow-bloom or the black thorn gives way to the trailing dogrose—when the myriads of bees among the chestnut blossoms fill the air with a continuous drowsy unrest—when the cushat calls from the heart of the fir—when beyond the green billowy roof of the elm, the oak, the beech, the sycamore, the tardy ash—silver voices of the South fall through leagues of warm air as unseen birds sail on the long tides of the wind.

Then in truth is there magic in the woods! The forest is alive in its divine youth! Every bough is a vast plume of joy! On every branch a sunray falls or a thrush sways in song! There is not a spot where fragrance, beauty, life, are lacking.

But the forest wearies of this interminable exuberance, this daily and nightly charm of exultant life. It desires the enchantment of silence, of dreams. One day the songs cease; the nests are cold. In the meadows the hare sleeps and the corncrake calls; by the brook the cattle stand motionless. In the green glooms of the forest a sigh is heard. Now may be seen and felt that secret presence which in the spring hid behind songs and blossom and later clothed itself in dense veils of green and all the magic of June. The leaves know it, the bracken know it. The secret is in every thicket, is palpable in every glade, is abroad in every shadow! It is not a rumor, for that might be the wind stealthily lifting its long wings from glade to glade. It is not a whisper, for that might be the secret passage of unquiet airs, furtive heralds of unloosing thunder. It is not a sigh, for that might be the breath of branch and bough, of fern frond and grass. It is an ineffable communication, coming along the ways of silence, the ways of sound—mysteriously gathered from below, from on high, from everywhere!

But the hush is dispelled at last! The long lancets of the rain come slanting through the branches. They break and fall with pattering rush. The hoarse mutterings and sudden crashing roar of thunder possess the whole forest! The secret spirit that dwells within it recedes inaudibly all through the hot noons, warm midnights and long days of July and August.

In the September woods the forest soul still eludes, with the unhurried but sure withdrawal of the shadow! In that month the sweet incessant toil of bird and beast lessens; there is a silence while the birch takes on her mantle of pale gold, and oak and ash are newly clad in russet. In

the dusky ways faint azure mists gather. The fawn no longer leaps noiselessly through the fern—there is a thin dry rustle as of a dove brushing swiftly by. The woodpecker still taps at the bole of the oak—the squirrel is more gay than ever. On frosty mornings when the gossamer webs are woven across every bramble one may pass from covert to covert, from glade to glade, and find the secret just about to be revealed. Somewhere beyond the group of birches, beside that oak it may be! Or just beyond that thorn! But it is never overtaken. 'Tis as evasive as moonlight in the hollow of a wave.

In October with the nocturnal advent of the blighting frosts, disclosure seems inevitable. When the leaves grow sear and wan and falling, strew every billowy breeze, fluttering from the branches like tired, starving swallows left behind in the great procession of migration—surely the surprise is imminent—yet something is withheld!

The subtle charm of November woods is the deep blue spaces which lie so close together along every avenue of meeting boughs. The azure mist which lies below like thin, faint smoke, has the spell of silent moonlight—a light all its own, as mysterious as the flame which burns in the heart of the rainbow! The earth breathes the breath of fallen leaves, of moss, of tangled fern, of undergrowth, of trees. The windless gray-blue sky leans so low that one may almost penetrate that other world!

In the dead months of late winter the forest lives its own peculiar life. The spirit is not asleep, as poets feign. Slumber has entered into the woods, has made the deep silences its habitation, but the forest itself is awake, mysterious, omnipresent, splendid in its naked majesty. One says lightly that there is no green thing left—but there is always green fern somewhere—there is always moss hidden among the roofs of the beeches. On the ash and elm the wood ivy hangs its spiked leaves. On the oaks the dull green of the mistletoe droops in graceful clusters, but its glistening cream-white berries are lost in the immense uniformity of desolation.

To pass through those winter aisles of the forest is to know an elation foreign to the melancholy of November and the first fall of the leaf. It is then one loves the mystery but furtively divined. In the murmur of the trees there is music, ancient, everlasting.

Listen, watch—and soon the quiet months will show you a subtler secret than any you have yet found in the forest! In that still ecstasy of Nature every spray, every blade of grass, every spire of reed, every intricate twig is clad with radiance, and myriad forms arise under the magic hand of the great white Artificer!

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned to hew the shaft, lay the architrave and spread the roof above it, ere he framed the lofty vault to gather and roll back the sounds of anthems, he knelt down in the darkling wood, amidst the cool and silence, and offered to the Mightiest his solemn thanks and supplication! His simple heart could not resist the sacred influence which from the stilly twilight of the place and from the gray old trunks that mingled their mossy boughs high in the heaven, stole over him and bowed his spirit with the thought of boundless power and inaccessible majesty!

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SIXTY-SECOND PAPER.

Dogwood.

Cornus Florida—Linn.

Dogwood grows from eastern Massachusetts south to central Florida; west through the southern states, lower Ontario and southern Michigan; down into southwestern Missouri and the vicinity of the Brazos river in Texas; in Mexico it is found along the Sierra Madre mountains.

It is called flowering dogwood in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Ontario, Ohio and Indiana; dogwood in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; boxwood in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Mississippi, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana and Ontario; false box dogwood in Kentucky; New England boxwood in Tennessee; flowering cornel in Rhode Island; cornel in Texas; Cornel-wood in scattering sections throughout the South.

Common names are not always easy to account for; the name of the genus to which this tree belongs, *Cornus*, signifies horny, and is applicable to the tough, hard qualities of the wood. Why the name "dogwood" should have been adopted is more or less of a mystery. One writer offers this explanation: "Dogwood is one of those unfortunate popular names fastened without reason upon a family of beautiful trees and shrubs. In the good old times it was the practice in England to steep the bark of a certain species and wash mangy dogs with the astringent decoction. Perhaps the dogs were as indignant at this treatment as we are to be persistently reminded of it."

The dogwoods include about thirty species distributed over the northern hemisphere, and one growing in Peru; they are mostly shrubs, although a very few species, notably the *Florida*, reach the proportions of a tree. All are hardy and decidedly ornamental because of their attractive blossoms and autumn foliage. The *Florida* and one other species, which thrives along the Pacific coast and among the redwood forests of California, are about the only varieties which enter into lumber manufacture to any extent.

The leaves of *Cornus Florida* are simple, growing opposite each other on petioles, and clustered at the ends of branchlets; in shape they are elliptical with pointed apex and

base; three to five inches long, with distinct white ribs and veins; they are bright green above and glabrous; pubescent and paler below.

The flowers bloom in April or May, and grow in a rounded cluster; they are green and very tiny, surrounded by a conspicuous involucre of four white, petal-like bracts,

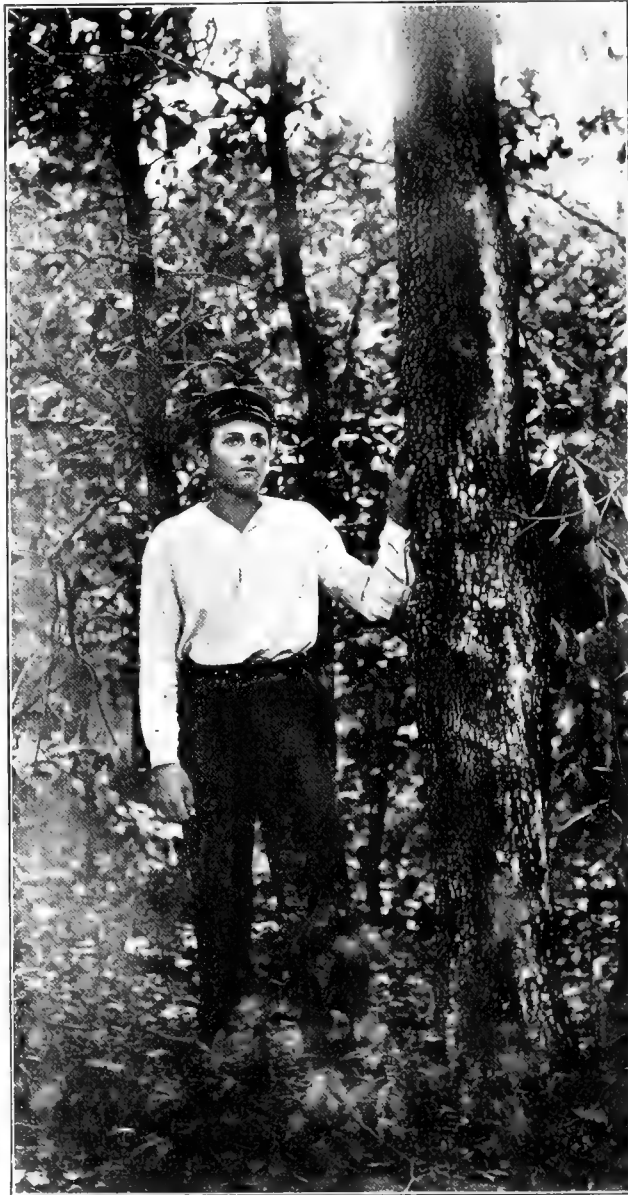
and roughly ridged, broken into plates. In winter the tree may be readily distinguished in a large forest of many varieties by the grayish-brown, checkered appearance of the bark, resembling quite strikingly the skin of an alligator. The bark of the roots yields a bitter drug similar to quinine, which was formerly used as a powerful tonic.

The fruit of this tree is an oval bunch of bright scarlet berries, about half an inch long, few in each cluster; they ripen in October.

In general appearance the dogwood is rounded, with spreading branches, flat-topped and bushy. It grows from fifteen to forty feet high, and attains a diameter of from one to one and a half feet. The tree is often found growing beneath the spreading branches of the larger inhabitants of the forest, and "has a picturesque waywardness of habit in the woods; it crouches in the shadows of all trees and leans out to reach the sunshine that sifts through the forest cover." In olden times when spinning was one of the regular occupations of farmers' households the stem of the young dogwood usually furnished the distaff.

The wood of dogwood is close-grained; the heartwood rich brown, changing to green and red, the sapwood lighter. It is strong, tough, hard and heavy, a cubic foot of seasoned wood weighing approximately fifty pounds. It takes a beautiful, satiny polish, and is valued in wood-carving and for engraving blocks, aside from being very desirable for turnery, bearings of machinery, small hubs, tool handles, etc.

The wood is always in demand with the export trade, particularly English buyers, who use it along with persimmon for golf-heads and shuttle-blocks. The flowering dogwood does not grow wild in any country but the United States, and it is being exterminated in many places. One writer says: "They are being cut for the paltry bit of lumber yielded by their spindling trunks. It ought to be a capital crime to cut a single one. They are destroyed for even less cause. A hermit lived alone in a strip of woods along a little Michigan lake. He loved trees and plants and kept this area a veritable Nature's garden and willed it to the nearby city on his death. The park commissioners, when they had spread their thanks upon the records, took immediate steps 'to put the grounds in shape.' Two strong laborers were sent in to clear it up. They cut out all the dog-



TYPICAL GROWTH DOGWOOD, ALABAMA.

notched at the tip and tinged with delicate pink. In the inflorescence of the rose and other familiar flowers, the bracts are not readily seen, the corolla with its larger size and finer coloring, obscuring them. In the dogwood this is reversed—in the center of the handsome cluster of bracts may be found the tiny flower, complete with its minute petals, stigma and stamens.

The bark of dogwood is very dark colored



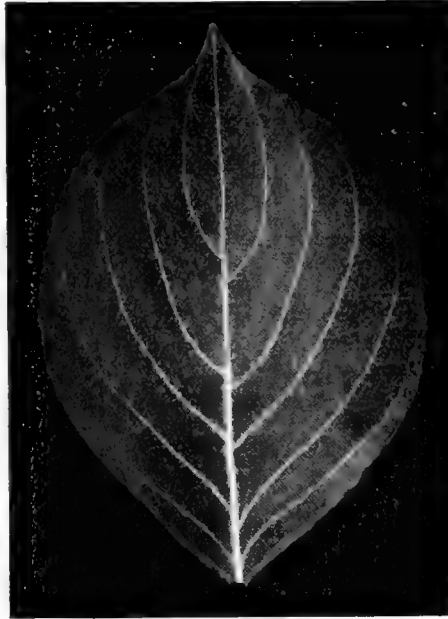
WALTER N. KELLEY

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

woods—"because they didn't trim up straight"! Lower limbs, small trees and underbrush were all sacrificed to make straight the paths of picnic parties; and to get a nice sod started and have a park! The gentle donor of this tract would have broken his heart over the looks of it when these improvements (?) were completed, and have hurled imprecations down upon the stupidity which undid all he had so lovingly and intelligently done, but chiefly upon the slothful and incompetent commissioners who trusted such work to such hands," instead of saving from destruction the remarkable natural beauty of the little plot.

Rogers, in *The Tree Book*, pays a graceful and sympathetic tribute to the flowering dogwood, a tree which must be known to be appreciated: "The grace and beauty of the leaves, with their channelled, curving, parallel veins, must strike one in summertime. Before they change color the clustered fruits, standing where the flowers stood, burn bright against the leafy background. These shining, waxy berries are never lost to view, even when the foliage takes on shades of crimson and scarlet. They deepen and intensify these royal colors until the hungry birds have taken the last one. The leaves fall and leave behind a bare gray tree, set with multitudes of buds, pledge of next year's flowers and leaves and fruit. The artist will tell you that the dogwood wears its finest colors in the wintertime! Go out into the woods in late February or early March, just when the willows and aspens show green—just a hint of it—through their telltale bark. All the other

early trees wear that rapt, expectant look that precedes the bold casting off of bud scales. The silky twigs and velvety buds of the dogwood, alive and thrilling with the stir of the sap, show marvelous tones of olive



PRINT OF DOGWOOD LEAF.

and gray and lavender, with deeper purple shadows and warm hints of red—the colors Japanese artists revel in."

The photograph accompanying this article was furnished by P. K. Villadsen of Thorsby, Ala., and shows the tree in its natural forest environment in that region.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LIII.

Walter Nathaniel Kelley.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

Walter Nathaniel Kelley of Traverse City, Mich., whose portrait appears as supplement to this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, is one of the best-known lumbermen in the state of Michigan, and especially in that section known as the "Traverse Bay country."

Mr. Kelley was born at Maybee, Monroe county, Mich., May 4, 1866. His father was a native of Scotland; his mother was Holland Dutch. The boy received a common school education at Maybee, and at the early age of fifteen left the parental roof to shift for himself.

His first position was as telegraph operator for the Wabash railroad at Whittaker, Mich., and he continued in it until he was twenty, when he was able to turn the little capital and business training he had accumulated to much better account. He went to Slights, Grand Traverse county, nine miles from Traverse City, and entered the lumber business, becoming a partner in the firm of J. A. Doty & Co., under which title operations were conducted for two years. At the end of that time Mr. Kelley purchased Mr. Doty's inter-

est and operated as Walter N. Kelley until the year 1891. The enterprise included the manufacture of shingles, as well as lumber; also charcoal and other by-products. The company owned considerable hardwood and hemlock stumpage, which kept it well supplied with material.

In 1891 Mr. Kelley took in another partner—C. T. Covell of Whitehall, Mich., and together they operated as Kelley & Covell until 1898, when affairs were readjusted once more and Mr. Kelley engaged alone in the manufacture and wholesaling of lumber at Traverse City, forming the Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company, of which he is president and manager at the present time. W. L. De Witt is vice-president; George R. Becker, treasurer, and A. W. Overholt, secretary. The company makes and wholesales hemlock and all kinds of Michigan hardwood lumber, lath and shingles; it operates two saw and shingle mills at Frankfort, Mich.; one saw mill and a shingle mill at the head of East Bay, three miles from Traverse City, and a saw mill and shingle mill at Atlanta. During the current year it has manufactured 25,000,000 feet of hardwoods and hemlock, and about 30,000,000 shingles.

A well-assorted stock of all kinds of Michigan hardwoods and hemlock is carried in the Traverse City and neighboring yards at all times, and the company owns sufficient timber tributary to its several mills to last ten years or more. It also controls a logging railroad which strikes the Pere Marquette at Moorestown Junction.

The Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company operates a wholesale yard in Grand Rapids, Mich., having as its agent there J. F. Quigley; there also a fine assortment of Michigan hardwoods and hemlock is kept on hand—usually about 2,000,000 feet. Birch is a specialty, and all kinds and grades are carried. Two lumber barges are kept in commission, the Emma E. Thompson and the Isabel Sands, which ply between the various lake ports.

Mr. Kelley is also president of the South Side Lumber Company of Traverse City, which operates a saw mill and maintains a yard at Hiawatha, near Manistique, and is interested in retail yards at various points—Detroit, Toledo, Hillsdale and St. Johns—and in the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

He is a member of the Fellowcraft Club of Detroit, and is affiliated with numerous lodges, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, a Hoo-Hoo and an Elk. In politics he is a Republican, while in religion he frankly brands himself "a heathen," which may stand as far as creeds and dogmas go, but which his good works and sterling character belie.

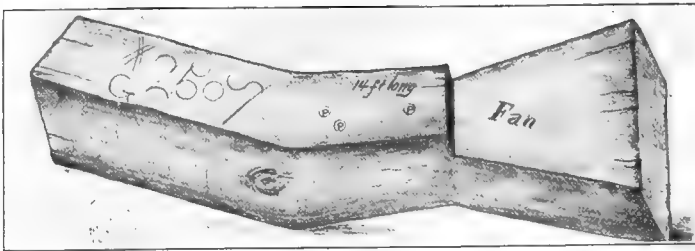
At the age of eighteen Mr. Kelley married Miss Nellie L. Van Liew, and they have a family of five attractive children—four girls, the eldest of whom is Mrs. Herbert Montague of Traverse City, and one boy.

Walter N. Kelley is a "good fellow" in the truest sense of the word—genial, good-natured, a staunch friend. His calm, deliberate manner, a heritage from the maternal stock, does not in any wise convey an impression of indecision, but on the contrary of reasonable deliberation and sane, unhurried judgment; beneath the unruffled exterior and easy-going, almost indifferent manner is felt the certain penetration, clarity of foresight and executive ability which have made it possible for the man to know opportunities when they presented, and to carry them to successful issues.

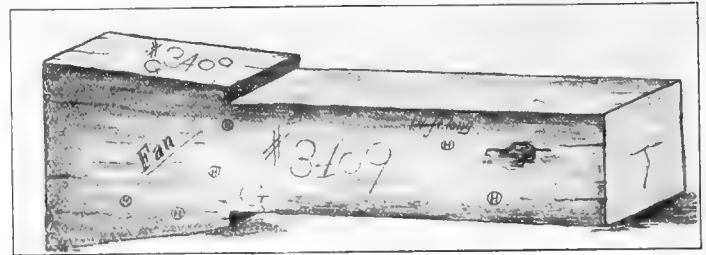
In Temporary Difficulty.

Judges McMichael and Ferguson on Oct. 4 appointed Chas. H. Thompson of Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., receiver for the Rumbarger Lumber Company of Philadelphia, a corporation under Virginia laws, upon the petition of creditors and stockholders that the concern be declared temporarily insolvent. The Janney Whiting Lumber Company and other creditors with claims representing \$60,000, instituted the receivership proceedings through J. Howard Reber, attorney, and an affidavit was also filed by J. J. Rumbarger, president of the company, admitting insolvency.

The total liabilities of the concern were said to amount to \$280,000, covering unpaid accounts and money borrowed. The company has assets aggregating \$375,000, which include bills and accounts, \$200,000; lumber, \$100,000; planing mill, \$25,000, and timber lands, \$50,000. Under the management of Mr. Thompson the company expects to meet all its obligations.



MAHOGANY LOG HEWN WITH THE CROOK
SHOWING DECREASE OF FAN.



HEWN MAHOGANY LOG SHOWING DOUBLE
INCREASE OF FAN.

Galveston.

To those who hard are striving,
For gain of wealth conniving,
Yet find that making money's quite a trouble—
I say, take cheer; invest some
Way down in fair Galveston.
For dollars planted there are sure to double.

No one that has not visited Galveston can have any idea what rapid strides toward higher development are being made in this city which is progressing by leaps and bounds as its inhabitants are beginning to feel the confidence and security afforded them by the sheltering protection of the great sea-wall, which has just been completed and which has earned for Galveston the name of the Sea-wall City. This wall is a stupendous work, a marvel of modern engineering, and reflects the energy, determination and undaunted spirit of the people whom the sea has scourged but conquered not.

While cities strive for the mastery of the Pacific others strive for the mastery of the Gulf as well, and Galveston will be the winner. It is the greatest cotton shipping port in the world, there being nearly 4,000,000 bales shipped from there last year. As to the total wealth of export and import trade it ranks second of all the ports in the United States, as proven by government statistics. It has five grain elevators of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels' capacity each. They are so equipped with the most modern grain-handling devices that a large steamer can be loaded in a few hours. Everywhere the arrangements for handling heavy freight are complete. There are eighty-three docks or piers, handling vast quantities of all kinds of freight that contributes to the increasing commerce of that part of the country.

One day recently there were three ships discharging cargoes of steel rails for Mexico, one a five-masted schooner and two steamships; in all there were thirty-four ships tak-

ing on and unloading their cargoes at the Galveston wharves.

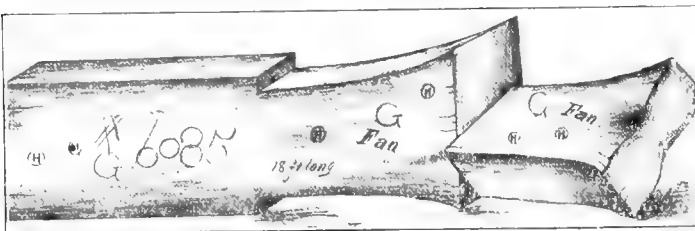
Timber men are much interested in the tremendous business that is being transacted along that line. There are oak logs, walnut logs and mahogany logs, ties, staves and lumber of all kinds, piling, poles and creosoted timbers of all sizes and descriptions changing hands. The writer noticed some round pine logs or spars two of which measured 80 feet long, 36 inches in diameter at the butt, and 23 feet at the top end. There were others almost as large, which was a great surprise, as the majority of such large trees are extinct in the United States except in the far Northwest. There was also a bunch of 139 walnut logs being loaded on the steamship Inchmarlow of Liverpool, the largest was 12 feet long and 39 inches in diameter at the top; none were less than 16 inches in diameter. They would average about 10x21 and were a good lot of walnut. There is not much of this timber going into Galveston now, but it usually begins to come more rapidly about the first of the year.

An item of timber that attracted particular attention was a lot of mahogany logs from southern Mexico, as fine a lot as will be seen in a long time, both as to size and length; they appeared to be such as would yield a large per cent of very fine figured wood. A great many of the logs had one fan each, and a number of them had two; taking them all together the writer has never seen a bunch of logs, according to its size, in which there were as many large fans. It must necessarily be a very large tree that will have two forks large enough to produce two commercial fans. There were ninety-eight pieces in this shipment, the longest being 26 and the shortest 5 feet long. The largest log was 40 inches square at either end and 16 feet long; the

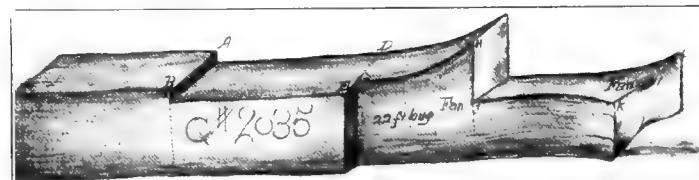
smallest, 20 inches square at the butt, 17 by 20 at top, and 14 feet long. There were some smaller pieces, but they were single fans. The ninety-eight logs weighed 148 tons. They were brought up from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on one of the small Cuban steamers, transferred at Galveston to one of the large English boats, the steamer Boniface, September 25, 1907, and reshipped to Liverpool.

It seems rather odd that such commercial transactions as this are being made; it is possible that these very logs, or a part of them at least, will go to England and then be brought back to the United States. They were doubtless a choice lot of very fine wood, such as is being sought after by the cabinet wood dealers of this country. In a report sent out recently it was stated that at one of the regular mahogany sales in Liverpool about 95 per cent of the entire lot of mahogany disposed of was bought by Americans to be consumed in the United States. Of course the greater part of this was African wood, but there was doubtless considerable of it from Mexico, Central America and Cuba, and it is safe to say that some of it had passed through our own ports, just as this shipment did.

The sketches or drawings which accompany this article were made from four of the logs in the lot; the shapes are not exaggerated in the least. They are exact representations, however, of the most peculiarly hewn sticks in the lot. The fact that they are fan logs adds greatly to their peculiar appearance, and the manner of hewing or dressing them is certainly an extravagant way of handling valuable timber. They are sawed into, boxed or notched down, and the log divided into different sections of increased or decreased measurement, so that it is quite a mathematical problem to figure out their contents. Scribner's rule will not apply to the log as a whole, for each section has a different caliper, or measurement, and the flare of the



MAHOGANY LOG SHOWING UPPER OR TOP FAN HEWN ON A
TWIST, CAUSED BY THE LIMBS FORMING IT NOT
BRANCHING OUT AT RIGHT ANGLES WITH
THOSE FORMING THE FAN BELOW



MAHOGANY LOG, 22 FEET LONG, PREPARED FOR SHIPMENT
ACCORDING TO THE ENGLISH METHOD OF DRESS-
ING THIS TIMBER.

fans must be taken into consideration. In fact they are cut and sawed into at various depths and angles and chopped and skelped by the adz and broad ax until they have no resemblance whatever to logs, and but little to hewn timbers. Some of these logs looked as though they had been hewn recently, and it seems strange that this ancient way of cutting mahogany should be persisted in to this late day. It must have originated at a time when ships were smaller and their storage capacity much more limited than now, and freight rates correspondingly higher. On the other hand mahogany was then less in demand and more plentiful than now.

For these reasons it became customary to cut away every pound of surplus wood and square up the logs so as to more completely fill the space in a vessel. Such a policy may have been a practical one then, but is a

different proposition now. What was economy then is wilful waste today and has been continued much too long. Old conditions are outgrown and new and more economical methods should be adopted in cutting mahogany, such as are being followed in the cutting of other precious woods. The mahogany and cedar of the south countries will soon become as scarce as the oak and walnut of the North.

Lumbermen should favor rigid economy in cutting, as a means of prolonging the needed supply of mahogany, which is already scarce, save in remote and almost inaccessible regions from which it is expensive to bring it out to the markets of the world. The American plan of handling the logs in the round is a good one, and the bark is worth its transportation as a protection to the log.

J. V. HAMILTON.

Conditions in the Veneer Trade.

In response to inquiries concerning the condition of the veneer trade addressed to manufacturers in all parts of the United States, the **HARDWOOD RECORD** has received numerous responses. Excerpts from these letters are printed below. A very good idea of the conditions prevailing in the industry may be gained from a perusal of them. On the whole the outlook is much brighter than it ever has been in this line of production.

From Michigan Manufacturers.

While July and August were a little quiet, they were about the same as last year, and we believe the entire year will balance up considerably better than 1906. The cost of material, logs, labor, etc., is constantly increasing.

We have heard quite a little complaint relative to a let up of business, but have not noticed it ourselves. We are very busy and orders seem to be coming along quite freely. Our trade for July and August was much better than the same months last year. Our trade has been better this year than last, and more satisfactory in every way. We have no reason to think the outlook for fall business is anything but good. Our logs are costing us considerably more compared with former years, and our manufactured product is bringing us a little bit more, but not enough to offset the difference in the price of logs.

Reports from North Carolina.

We find the market duller than last year. Furniture men are not buying as much as they did last year and are disposed to figure closer. However, we have plenty of orders and are running full time but selling our stock at a closer margin than last year. The trade in July and August this year was not nearly so good as last. The outlook for fall business is very good indeed, but we find collections very slow and are forced to sell on long time. We are not paying quite as much for logs as last year. There is an abundance on the market at present, but the quality is getting poorer all the time.

We will say that our trade for July and August was better by twenty per cent than the same months of last year, and we had more orders booked for September than for last September, and anticipate more business this fall than we have ever had. Our only trouble is that money matters seem to be a little tight; our people are not meeting their bills as promptly as in the past and we are asked to take more notes at thirty, sixty and ninety days than before. However, we believe this will pass and money get easy after a bit. As to cost of material, all we can say is that it has advanced steadily with us, but not rapidly, and so far we have been able to advance our manufactured stuff fully as much as the advance on logs. We are making a better profit on what we sell than we did three or four years ago, when we got logs very cheap and sold our stock the same way. Summing up the whole matter, will say we are doing well and have no complaint to offer or suggestions, except that manufacturers should stand together and not allow a little lull in business cause us to cut prices.

There has been some falling off in the quantity of veneers used by the furniture factories in this state, especially in some parts, for the past three months. Our shipments for July and August are at least twenty per cent ahead of last year for the same time. We do not consider the outlook for fall business as good as last year, but believe it will be fair, healthy business. We think it will be difficult to advance or even maintain prices, on account of some little dullness and overproduction of some classes of stock. Logs and labor are both higher, but the furniture people seem to think that because lumber has been off a little, veneers should be likewise, while everything is tending the other way. We would rather store part of our output than to accept lower prices.

From Kentucky.

Our business dropped off very materially in July and August, but general indications point to a good fall business, so would not be surprised to see veneers pick up also. The cost of logs is fully as high as ever, timber is harder to secure, being located in very undesirable places to log, so handling expenses are greater. Labor does not seem to be any cheaper, although a little easier to secure.

There has been little or no falling off in our business. There was a perceptible decrease in orders commencing in June, but having on file a considerable number which have kept us busy, we have not felt any loss in volume. Our business for July and August exceeded that of 1906, and unless there should be a sudden slump we anticipate that the fall business will exceed that of last year. The cost of logs and manufactured material is very considerably increased over 1906. Logs have advanced rapidly. We are paying from twenty to thirty-three per cent more for any sort of domestic timber this year than we did last. The absolute necessity of advance in finished product is therefore apparent, and we doubt that but for association work this advance could have been obtained.

The Status in Indiana.

Trade during the months of July and August was the dullest we have experienced in our more than seven years of veneer business. The outlook for fall business is reasonably good, more inquiries coming in the early part of September than for the two preceding months. We are not paying as much for logs by ten per cent as we did four months ago, and there are more being offered than at any time in three years. We think personally that there is an overproduction of veneers and if we maintain prices there should be united effort to curtail production. To the writer's knowledge there are several veneer manufacturers' warehouses that are practically filled with veneers, and it will not be long until some of them get "cold feet" and put it on the market, regardless of price.

Some branches of the furniture trade are slower than usual, but July and August generally were fairly good and the outlook satisfactory, although prices are higher.

Our experience with the furniture trade is that there is a general easing up of business; this is not a panicky feeling; simply a conservative move on the part of a few of the manufacturers. We think that with good crops this will not last long. The outlook for fall

business is very good. We have orders booked for seven cars and this will carry us well into the fall. Regarding cost of logs, will say it has increased considerably. We are now paying from \$5 to \$10 more for logs than at any time previous. Not only are we paying more money for logs, but their grade is deteriorating. With us it is not a question of finding a market for our goods, but it is the more serious question of paying the price we are compelled to for an inferior grade of stock. The outcome of receiving this kind of logs is that we are manufacturing a lower grade of veneers. In other words, both our raw materials and our finished product have deteriorated to such an extent that it is almost impossible to cut a high grade of stock. Still, with this serious condition confronting us, the manufacturers over the country are cutting prices wherever they have accumulated a little surplus stock. Probably in years to come, when it is too late, they will see the folly of their ways and try to mend them. Too many veneer manufacturers seem to be afraid of neighbors and have no faith in mankind.

There was some falling off of business, though not any more than we would expect, during July and August. We see nothing to interfere with its being good all through the fall. We are having considerable inquiries for stock and making some sales at advanced prices. Logs are fully ten per cent higher than at this time last year. There are very few good logs offered and what few there are are bought at high prices.

In quartered oak veneer there seems to have been some falling off in business. Our customers are still loyal to us, but they are buying in smaller quantities than at this time last year. The outlook for fall business is fairly good and orders are coming in, indicating that we will have a pretty good season. The cost of both logs and manufacturers' material is considerably higher than it has ever been.

July and August compared favorably with last year's business, although we are inclined to note a slight difference. There are not quite the active demands for veneer and lumber that there were a year ago, although our sales are practically the same. We anticipate a good, fair, steady fall business. There is a shrinkage in the valuations of a few of the staple articles, but not enough to affect the general results very much. The logs have cost entirely too much the last six months. We are inclined to believe they will not be of a greater value this coming fall and winter, as we are offered logs and timber quite freely. We are also inclined to think that labor has reached the highest point for the next year or two.

New York's Attitude.

While there has been a falling off in the trade for the last two or three months, it is nothing to cause agitation or worry. It probably appears to be a heavier falling off than usually takes place in summer, by reason of the fact that so much business was done last winter that in comparison the summer months suffer, but by comparison with last year we find we are still ahead of July and August of 1906. We have had considerable conversation with the trade in general during the last two or three weeks, and the lull in business has been accepted more as a joke and an opportunity for a vacation, as everyone feels there will be ample business this fall and winter to satisfy everyone; while the volume may be a little reduced under last year, yet the amount of business accomplished will be very interesting. In the mahogany line, from present indications, trade will be active, with a scarcity of logs.

There is a falling off in business over last season to a certain extent, but our sales for the months of July and August are about the same as last year. At the present time we have orders on our books for all we can possibly turn out during the coming fall. Our logs in raw material are costing considerably more than they ever did before, but with very few exceptions we are getting a considerably higher price for our stock than we were even three months ago. It seems to us that, all things considered, this fall's business should be as good as any we ever had.

We have had a very good season, have no complaint to make, and believe that instead of trade diminishing it will increase from this time on.

There is a noticeable falling off in the amount of orders we are getting over any other two months since we can remember. We think this is on account of the dull trade in the furniture line. We did not get nearly as many orders as during the months of July and August, 1906. We think the outlook for fall business is not what it should be. As to prices of logs, glue, etc., they are higher than ever before.

We found it rather dull through the latter part of July and up to about the 25th of August, but it has begun to mend and trade is good at the present time. We have made great preparations and are looking for a large amount of fall business. We find that the cost of logs has

terially advanced in price above that paid in former years. We also find that labor has advanced to quite an extent, and think we have just about been able to keep pace by advances on the manufactured product.

Alabama Trade.

We have more orders than we can comfortably handle. The trade for July and August was much better than for last year, although this is hardly a just comparison, as we were shut down in August, 1906, on account of a boiler explosion. We own timber and log it ourselves; therefore the cost of our logs varies with the cost of labor, which is higher.

We are having fair demand for furniture veneer, in fact in excess of last year. General veneer trade was better with us in the months of July and August this season than the corresponding months of 1906. The outlook for fall business is fair. The cost of logs is from ten to twenty per cent more than in years prior to 1906; however, there is no appreciable advance over 1906. The cost of labor remains about the same as during 1906, which is an increase over previous years of from ten to twenty per cent. In view of all conditions we are determined to advance prices on practically our entire line, especially veneers, to a degree in keeping with the increased cost of materials and production.

From Vermont.

The furniture trade is a little dull, but July and August this year were about the same as last year. We believe the outlook for fall business is good and our material costs about the same as for several years past.

Georgia's Report.

Our business for July of this year, as compared to last year, was considerably in excess. However, we did not fare so well in the month of August. We consider the outlook for fall business more than up to the average. We appreciate the fact that the cost of all manufactured goods is considerably in excess of previous years.

Wisconsin Business.

Our trade in July and August was a little ahead of what it was in previous years. The figures, however, have not been in keeping with the figures of other manufacturers over last year's business. We do not expect the fall business to be up to what it was a year ago. Our reason for thinking so is that we made an advance in March, and we believe a great many of our customers placed large orders after the second advance with the expectation that there might possibly be another, and desired to cover themselves in this respect. It is very evident from the fact that a number of our customers have recently requested us not to ship any more until further advised. We expect to pay from fifteen to twenty-five per cent more for logs this year than last. Our labor has also advanced ten per cent, consequently veneers will not be sold for any less money during the balance of 1907 than they are now. Notwithstanding there might be a lull in the demand, anyone who has to cut up valuable timber had better hold it until they can get a good price for their stock, because they can not replace it for the same money. The year 1907, thus far, has been the biggest year in the history of our business. We do not expect to do nearly as much business in 1908, but what business we get will be at a price that will make a difference in the footings on the profit side of the ledger.

Our business with furniture companies for July and August does not compare favorably with corresponding months of the last few years. Regarding the outlook for fall business, we do not anticipate any large falling off in business. In fact we see no reason why trade for the next three months should not be up to the average. Regarding cost of logs, would say our logging season for 1906-7 was about thirty-five per cent more than any previous year. This was due to the increased cost of lumber, as well as supplies of all kinds, and while we have been able to make up a proportion of this, the increase in the selling price of manufactured articles will not entirely compensate us.

Trade with us during July and August is about the same as a year ago and fully as good. The outlook for fall business we regard as exceptionally good. We have all we can possibly do. The cost of logs this year has been ten to twelve and a half per cent higher than a year ago, and in many cases about fifteen per cent advance has been paid by us. Prices for manufactured material with us are fully ten per cent higher than a year ago.

From Ohio.

Trade is somewhat slower than usual, but the outlook for fall business is good; material seems to be much higher compared with former years.

There seems to be a little falling off in orders for veneer at present. The outlook for fall business is not so good, slow, but it is not

too early to tell. Logs are very high around here at present; in fact too high for much profit at the present price of veneer. We think it best not to work the trade too hard just now, so as to keep prices up as much as possible.

Virginia.

Our sales during the months of July and August of this year exceeded our sales of last year for the same period by \$8,035.69. The outlook for our fall trade is good, as we have orders booked to keep us running until January 1, 1908. Prices of logs are soaring all the time, both poplar and oak costing from \$5 to \$10 a thousand more than they did a year ago. On account of conditions on Wall street for the last six months, people have been trying to hedge, expecting an uneasy stock market to affect business as in "ye olden time," but have found out that business and speculation do not necessarily go hand in hand. Business is, in our opinion, on a better foundation than it has been for a number of months, and if the banks do not get alarmed and call in their loans there is no reason why conditions should not keep improving.

Arkansas.

Trade has not been as brisk with us as in July and August last year. At the present time the outlook for fall business is very discouraging. The cost of logs is about the same as last year. There is an increased expense for supplies; good labor is very scarce. We have been able to keep our mill running but have only the orders on hand that we are working on at the present time. It seems to us that during the last three months prices have been cut by a great many manufacturers. The great majority of our quotations have been turned down, same being too high. However, we have not cut the prices we have been getting.

West Virginia.

There is no falling off in the furniture trade and we have more orders than ever before in our history, with good prices. July and August showed more business than last year for the same months and the outlook is good for fall business, although raw material is of higher value.

Tennessee.

There is a considerable falling off of business; July and August were not as good as last year; the outlook for fall business is fair, with raw materials higher.

Pennsylvania.

Our trade seems to be holding up all right and is very satisfactory. Our July and August

trade was about the same as last year. So far as we can see, the outlook for fall business is very good. The price of raw material, however, is considerably higher than in former years.

Missouri.

We have had sufficient work to keep our mills fairly busy, but do not find trade as good as last year. Some of the furniture manufacturers are complaining, but in some cases they have plenty to do. They are not buying any lumber, but several have made the statement that they intend to clean up and take chances on the price going up or down. However, we expect a good fall business, as we think conditions throughout the country are too prosperous to permit a continuance of the present lull. Logs are still very scarce and what has so often been said, the quality is deteriorating each day, while the price is still away up, notwithstanding a slight decline in the lumber market. Good help is exceedingly scarce and as a result it continues to cost more to turn out our wares. Notwithstanding everything that has been said, we are optimists and are putting in improvements right along in order to keep pace with the times.

Minnesota.

With reference to our veneer business, beg to say this is a small part of our manufactured product and we do not know that we are qualified to state as to just what trade conditions are. What we made we sold at a better figure than ever before and could duplicate orders now if we had the material on hand. We certainly had no trouble in selling all we could make. Our general trade for July was larger than any month in our history. August, as usual, was light, though fully up to last year. The outlook for business generally through the Northwest we do not believe was ever better; while in some localities crops were damaged by hail, it was to only a limited extent.

Washington.

Business has been a little less active with us for the past three months than at any time within the last year, but it may be because we are keeping up our price and not making any cuts to secure business. Also, we have taken into consideration the fact that along at this time we have quite a scarcity of cars, so we do not try to load up with business quite as heavily as we do at other times in the year. We believe that owing to agitation over increased freight rates by railway lines buyers are holding off until there is something definite. Both logs and manufactured material are costing more than they did a year ago, owing to the increase in the cost of labor, etc.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

How Do You Steam Your Hubs?

HIGH POINT, N. C., Sept. 26. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: As you are in line with the people that steam their product, we write you for some particulars about it. We would like to know the best way to steam hubs of birch and oak to prevent them from cracking whether to use dry steam or exhaust steam, how long to continue the process, etc. Any information you can give us will be appreciated. HIGH POINT HUB & HANDLE COMPANY.

Anyone who has perfected a satisfactory process would confer a great favor by writing the correspondent direct, or communicating anything he may have to say through this office. EDITOR.

About "Willow Oak."

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: What can you tell us with reference to the species of oak found in Alabama and known there as the "willow oak"? It is a hard, white, straight grained wood. The trees grow to quite a good size and the trunks are long and straight, with limbs high from the ground. We are under the impression that this wood

classifies and is used the same as white oak, and will make fine wagon stock. Any information you can give will be appreciated. -H. K. B.

This tree does not come under either the white or red oaks botanically, but is an entirely separate species. However, in the lumber markets of the South it no doubt masquerades under one of the above titles. The tree is classified as *Quercus phellos*, or willow oak, by Sargent and other botanists, and is sometimes known as peach oak or swamp willow oak—or, incorrectly, as water oak. It grows from Staten Island down to Florida, usually in the low maritime plain, and through the Gulf region to the Sabine river in Texas, including southern Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, central Tennessee and southern Kentucky. It is occasionally used in construction work and for felloes. A prominent Mississippi manufacturer writes:

"Willow oak, turkey oak and water oak are practically the same with us. All three of these oaks are placed in the red oak class on account of their grain, and our experience with them in this section is anything but profitable, as it is by far the poorest oak we have. There are some mills that put this class of oak into wagon stock, but in my opinion it is worthless for this purpose. I have always found this oak to be filled with

grubs, and a few days since had three of these logs on the deck which measured 1,928 feet, being 16-foot cuts. There were no visible defects on same. However, when we opened them up with the saw there was hardly a place you could put your hand without touching grub holes, and we only got 232 feet 1s and 2s lumber out of them. I would advise everyone to steer clear of willow oak if it is anything like that we have in this section."

Wants to Market Oak.

ST. CROIX, IND., Oct. 1. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I saw beer keg heading and have any amount of waste that would make 1 inch squares, 15 inches long, fine white oak timber. If not asking too much would like you to tell me the most profitable way to work this up and where I could market it. COMPANY

No doubt many buyers would be glad to contract for this stock, and they may communicate with this correspondent through the RECORD.—EDITOR.

Gum Moulding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 2. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We want to get in touch with the gum moulding, carload trade. We presume Pittsburgh and the East generally are the largest consumers, but thought you could likely tell us as to the best field and give us the names of some users. Any information you can give us will be appreciated. & Co.

Buyers of this material in carload lots are requested to send their names and addresses

to this office, that they may be passed on to above correspondents.—EDITOR.

Who Manufactures Magnolia?

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We would like some information regarding a kind of wood known in Alabama as magnolia or "bull bay." It is a smooth bark tree, with a leaf something like a rubber tree, grows to considerable size and the trunks are frequently long and straight, 40 feet to the first limb. The wood is of very clear white color, almost as white as buckeye, and in texture appears to be a cross between poplar and basswood. The timber seems to grow in considerable quantity throughout the South. When sawed it shows a good deal of sap which runs out ahead of the saw. Our mills have sent us a board of this wood and we are experimenting with it to see whether or not it shows a tendency to warp and to what extent. We would like to know the general characteristics of the wood after it is cut; for what purposes it is or can be used, and its value as compared with other standard woods. & Co.

The lumber tree of the entire magnolia family is the cucumber, but the description would seem to indicate the true "bull bay," as the correspondent believes the sample to be. The magnolias are principally used for cultivation and fuel, with the sole exception above noted, and we do not believe the experiment of manufacturing the other species has ever been tried to any extent. Anyone who has had experience in this line, or who knows anything about the wood, will confer a favor by giving us the benefit of his observation.—EDITOR.

A New Tree Book.

One of the most comprehensive and attractive books on the subject of trees that has ever been issued is the new "Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada," just brought out by Romeyn B. Hough, B. A., of Lowville, N. Y. Mr. Hough has long been a recognized authority on trees and timbers, and his new work will be received with enthusiasm by botanists, as well as the laity who are interested in these subjects.

The region covered by the handbook is that lying north of the northern boundaries of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and east of the Rocky Mountains, extending southward in the Appalachian region to northern Alabama and Georgia. The work represents years of study in the field and by experiment. Nothing but Mr. Hough's love of his subject and the unusual opportunities he has had for compiling such a work would enable him to cover the ground so carefully and authentically.

With each species described two pages of handsome half-tone illustrations are presented showing the foliage, twigs and fruit photographed against a measured background, which indicates at a glance the actual size of the parts. The pictures of leafless twigs in winter are specially valuable as an aid to the identification of various species when denuded of all foliage. The photographs of the holes of trees show the bark plainly, and a one-foot rule was attached to each tree before the photograph was taken, thus relative size of trunk is clearly shown.

The wood structure of at least one species of each genus is shown by a series of photomicrographs of transverse sections magnified fifteen diameters. Thus actual specimens of wood may, by the use of a small magnifying glass, be compared with the illustrations and identified correctly. This feature alone is worth a great deal to wood-workers, lumbermen and anyone, in fact, who has occasion to classify timbers of various

kinds. The illustrations are remarkably clear and the practicality of their introduction and use is at once apparent. Mr. Hough himself considers this perhaps the most striking feature of the work.

The practical character of the entire book and illustrations is so evident that a school child may learn to know the trees from it without studying the text. Information as to technical terms, botanical names, etc., is fully covered in one section of the book. For completeness and accuracy it has probably never been surpassed. The author will furnish prices and specimen pages on application.

C. L. Willey Presents Cross to Commemorate Historical Event.

Chicago and the state of Illinois recently did honor to the achievements of Pere Marquette, the French Jesuit missionary, and Joliet, the explorer, in elaborate ceremonies, including the erection of a mahogany cross, which took place under the auspices of the Association of Commerce, on the afternoon of September 28.

Invited guests left the Clark street bridge at 2:40 p. m. on the United States steamer Dorothea and the Pere Marquette. Many prominent citizens were in attendance. As the steamers slowly made their way down the river national airs were played by the band of the local battalion of Illinois naval reserves, which took up a position on the deck of the Dorothea. When the steamers arrived at the foot of Robey street a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the Dorothea to Governor Deneen, followed by a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Baron Housson de Saint-Laurent, French consul at Chicago.

When the company had disembarked Edwin S. Conway delivered the opening address, reviewing the history of the Marquette-Joliet expedition, and showing that historical research had

resulted in fixing the spot where they established their camp in September, 1673, near the junction of the Chicago river and the drainage canal at Robey street, where the cross had been erected. Valentine Smith unveiled the monument and presented it to the state of Illinois, Governor Deneen accepting. Edward J. Brundage acknowledged the tribute in the name of the city of Chicago, and Baron de Saint-Laurent replied. One of the principal addresses was delivered by Rev. Francis B. Cassilly, S. J., of the religious order to which Pere Marquette belonged. Robert R. McCormick, president of the sanitary district; R. R. Bourland, member of the executive committee of the Lakes-to-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, and B. M. Chipper-



HANDSOME MEMORIAL TO MARQUETTE AND JOLIET

held of the Illinois legislature made fitting remarks.

The magnificent cross which now marks the spot is the gift of Cameron L. Willey, one of the largest importers of fancy woods in the United States. It is more than twelve feet tall, of solid mahogany, set in a concrete base. Mr. Willey's operations are but a short distance from the historical spot. The discovery of an old French iron cross at this point led various students to take up the legend of its having been planted there by the great explorers in a past century, and sift it thoroughly, resulting in fixing the location of the famous camp to a certainty. The little iron cross stands beside the new one, and in a corner of the enclosure a flag pole in a concrete foundation bears the flags of the United States and of France.

An effort is being made to introduce the remarkably fine hardwood grown on the Tati Concessions at Francetown to the Capetown and Kimberly, South African markets. Railway rates are a heavy drawback.

Handle Manufacturers' Association.

Agreeable to previous notice, handle manufacturers representing about seventy-five per cent of the total output of hickory handles and quite a number of others engaged in the manufacture of ash, oak, maple and other handles, met in Club Room L-38, Great Northern Hotel, at ten o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen prominent in association work, after which a general discussion over the advisability of forming a general handle association with subsidiary organizations covering:

(1) Hickory Division: Consisting of manufacturers of handles for edge tools; railroad and mining trade; picker sticks; dowels.

(2) Ash and Oak Division: Consisting of manufacturers of rake, fork and other agricultural and domestic implement and tool handles; logging tool handles; plow handles.

(3) Maple and Minor Woods Division: Consisting of manufacturers of broom and mop handles and dowel rods.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed to report at a meeting to be held at the New Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Nov. 20.

A full report of the proceedings follows:

Details of the Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Henry H. Gibson, editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. Mr. Gibson addressed the gathering as follows:

I do not think I need any excuse for calling this meeting. If I do, I will say to you that it was called at the suggestion and request of some half dozen handle manufacturers, partially hickory and partially ash people. I published their suggestions in the *HARDWOOD RECORD* and followed it up by numerous letters, which elicited many replies, so that it was finally thought wise to organize a handle association divided into separate divisions, according to the nature of the product. I think most of you have seen quite a number of these letters printed in the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. I have had considerable experience in association work, and from the tenor of the letters referred to, I find that certain people say we are getting short of raw material and prices are not commensurate with labor, manufacturing, and material costs. I find other people who say that the inspection of handles has not been modified to meet the current needs of the trade. That material is growing coarser and still you are making the same high grade handles you always have, and think that changes might be made to better these conditions. An analysis of the whole proposition is that you are up against what a great many other manufacturers have been in the past, that is unintelligent competition.

In this association work with which I have been allied for a good many years, I have never

found any particular value in a lot of people getting together and making a price list. I think it is one of the last things they should do. My experience tells me that the value of association work is to educate each other in the various lines of production and especially up to cost, on the principle that the man who does not know cost ought not to be in any business. If you will eliminate this unintelligent competition, you will better your industry and yourselves. Association work is for acquaintanceship, better trade relations, estimating cost and figuring economy. I have had experience with a number of lumber associations and they have all had good fortune and made money for their members; the flooring manufacturer, whose business a few years ago was fearfully demoralized; the dimension stock people, who two years ago were in utter chaos, selling clear stock for less than the price of No. 1 common; and a year and a half ago we found the veneer and panel people in about the same condition, as far as making money out of their business was considered. I have a lot of faith in association work and I believe this nucleus here, which represents quite a proportion of the output of handles, can do something for all that will better the trade, and adopt measures that will be generally accepted. My personal interest in this association is not a very large one. I want to do everything I can through my newspaper and personally for the interests of the totality of the hardwood industry. I am glad to see so many here and hope we can accomplish something definite. The first thing we must do is to appoint a temporary chairman and I am going to ask Mr. Clendenin to take the chair and perfect a little organization.



REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING OF HANDLE MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION AT THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, CHICAGO, OCT. 8

Mr. Clendenin: I beg to be excused from that honor, as I came here particularly to learn and to listen. I am not competent to occupy the chair.

Mr. Gibson: If that was your object, Mr. Clendenin, in attending this meeting, the chair is just the place for you, as there you can learn and listen to the best possible advantage without having to say a word yourself.

Mr. Clendenin was chosen chairman by acclaim and upon taking his seat introduced E. W. McCullough, secretary of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, who had promised to address the meeting on the value of association work.

Association Work as Handled by Wagon-makers.

Mr. McCullough: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You have heard the suggestion of the chair that I speak to you for a few minutes and I certainly will make my remarks as brief as possible. Perhaps the best way to arrive at this matter of beneficial association work is to give you a little inside history of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, which represents today between eighty seven and one half and ninety

to only a part of them, and others not at all—but education was going on just the same, and they realized more and more the value of it and of keeping together. They finally got to the point where they realized fully that all men are not alike and that you can never expect to get into a room like this and positively make all men moral, honest or good. You will always have to reckon with the fellow that is timid, the one that will evade his obligation, etc., but we have found that there are many honest men in the manufacturing business and you will always find a majority that will stand for the thing you want to perform and that with that majority you can win the battle. I have men on my list all the time who are forever writing me hard luck stories about this, that or the other, or what somebody else is doing, but the majority are working along right lines. I want to say that in the work of forming an organization, the value of social intercourse must not be underestimated. If you people got nothing else out of it but this, you would have accomplished something. However, in this day and age of hustling, we want to go still further and accomplish something practical. Unintelligent competition, as brother Gibson said, is indeed a great difficulty, and the hardest part of it is that everyone will declare it originates entirely with "the other fellow." It originates from one cause and one only, and I cannot lay too much stress upon this point, which is lack of knowledge of cost. You may be able to watch your manufacture through the different stages from the forest to the finished product, add a certain percentage for profit, etc., and then feel that you have arrived at cost. But there is always a certain undefined expense that is seldom taken into consideration. Until 1904 there was not one wagon factory in the country of any note that had an adequate cost finding system. Every one knew how many feet of stock, how much labor, etc., went into a wagon. But that is not cost—not nearly cost—and until we took up the subject of cost finding, we arrived at nothing as far as preventing this unintelligent competition. The prime factor of all our work is to get each man to figure his cost and figure it right. In my position as secretary, I have access to all the factories and their private books and records, and I gather information right from these manufacturers so that I can furnish to our members the average cost of a standard wagon every so often. But it must be remembered that this is only a guide and only gives them a proof figure to prove their own figures by. It is of no value for the fellow who manufactures 5,000 wagons to know what it costs somebody else to manufacture 30,000 or 40,000 in a plant away off from where he is located. But it furnishes an incentive for him to figure out the same plan for himself, and when he does actually figure it out, I will trust to his good sense to add a proper amount of profit. This is all the price regulation that the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association has.

Since 1904 wagon prices have advanced somewhat and the business is in so much better condition than before we organized and got together on a practical basis that there is nobody who wants to go back to the old status. The new plan we started in 1904 was this: Previously we had selected a secretary and officers from the rank and file but when we attempted to cover inside information, it was not given because manufacturers did not like to put it into the hands of other members of the trade, so we found a permanent secretary, put him into office and made him the confidential agent of each factory. For instance, I am considered a confidential agent and act in that capacity for every member, so that instead of turning the information into the hands of the competitor who might not be scrupulously honest, it is known to me only.

I have been in the wagon business for twenty-five years, and of course there is a chance that I might tell what I know to some one or other, but it is safe to say that if I did such things there wouldn't be a place for me in the wagon

business in this country. When I took up this work I selected a small item of wagon stock to start a cost basis on—the top box. These top boxes were being manufactured and sold at \$1.50 and sometimes even thrown in with a wagon. When we got through estimating cost, we found that it was actually \$2.35. We immediately said: Can't we reform some of these people and not give these things away? So a resolution was passed that everybody sell these parts for what they ought to bring. A report within six months developed the fact that there was not a factory which had not raised the price. Now they are not all charging the same price, but they are charging a profitable one. From this beginning we took other parts of a wagon and followed out the same idea.

But we have done other work that is even more valuable. We have saved in the cost of manufacture. In 1905 we undertook the standardization of farm wagon wheels. Prior to that time there were forty-three different heights of wheels. Nobody seemed to know why—they were largely matters of tradition—somebody's father made them that way and they followed suit. Thus it was that some concerns furnished as many as fifteen different heights of the same wheel and same tires. When we got through with our standardization, we fixed on just three heights, utterly abolishing forty. We adopted a low wheel, a medium and a high one, which



T. R. CLENDINEN, ATCHISON, KAN., CHAIRMAN AND MEMBER PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.



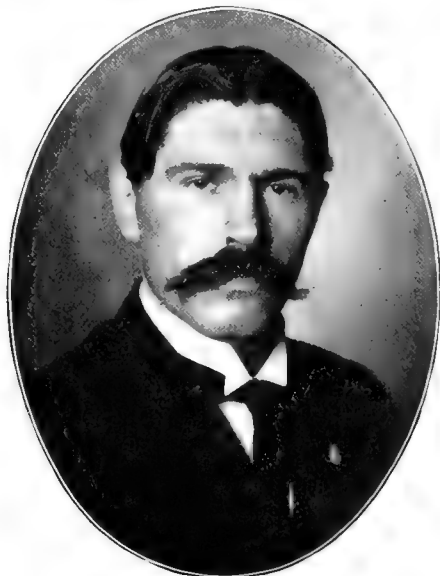
P. C. SCOTT, ST. LOUIS, MO., CHAIRMAN PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

seemed to satisfy as well as the forty-three different heights. But it took three years and lots of work to convince some manufacturers that their particular way wasn't the only one; still we did it eventually.

From this I will pass to the meeting we had about two weeks ago when the buyers of our wood material got together and adopted standard sizes of rough dimensions of wagon stock—on all parts common to all wagons. Heretofore mills have cut our material on special orders, owing to the different specifications of wagon manufacturers. Thus few mills could afford to accumulate stock on hand, or hold it, because of lack of uniformity in requirements, but this will establish sizes that will be salable and in demand everywhere. All this work has been handled through the secretary's office. Matters first come to him and are then passed on to the executive committee, composed of twelve of the largest manufacturers. You will ask why we choose these large dealers—because the cost finding system in such factories has arrived at a higher stage of proficiency than at almost any others.

per cent of the total output of the country. This association was formed in 1879, at a meeting held in the old Palmer House, and there were present nineteen at that time and my records show that all but two of that number have passed to the great beyond. For three years they had what might be called a social organization—they got acquainted and met together frequently, but they finally fell out over the matter of getting better prices for their goods. There was a lack of confidence among them, a certain amount of jealousy and not very much progress was made. In 1882 they drifted apart, but in 1886 another meeting was held and they came together again on account of the same conditions, which continued to prevail. Some of them realized where they had failed before and they made some improvement. They began to get a great deal better acquainted with each other and each and every one found that the other fellow wasn't such a black devil after all. So it went along from 1886 to 1893 in better shape. They selected their officers from the rank and file of the manufacturers, passing numerous resolutions, living up

So this committee meets probably three times a year aside from the regular meeting of the association, when the committee always convenes, and they go over various measures which they then present to the general association, so that it saves hashing and re-hashing a lot of material at the meeting of the association, but nothing definite is passed without a two-thirds majority vote of the entire organization. We believe that every fellow should have a fair deal, but that we are only entitled to our measure of any square deal, and you will have to arrive at that point in any organization. When you form an organization for the purpose of taking advantage of the other fellow, you will fare pretty hard. I have seen a number of instances of that in my work. One thing more I want to impress upon you and that is, you should not make the mistake of trying to start a cheap organization. You understand what I mean by that. We do not attempt to conduct the business of our members, but simply to improve the conditions surrounding them. They must go on their own line, working out their own problem and succeed or fail according to their own conduct of their own affairs. We have absolutely no price list. Our



H. B. ALEXANDER, HILLSBORO, IND., MEMBER PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

plan is simple. There is no even price in farm wagons. Of forty odd factories, I venture to say there are not more than two or three that have an even price on their wagons. When we have a meeting and find that the increase in cost of production is so much, we want that increase if we can get it, so we pass a recommendation that we get that five or ten per cent advance if possible. We have gotten to a point where we know there is a majority that will live up to the advanced price. I have the right to advise you what you shall sell for, but you can do just as you please in carrying it out and that is the privilege our members have, but with the distinct feeling that they need the increased price. Now, when our association recommends anything of this kind, we have several large competitors outside of it who are on the watch and they follow those recommendations pretty quickly every time. All we are after is a legitimate profit over manufacturing cost.

The chairman then introduced Lewis Doster, the Secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, another gentleman who has been remarkably successful in association work, and who had expressed his willingness to give the handlers the benefit of his experience.

Address of Secretary Doster.

Mr. Doster: I have been called upon to talk on organized work and I am going to confine myself to what our association has accomplished. It will be in detail and may not cover some of your wants, but I am going to give you all I can in hopes that your organization may be able to benefit itself as we have. We were one of the latest associations in the lumber manufacturing industry to organize and represent the manufactured product from the timber up, and I believe you have all heard of the success we have made and realize its benefits. Prior to 1902 the hardwood manufacturers I speak of them now as Southern producers—were in very bad shape. It was such that their credit at the banks was in proportion to the capacity of their mills—the larger the capacity, the greater the credit at the bank, and vice versa. Today I consider that the banking interests look upon the hardwood manufacturer as a very good customer. Our organization was formed and its membership composed of men who attributed their losses to the fact that the grading of lumber was not satisfactory. There was a feeling existing that a grade might be so and so in one section—in the East one thing, in the West another, etc., with the result that values of lumber were according to grades, and ordinarily no man knew exactly where he stood. We found we could unify the values of lumber, not make prices but educate the men who were out of touch with conditions existing in the large consuming markets. Our plan of organizing to cover the large area we represented was by holding sectional meetings where production was largest. The result was that the meetings all practically agreed to consolidate in a national body, and semi-yearly meetings were then held at certain central points. After organizing we adopted objects which I will read to you from our constitution and by-laws and which are familiar to some present. [Mr. Doster read extracts from the rules of his association.] You will see that these cover a multitude of conditions. We also established a set of grading rules which was very hard work, because conditions in different sections were in a rather chaotic state, but we finally established some in the face of strong opposition, for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, St. Louis and Chicago all had their own system. The result was that when a man stacked up his lumber he never knew where it was going to or how it would be inspected. You all know that the inspectors of lumber in those days were a lower class than today, and, in my opinion, they are beneath what they should be still, and we have paid special attention to raising the standard of this class of work. Many manufacturers tell me that an extra expense of 50 cents a thousand in inspection properly conducted will mean an increase to them of \$2 a thousand in the price they get for their stock.

After our rules became effective we naturally made other necessary additions to the association. Our first was a department of market values. At no time did we ever have an iron clad agreement as to the question of prices. They were based upon market values, stumpage value, cost of manufacture, demand, etc., and prices made accordingly. There never was a bona fide price agreement. Our list was merely a target to shoot at. Every one was privileged to try for it and to hit the mark if he could. We realized the fact that organizations who organize for values only never make a success. We never try to run a man's business for him, but I can show you how we help him out by placing his stock on the market in a legitimate manner without so much loss to him self. Nor did we ever try to make an agreement as to the prices of purchasing raw material. Our stock reports which we send out semi-monthly help members to unload surplus stocks. We make a thorough canvass of the entire membership regularly, asking each firm if they have

any accumulation of certain stock. This allows us to find out what is in overproduction. We find what stock there is an accumulation of. People who have this item on hand stop manufacturing it and manufacture other stock which will go upon the market more easily. We likewise ask members what they are short on, what they are oversold on, etc. When they find out what is in short supply they go to manufacturing it, so that the purchasers of lumber are all the time getting a reasonably even supply. It helps the manufacturer and the buyer. In fact, all we have tried to do has been to create a smooth track for lumber to run over from the forest right into the consumers' hands. After the lumber is sold all of us will sometimes find difficulty with people who are unjust. We all know how hard it is to grade lumber and what different interpretations can be put upon the same principles. To protect our members we created a commercial report department. We sent it to all members. When one wants to know the standing of any man he writes us and we send his inquiry to all members of the association. Of course, we leave exact financial standing to the commercial agencies, but we get



CHARLES D. GATES, LOUISVILLE, KY., MEMBER PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

the moral standing of that individual and report on his dealings with our members. Each reports to us his knowledge of the person in question, and the report in general is then sent to every member of the association as well as to the inquirer. Though they may not need it at the time, they file the report away for future use. The result of that report system has made a great many people good—that is to say, bad people good. It has taught them that they cannot use unjust methods in settling for lumber several thousand miles away from our sawmills, for their unjust dealings are invariably reported faithfully. Then we have special reports which are what we call our information bureau. Members write us regarding cost of manufacture, labor problems, etc. The former is hard to determine in the hardwood lumber business.

We could not cover the entire industry very satisfactorily in that respect because we have members who are close to large cities where labor is plentiful, who have good transportation facilities, who are located close to their source of supply. In the labor problem I will say we had a confidential correspondence with members a few years ago when the unions attempted to organize the handlers of lumber. The result of our reports to each other was that that set of men started from the north

and were followed up all down through the entire hardwood belt, until they were forced to quit the sawmill game as a pretty hard proposition. With regard to the trust laws we followed the idea that no restriction of trade should be maintained, no territory outlined for a certain class of production. We followed the idea that no ironclad agreements should be made along any lines. We worked more on the education of members and we didn't stop there—we tried to educate the trade at large. The hard competitors we had at one time were not in the association work and we spent a lot of money educating them up to our ideas, and finally made members of them, when they came to see the results we were getting. You will find you will have the same class of work to do. You must educate the industry at large. You must tell them the value of your product based on raw material, cost of production and labor and conditions in consuming markets. When they learn those things they will gradually fall into the associations, and I think your organization will be larger on the strength of educating the entire trade than if confined to the few that may be in it at first. Owing to the fact that our association was a young one in 1902, we were laughed at by a

tion, for, of course, all these departments are expensive and must be conducted along right lines.

We employ a set of grading inspectors who travel about not only reinspecting lumber on demand but teaching local inspectors at plants the proper way to handle their output; we rotate these men from place to place so that there is no danger of their being prejudiced in favor of any one locality. In organizing you will find that you cover a great deal of territory and manufacturers will not attend every meeting, so it is a good idea to hold them often and have them scattered over a wide range of country, so that those in that section will be on hand when the meetings are held near them. Never forget to educate the men in the business who are not in the association. They will eventually come with you. We have made more members by that kind of work than we would by having a close association and keeping the information which we compile a secret. Most of our literature is for the inspection of any one who cares to use it. I will be glad to answer any questions any of you gentlemen wish to put to me.

E. H. Defebaugh, who is one of the most prominent workers along these lines, was introduced. The handle people were informed that as Mr. Defebaugh organized an association every ninety days he was more than ordinarily competent to give instruction and ideas.

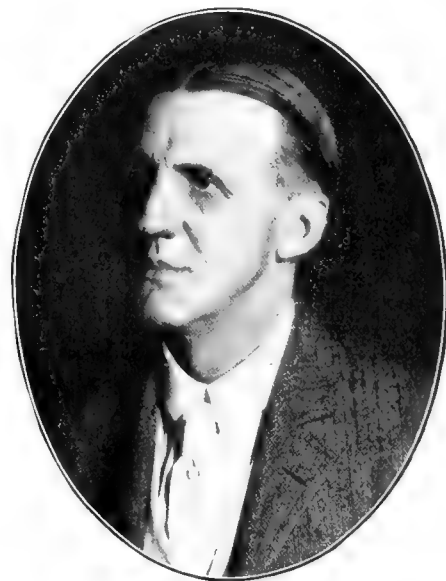
Mr. Defebaugh—I hesitate to say anything on association work after the learned gentlemen in the lumber trade, but particularly because I have said my set speech so often to some I see right in the house, that I am afraid I will be repeating. There is one thing I might say in regard to associations in the wood package trade. With one exception they have been in existence from eight to twelve years. They have never missed a meeting and they have accomplished something every year. The success has varied with the amount of work done. There has always been more or less interest. We always have good meetings. Some do not bring out as many as others, but we have succeeded. We started in the early days by trying to get acquainted, and the first thing we put on the program was "Find out how much it costs to do business, and then you are in a position to talk values and get closer together." On the program of the first meeting we had these addresses on cost, and every meeting since we have had something about cost, and I believe that it is a good policy to keep that one subject before every manufacturer in the business. I was very glad to hear Mr. Doster and Mr. McCullough tell of their work this morning, because I want to bring out one point they mentioned. The handle makers of the United States have had more or less associations. They have succeeded at all times. They have accomplished things and got closer together. There are some in existence today in a local way and they have succeeded. But it is my thought and I believe you will bear me out—that if the handle manufacturers had one man to look after their interests, adjust conditions, get information as to the manufacturing end of the business, give them ideas as to sales, markets, stocks, possibilities of prices, etc.—they would accomplish as much as has been accomplished in the lumber trade and in the box trade, stave trade, cooperage lines, etc. I am sure the interest of the old workers—the men who have been connected with association work in the past—is evidenced by their attendance here. As we have always noted in box lines, they will always continue to believe in the possibilities of organization; so the question then is if a special man is a good thing to have in the hardwood trade, if he accomplishes things for the box trade, why can one not accomplish something for the handle

trade? We had this question up in two or three lines in the box trade, and the first question was how to raise the money. The successful way has been on the lines suggested by Mr. Doster—an assessment of so much per thousand output. The box makers have adopted this system, and so have other lines. Some large concerns pay \$1,000 a year and they are glad to pay it. Why? Because they have taught men who never figure cost how to get at a right base for it. They have educated men that the buyer is not the only man who tells the truth. They come together often enough to discover that their competitor makes a good partner, and the exchange of information makes it possible to get the prices they are entitled to. In no case is there a price list. Reciprocity is generally put on the banner of these associations and as men get closer together and are better friends they know what this work means and appreciate and help each other. The result is they get better prices. One association recounts that the cost on certain boxes is so much, giving all the details, and when this list goes out we know that out of ninety men, sixty-five will live up to it. We know there are always thirty-five who may and may not ask it, but it does not make any difference. The others



LEWIS DOSTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., SECRETARY H. M. A., WHO ADDRESSED THE MEETING ON ASSOCIATION WORK.

good many people, who said we made prices and then went right out and sold under the list. Of course, that might have been so in some few cases, but we grew rapidly and now cover an extensive field in more ways than one. For instance, we have found a market for heretofore comparatively unknown woods; we have put a lot of people into the business of manufacturing dimension material from the offal of their mills which they formerly burned, not realizing that there was any market for such material. We have done considerable work in cooperation with the Forestry Bureau by aiding them in compiling statistics on standing timber, lumber output, etc. In this connection I may say that the secretary's position is a confidential one in many respects. When statistics are being compiled the information received is much more accurate than might be expected, owing to the fact that it never comes under the inspection of anyone but himself inside information is never given to any member regarding shipment or production of another, and in this way protection to all is assured and good results obtained. I would repeat what Mr. McCullough said regarding a cheap organiza-



HENRY H. GIBSON, EDITOR HARDWOOD RECORD, TEMPORARY SECRETARY.

immediately send out theirs in accordance with suggestions, and that association is on its eleventh year and is doing good. We had a meeting only a few weeks ago, and the same old question of cost and waste came up again. Each man came with his own ideas of cost in his pocket, and we fought for two days to get a little advance. The reason we fought to get it was because some of the manufacturers thought it was not a good time. So we compromised. A year ago we had difficulty with this same price list, when we tried to put it into effect, although lumber had gone up eighty per cent, because they were a little backward and afraid, but they were the happiest lot of fellows in town after they had gone home, discovered real values for themselves, and saw where it was all right. It seems to me there are enough men here in the handle business to start a movement that will employ a man who will give all his time to their affairs. You cannot do this in a day—it will take time. My experience is you get letters from people who say they would do anything they can for you, but the next thing is to get their Johnny Hancock on an agreement to pay so much to something which will be for the interests of all concerned. It is seen to mean all right, but

it is a mighty hard proposition to get them lined up definitely. This takes a great deal of canvassing among people who you know will be backward about taking hold. The handle manufacturers, owing to the various lines, should perhaps be a national organization under the management of a secretary who would take up the different branches of the business and co-operate with them in monthly meetings. The national association should be practically the hub of the wheel, to educate men to come closer together for the dissemination of information in the way of timber values, sales conditions, trade—as to what prices are being secured by certain manufacturers in certain districts, foreign trade, etc., but the whole proposition I think will be best handled in a local way, and confined to particular trades. That has been tried and is successful. It is successful today in the wooden package business, but we do not make prices. There is just a comparison of things that are done, which gives every man the idea that he can do the same things if he will. You find men who will say, "I can sell my stuff cheaper because it does not cost me as much," and all that, but there is necessity for getting more money in many lines, because timber and labor have advanced so that it is necessary to gain this information and get closer together. Gentlemen, the representation is not as large as I hoped to see it today, but there was never any organization formed where all the trade was present, nor all the interests represented, and I hope from the fact that so many are here from various lines you will not leave this town before you work out your problem and I will be glad to give you any data I have in reference to the various plans to work upon.

General Discussion.

Mr. Gibson then read excerpts from numerous letters from handle manufacturers favoring the formation of an association.

The chairman called for general discussion, and several manufacturers responded, giving their views on the organization of a permanent association.

Mr. Hartwell: I do not know as I have very much to say. I am glad to meet all the gentlemen and if my house can do anything to further the organization of hickory handle manufacturers and put the business on a good basis, we will be willing to do so. As to suggestions along this line I do not know that I can go into them in detail, but there are many things that can be done to help the situation very many.

Mr. Alexander: I have nothing much to say, but I am sorry our crowd is not as well represented as it should be. Speaking of us as the ash people may be somewhat of a misnomer, as we manufacture more maple than ash. I know of at least fifteen or twenty in my section that would be glad to join this movement and I do not believe we ought to go away from here without making at least some sort of organization so that it can be perfected by mail or at future meetings.

Mr. Rugg: I am too far away, perhaps, to be very actively identified with this movement. At the same time I am interested in it. I have had experience in association work and in other lines, and have always found them helpful and in good measure, successful. While interests among handle makers are so varied as an association we would have to be organized along somewhat different lines than those outlined probably, yet it does seem as though some kind of patent body, reaching out in different directions, embracing various branches of the trade, could be organized here. I am a firm believer in co-operation and association if conducted intelligently and right, and we all need information which we cannot get alone. Yesterday I stopped on the way from Canada to see a competitor who I

had been trying to get to make different prices, and had failed utterly. After I had had a conversation with him and pointed out my ideas, he admitted frankly that he had been afraid of us and thought we would get his business, but I showed him where he could very easily get an advance in prices and a better profit. I believe something should be done and a movement can be put on foot that will result in accomplishing some good. Perhaps we cannot do very much within this present year but keep the ball rolling, and soon we will begin to see a growing attendance on our meetings. I presume the plans as outlined here are the ones to work along. At the same time, in the matter of prices I thoroughly agree with Secretary Taft, who intimated in a recent address that it was just as proper for manufacturers to get together and establish prices for goods, as for the labor unions to gather employees together and establish prices at which all shall work. I am sure we need have no fear of government interference if we do nothing that conflicts with freedom of trade. That, I understand, is the pith of the trust law, but we can certainly get together as individuals and establish prices which we agree are just, according to cost. More is to be gained, I believe, from working along lines of information and education than simply making prices. Those will adjust themselves when we know where we stand.

Mr. Gregory: I am from Pennsylvania and I would like to see an association formed. I



H. DEFEBAGH, CHICAGO, SECRETARY NATIONAL VENEER AND PANEL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, WHO SPOKE ON ASSOCIATION WORK.

have made more money in the last four years than in ten years before from a little association I joined then, but there has been no meeting in the last year or two, I believe.

Mr. Gates: I suppose that with our small attendance today, there is between seventy-five and eighty per cent of the hickory handle product represented in this meeting. We are about where we left off when the old association dissolved. A few of us met at different places on different occasions and we few had to carry all the balance along with us. Plenty of them had interest enough to write nice letters about the association—but not to attend and do anything; some of them had interest enough to join the association—and not pay their dues; others had interest enough to join it and help us pass resolutions which they never kept and never intended to. Now quite a large portion have gone out of the business. Those who didn't help us to maintain prices and undertook to sell goods under cost have failed, of course. Now we listen to another set of men who would like to have us form an association here in Chicago, tell them what to do, explain to them how we conduct our business to make it pay well, etc., and give them the benefit of our experience, while they have no intention of even attend-

ing the meetings, much less joining an association and helping us work it up. If we are going to organize we ought to organize it along business principles—with the intention of having it strong, putting our money into it, and making a success of it. It is a question whether we can derive enough benefit from it to justify us in such a movement. That is a question we will have to settle here today or else go home without having formed an organization. The price on hickory handles today is high enough. We believe the prices we are getting leave us good profits, and under existing conditions we have advanced fifteen or twenty per cent the last year or so, but I quite agree that there ought to be some arrangement made whereby a uniform grade can be put on the market; where there can be an inspector appointed by the association to see that all companies belonging to it put out a uniform grade of goods—and other details of that kind which we could probably outline a policy for that would be of great benefit to us. There are four or five strong companies today that put their handles on the market at about the same price, but a large number of them are cutting fifteen or twenty per cent. To do that they have had to cut grades. The large buyers won't buy them, so they call upon us to come and help them out of the mire in which they have placed themselves. They are competitors in prices but in the goods themselves, they are not competitors. I hardly know whether I am in strong favor of an organization or not because I am afraid it will resolve itself into the same kind we had before. Our company is stronger today for being out of the association than we would be in another organization along the old lines. I know we have been called a "trust" and all that sort of thing so for that reason we hesitate about taking any part in an organization of this kind because there are competitors that will notify the trade at once that it is a Turner, Day & Woolworth association, etc., etc. However, we stand ready if there is one formed along proper lines and just limits, to do all we can to further it, but if not, we will certainly do all we can to break it up!

Mr. Peters: I have been in the handle business for the last forty years. We have had many associations, we have made agreements, and sometimes we even used to go to a notary public and swear to sales, but in spite of this there were always mean little tricks and dirty work going on. I am favorable enough to the right kind of an association, but with the handle business it only takes about \$2,000 or \$3,000 for some one to start into it, and when you take such people into an association it is no time at all until they are hard up, can't meet their obligations, and don't live up to agreements—so it goes. I think the handle business is better today than it has been for many years. Some of us in the old association have sort of held together in spite of the fact that it disbanded.

Mr. Scott: We were members of the old association and it certainly made money for it and for the others that came in, but many came in and derived the benefit by learning what others were doing, went out and raised their prices a little, but with no idea of real co-operation, virtually squeezed the orange dry, as it were, and then dropped out and went back to their old way of doing business. Prices are now where we are making a profit and I don't think they should go any higher.

Mr. Clendinen: Isn't it a fact that those here are those who have profited by the old association? People who joined for the information they could get which would be of advantage to them and used it outside cared nothing for the work the association intended to accomplish. They enjoyed their member-

ship for twelve months and nearly all of them withdrew. Some could not dig up any real excuse for severing their connection than that they were afraid of the trust law.

Mr. Gregory: I do not know that I can say anything just now, as I am not acquainted very much with association work and I prefer to hear from the other people. I do not belong to the other association. I did not need to belong to it, but I can see it did the business some good. I think it should have been kept up. But now if there should be another association formed I am with it, and if we can do any work by associating together, which I believe could be done, I am for it. The secretary of the wagon association was very forceful in his remarks. It seems that the prime object in that association is to teach manufacturers the actual cost of their goods, and that is very important. You teach the manufacturer the cost of his goods and the prices will take care of themselves, because no man is going to sell below the cost of production unless he is financially embarrassed. While we are small in the business we find a market for all the handles we can produce and are generally behind with orders. But we try to get the most we can out of it. We try to get cost of production and a little more. If we cannot sell our handles above the cost of production we have not yet been forced to put them on the market. We hold them until we can get a price that will justify us to sell them. The actual cost of production is the hardest thing we have to figure on. If this association can do any good, which I think it can, I am willing to do anything I can along that line. Of course I know there are a few of these older manufacturers and larger concerns that have already an established trade, and it would not matter to them as much as to some others whether there was or was not an association. But I believe it will do us all good.

Mr. Gibson: Of course this is practically a hickory crowd, but my idea was to get together a national organization, with divisions of course, but with one strong organization from which much more can be gained in matters of securing a hearing on freights, for instance, and other matters of importance which are continually coming up. There are between six and seven hundred concerns in the United States—large and small—engaged in the manufacture of handles of one kind and another, and should pull together for the general good of all.

It was decided to leave further discussion and any decisive action on the question of an organization until afternoon, and upon motion the meeting adjourned for luncheon. Before it was served the delegates were grouped and photographed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The second session was called to order at 3 p. m. Mr. Gregory moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Henry H. Gibson, editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, for his efforts on behalf of the proposed association. On account of the small number of ash people represented no divisions were made, but all assembled in one body and a large part of the time was spent in informal discussion of the proposed association, the benefits to be derived from it, the drawbacks to be reckoned with, etc.

Mr. Clendinen: Gentlemen, what is your pleasure along the line of forming an organization that shall be permanent in its character?

Mr. McLaughlin: I would like to have some one outline just about what kind of an or-

ganization we ought to have.

Mr. Clendinen: I think the proper thing to do would be to have a motion whether you want the organization or not. Then we can formulate plans on which it should be organized. The first thing to know is whether you want an association or not.

Mr. Gibson: There seems to be a small representation of hickory handle people so far—though a large percentage of output is represented, I know. Can you not appoint a committee on organization and find out whether these other people who have written these enthusiastic letters will attend and support an organization or not? If you appoint a committee on permanent organization to report on a meeting to be called in the future, we could have some one correspond with all these people and find out their attitude and see what we can depend upon them to do.

Mr. Scott: When you write letters to people, as Mr. Gibson has, they have to make some answer—they have to give a polite reply, and they don't care just what they do say, but naturally answer in the same vein in which the letter was written. At the same time they have no real idea of actually joining even if an organization is made. Now, as Mr. Gibson has said, it would be a good idea to appoint a committee and if they do join, let their check for dues accompany their letter—something bona fide—something tangible, to show they are in earnest. They will all wish us well, and say they will join, and all that. If we could effect something this afternoon and state that the association will be formed provided we can get enough into it to perfect it I would be in favor of doing so, and let them accompany their reply with a check for dues for the year, dating from the date of actual organization. Then if the association is not formed their check will of course be returned intact. In that way we will have some basis to work upon, for a man won't send his check unless he follows it up by some action.

Mr. Gibson: It occurs to me that first you want to pass a motion indicative of whether you do or do not want to form an organization. Second, you should, if the motion be passed, appoint a committee on permanent organization, constitution and by-laws. Then you have something to present to these people and can say to them, "Here is this proposition; do you want to get in on it or not?"

Mr. Gates: As to the former suggestion, I do not think there is any question but we are willing to form an association if we can get outsiders to come in. Our presence here is reasonably indicative of that.

Mr. Scott: I will move that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed by the chair to report at a general meeting to be held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The chair put the motion, after being seconded, and it was unanimously carried.

Further Discussion.

Mr. Peters: I favor the idea of a general association of handle manufacturers, arranged in subdivisions, and think it will make a stronger organization than taking any one branch alone. We need various departments to give the association the proper amount of backbone.

Mr. Alexander: I venture to say that the broom handle men will be there full force, and I will do all I can to get them out.

Mr. Scott: If we could form on a sound basis the Michigan faction would come in with us, I believe, and thus we could form a National Association of Handle Manufacturers.

It was brought out that the three great classes of the handle trade may be said to consist, in a general way, of hickory handles,

including picker sticks; broom handles, including dowel rods; and ash handles.

Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Clendinen: In appointing this committee a great deal of care should be used. There is considerable responsibility devolving upon it, and in fact the entire future of the association; not being very well acquainted with handle people outside of the hickory business. I do not feel that I am in a position to appoint that committee. However, from what information I have secured, I have tried to appoint a representative one, and will name the following gentlemen to act as such committee: P. C. Scott of St. Louis, Wm. Cook Rogers of Piqua, O.; H. R. Alexander of Hulsboro, Ind.; A. W. Newark of Cadillac, Mich., and Chas. D. Gates of Louisville, Ky.

Upon motion it was decided that the chairman should be considered an honorary and advisory member of the above committee, and that Henry H. Gibson should act as temporary secretary.

A vote of thanks was tendered the press for their assistance in promoting the measure and giving it publicity.

The members of the committee and the secretary voiced their willingness to bear the expense involved by their respective duties until such time as the organization was completed.

Upon motion the convention adjourned, to meet at Indianapolis, Nov. 20.

Attendance.

Clendinen, T. R., Jackson, W. W., Company, Atchinson, Kan. (hickory).

Rugg, F. A., Rugg Manufacturing Company, Greenfield, Mass. (ash and broom).

Toner, A. D., F. A. Hoffman, Kewanee, Ind. (hickory and ash).

Gregory, T. J., Gregory-Maxwell Handle Company, Cookeville, Tenn. (hickory).

Representative Frankfort Handle Manufacturing Company, Frankfort, Ind. (hickory).

Scott, P. C., Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo. (hickory).

Hartwell, C. L., Hartwell Brothers, Chicago Heights, Ill. (hickory).

Peters, F. W., I. F. Force Handle Company, New Albany, Ind. (hickory).

Arnett, R. F., Hartwell Brothers, Chicago Heights, Ill. (hickory).

Gates, Robt. H., Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Louisville, Ky. (hickory).

Alexander, H. B., Hillsboro Novelty Works, Hillsboro, Ind. (broom).

McLaughlin, John L., J. L. McLaughlin & Sons, Bedford, Pa. (hickory).

Holsapple, T. W., Davis Handle Company, La Fontaine, Ind. (ash).

Gates, Chas. D., Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Louisville, Ky. (hickory).

Gibson, Henry H., *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Chicago.

Defebaugh, E. H., The Barrel & Box, Chicago.

Howe, W. C., American Lumberman, Chicago.

Smith, Franklin H., Lumber World, Chicago.

Gordon, A. E., *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Chicago.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Lumber Company of Columbus, O., held on Sept. 28, a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent was declared on the preferred stock of the company, and five per cent on common. The company has been doing a good business since its organization, and recently authorized an increase in its capital stock to provide for enlarged trade.

News Miscellany.

Hoo-Hoo Abroad.

At a recent meeting of the few British members of Hoo-Hoo it was decided to establish a branch in Great Britain, since the society has among its members the majority of important lumbermen in the United States and Canada, and is so efficient in promoting good feeling among the members of the various branches of the lumber trade. The British members, having seen the advantages and excellent work accomplished by the organization in America, believe this will fill a long-felt want in the United Kingdom, and feel sure that when the society is started and fully understood, it will take root and grow rapidly.

It is the desire to induce gentlemen prominent in the trade to get together and finally establish branches and clubs in other centers than London. The first concatenation was held Oct. 4, and was presided over by Max Sondheimer, of Memphis, Tenn. While a full report of it has not yet been received, it was undoubtedly a large and lively one, as many prominent members of the trade abroad have entered into the project enthusiastically.

Large Virginia Operation.

The Stonega Coke & Coal Company of Roda, Va., has recently installed a new up-to-date band sawmill with all the latest improved machinery, and is running two circular mills. The company owns a large boundary of the finest poplar in the state and is working about 200 men in the lumber department daily, with about fifty head of horses and mules. Their timber is taken out by contract. J. R. Legg is superintendent of the lumber operations of this concern.

Michigan Saw Company.

The Michigan Saw Company of Saginaw is making some extensive improvements in its plant, by way of placing new grinding machines and improved furnaces in commission. The company's product is used throughout the United States and Canada with excellent success and the demand for its high grade saws is such that the proprietors are continually obliged to rearrange and improve their plant.

The Michigan Saw Company is an old established house. It commenced business in 1881, and at the present time the principals are W. H. Presser and his two sons, W. R. and C. H. Presser, all of whom are experts in every detail of the saw business.

Veneer Concern Prosperous.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhineland was held last week. Reports showed a very prosperous season just closed, but a still greater business is anticipated for the coming year. The company's hardwood holdings are conveniently located in the Wisconsin birch belt, and the fact that it has excellent railroad facilities aids greatly in transporting the logs to the mill and marketing the finished product. The holdings of the Wisconsin Veneer Company are sufficient to permit cutting for seven or eight years to come. They contain quantities of fine maple, oak, elm, birch and basswood.

R. C. Dayton of the above concern and the Choctaw Lumber Company says the southern business of the latter concern is most prosperous. A seven-mile spur tapping the Frisco System at Garvin, I. T., and leading into the Red River district, has just been completed. The large quantity of hardwood timber in that vicinity and in the Little River territory will be easily handled with the aid of this spur and the company's excellent railroad equipment. More than 1,500,000 feet of hardwood timber, mostly oak, will be cut this season.

Death of Foremost Pioneer Manufacturer of Woodworking Machinery.

S. A. Woods, president of S. A. Woods Machine Company, manufacturer of woodworking machinery, died suddenly at his home in Brookline, Mass., October 1. Mr. Woods' death was wholly unexpected, as he was apparently in good health and able to be about on the day of his death. He was about eighty years of age.

Mr. Woods' first business connection was with Solomon S. Gray, a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds. In 1852 he purchased this business and two years later Mr. Gray came back as partner, the firm operating under the name of Gray & Woods. About 1860 Mr. Gray retired and Mr. Woods became sole owner. In 1873 the present corporation, the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston was formed, with a capital stock of \$300,000, with Mr. Woods as president. He is survived by two sons and a daughter. The funeral was held at his late home Friday, October 4.

Mr. Woods' death marks the passing of the



THE LATE S. A. WOODS OF BOSTON, MASS.

last pioneer manufacturer of woodworking machinery in this country. He has always stood for the production of the highest class tools that money, expert talent and diligence would produce. The debt that woodworkers of the world owe to this conscientious, painstaking and remarkable man is beyond estimate.

While president of the great machinery house of S. A. Woods Machine Company, the management of the concern has for some years past devolved on his son, Frank F. Woods, who is the active head of the house.

Barney & Hines in New Field.

Barney & Hines of Memphis have been in the timber and lumber business there for a number of years, and have been eminently successful. For a long time they have employed a crew of capable timber estimators, who are well versed in all kinds of southern woods, to estimate stumpage in which they were interested. Their employees have confined their work to the firm's affairs up to the present time, but Barney & Hines have now decided to take up such work as cruising, furnishing estimates, etc., for the general public, believing that a reliable house of this kind is much needed in the Memphis territory and will be well patronized. They will conduct the business in such a way as to positively guarantee reliability and accuracy.

Official Weight List.

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, through a special committee authorized by the Board of Trustees, is at work on an official list of weights of the various kinds of lumber and is asking the cooperation of the trade in endeavoring to make these estimated weights as accurate as possible.

For some time the Railroad and Transportation Committee of the association, of which F. R. Babcock, Pittsburg, Pa., is chairman, has been working on this scheme, and has compiled a temporary list of weights after voluminous correspondence with a large number of manufacturers of different kinds of lumber in all sections of the country. This list has been submitted to the members and is now in course of revision for permanent compilation. Copies of it can be had by addressing any member of the committee or E. F. Perry, secretary, 66 Broadway, New York.

In preparing this list the Railroad and Transportation Committee has been as conservative as possible in considering the probable weights of lumber from different sections of the country and under all conditions; it is for that reason that the Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association authorized the appointment of a special committee to complete the work undertaken by the Railroad and Transportation Committee. This special committee consists of: R. S. Cohn, chairman, Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Farrior, J. W. Farrior & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; W. A. Holt, Holt Lumber Company, Oconto, Wis.; R. T. Jones, R. T. Jones Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Thomas Raine, Raine, Andrews Lumber Company, Evenwood, W. Va.; C. N. Burton, Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, Ltd., Harvey, La.; S. Burkholder, S. Burkholder Lumber Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. M. Godfrey, William Godfrey & Co., Cheraw, S. C.

The association requests that criticisms or suggestions be forwarded to any of the members of the committee with a view to rendering such assistance as will make the following estimated weight list accurate:

POUNDS PER THOUSAND FEET.

	Green	Shipping	Well	Kiln
	from saw.	dry.	seasoned.	dried.
Ash, black	4,700	3,500	3,100	3,000
Ash, white	4,800	3,700	3,550	3,300
Basswood	4,400	2,800	2,500	2,100
Beech	5,500	4,400	4,000	3,700
Birch	5,400	4,200	4,000	3,600
Chestnut	4,800	3,250	2,800	2,450
Cherry	5,000	3,300	3,000	2,700
Cottonwood	4,600	3,100	2,800	2,400
Elm, rock	5,300	4,300	3,900	3,500
Elm, soft	5,000	3,300	3,150	2,900
Gum	5,300	3,600	3,300	3,050
Gum, sap	5,000	3,300	3,000	2,750
Hemlock	4,000	3,000	2,500	2,300
Maple, hard	5,300	4,150	3,900	3,400
Maple, soft	5,000	3,650	3,300	3,000
Oak, red	5,500	4,250	4,000	3,400
Oak, white	5,700	4,500	4,100	3,600
Poplar	3,900	3,000	2,800	2,400
Spruce (Adir.)	3,300	2,700	2,300	2,200
Spruce (W. Va.)	3,000	2,700	2,300	2,200
Walnut	5,000	4,000	3,750	3,500

A Forced Draft System for Sawmills.

Much depends upon the draft in furnaces. If it is sluggish it is hard to make enough steam; the engine does not develop as much power as it should; every machine in the mill lags, and the output is considerably less than it should be. The earnings suffer appreciably. It takes a certain amount of business to pay expenses. Beyond that point it is profit, except what the material costs, and so the more that can be cut per day the better the plant pays. The importance of a good draft, whether natural or artificial, is therefore great. The mere fact that a stack is of sufficient capacity does not

indicate that a good grate is superfluous. A large stack merely affords facilities for a strong draft by giving the heated air and products of combustion ample room to escape without resistance; the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate produces a strong draft by forcing the air in under pressure and making a hotter fire. The grate is far superior to an oven, which, while possessing several excellent advantages, does not increase the draft positively.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate materially increases the difference in pressure at the grate line, thereby accelerating the draft; means are provided for regulating this pressure to a nicety. It keeps the sawdust loose, thereby giving the natural draft, as well as the blast, a chance. It increases the quantity of oxygen in a given volume of air by compressing it. It causes the sawdust to dry more quickly.

The manufacturers advertise far and wide that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate will add from twenty-five to fifty per cent to the power developed by a boiler; that it will produce as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate produces with dry wood; that the user may have thirty days in which to make an exhaustive test, and that if, at any time during thirty days, he finds the makers have misrepresented, he to be the sole and undisputed judge—or if he does not wish to keep it, for any reason satisfactory to himself, he may return the apparatus at their expense. Yet, notwithstanding the extreme liberality of these terms, in seventeen years and out of over 5,000 sets sold all over the continent, less than twenty users have seen fit to avail themselves of the opportunity to return the outfit.

What more striking, convincing and practical proof could there be that the manufacturers' claims are all well founded, and stated without exaggeration? Those interested would do well to write the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., for further particulars.

Forestry Schools in Japan.

The first school of forestry to be started in Japan was established twenty-three years ago, and today that country has sixty-two institutions for the training of students and the directing of popular attention to the great science of forestry and its practical application. The large forests belong to the crown and are under the control of the department of agriculture. The area of forest land in Japan is about 60,000,000 acres, of which the government controls about half. In the ten years ending with 1901 Japan's exports of lumber were valued at \$25,000,000.

The climate of the Hokaido country, where the largest stands of trees are found, is favorable to forest growth. In the old wooded sections reforestation is taking place mainly on the rugged slopes of mountain ranges. However, the Japanese are not as frugal with the young forest growth as they might be. The framework of buildings is largely of rough hewn poles, and altogether too much young timber is used for charcoal, which is produced extensively in Japan. That country has been using timbers since the ages antedating the famous cedars of Lebanon, and many a grand old monarch is maintained with great care in public squares and on broad avenues.

The Forest Reserve Question.

The Department of Forestry is making strenuous attempts to interest the people of the South in the measures which are being taken to prevent the denudation of their resources in this line and the consequent destruction of great branches of commerce and sources of prosperity.

Dr. Thomas E. Will, secretary of the American Forestry Association, is presenting the Appalachian question in a series of illustrated lectures in the leading cities of the South. The itinerary includes Raleigh, Durham, Salem and Ga.; Asheville, N. C.; Greenville and Charleston,

Charlotte, N. C.; Spartansburg, S. C.; Savannah, S. C.; Augusta and Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., with other points in prospect.

On the evening of Oct. 1 Dr. Will spoke in Charlotte, N. C., on this subject. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the distinguished speaker. He pointed out that the Appalachian project included the questions of wood and water chiefly. Of the first two great wood areas of the United States, those of New England, the Great Lakes, the Northwest and the South, he declared the first two are practically gone, and the third and fourth are going with such alarming speed that a wood famine is almost upon us. He pointed out that the nation's supply of hardwoods in the Great Lakes region, the Ohio valley, the Lower Mississippi and the Southern Appalachian region was almost exhausted in the three first named sections, and that our reliance was in the last named.

Dr. Will then showed that our success in manufacturing depends directly or indirectly upon water power and requires equable stream flow, which is insured in a large measure by the presence of forests upon the mountain slopes. He showed the dire effect upon manufacturing and other businesses should this denudation be continued. He stated that flood damages in the South had already attained serious proportions, and referred to the fate of foreign lands whose forests were thus destroyed as a warning.

After the address the following resolution was introduced, which was adopted:

"Whereas, The American people are consuming wood three or four times as fast as they are producing it, thereby inviting a famine in wood;

"Whereas, The chief stock of hardwoods of the United States is found in the South, the destruction of which wood must menace the well being of the nation;

"Whereas, Manufacturing depending largely upon water power or electricity generated therefrom has become a leading southern industry;

"Whereas, Not only southern woods but southern water powers are threatened by the rapid denudation of southern mountain slopes;

"Whereas, Experience both at home and in foreign lands has proved that the only solution of this problem lies in government ownership and administration of forests controlling stream flow; and

"Whereas, Delay is not only dangerous but increasingly wasteful; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we strongly urge the immediate enactment of the bill providing for the establishment of national forests in the southern Appalachian mountains, and that we commend every right effort looking to this end."

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Glen Arbor Lumber Company of Glen Arbor, Mich., has finished its cut at that place and has sold its railroad, engine and other equipment to D. H. Day of Glen Haven, who will operate same between his mill on Glen Lake and the Glen Haven pier. Mr. Day's mill has a fifteen-year cut ahead of it.

Vandals in one night cut down 500 two-year-old hard maple trees on Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets in Sterling, Ill. A reward of \$700 was offered for their conviction.

Newport, Ark., has acquired the mill of the Geo-Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company, formerly located at Jacksonport, and will soon be the site of a single and double-tree and neck-yoke finishing plant belonging to the same company. The company intends to put in a large band mill next Spring which will employ about 200 men, and give Newport's growth and development a big uplift.

The Talbert-Zoller Lumber and Veneer Company of Winton Place, Hamilton county, was incorporated at Columbus, O., Sept. 27 capital, \$300,000.

O. L. Bouck, president and general manager of the Miami Valley Sash and Door Company,

and one of the most substantial and highly esteemed citizens of Dayton, O., died recently in that city after a nervous breakdown and serious illness of five weeks' duration.

Paul Perrizo of Perrizo & Sons, Daggett, Mich., reports that since they have taken over the Talbot Lumber Company of Talbot, Mich., they are kept busy supplying orders. Since the middle of March they have been cutting maple, beech, birch and basswood from their own timber lands. The company's annual output is about 1,000,000 feet.

The Union Handle Manufacturing Company of Ashley, O., of which H. D. Hale is manager, is adding a new and complete wood D handle mill to their already extensive lines, with a capacity of 200 dozens per day. The new outfit will be in operation Nov. 1.

The plant of Geo. H. Kephart & Son, Ada, O., manufacturers of hand farming tool handles and wood novelties of various kinds, was totally destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 5.

C. R. Simons, the senior member of the North State Veneer Company of Statesville, N. C., died on Sept. 15.

The Holland Veneer Company of Holland, Mich., which moved into a new building recently, has found it necessary to enlarge its plant for the third time within the year on account of growing business. The new addition will be 40x50 feet, two stories high and basement.

Wm. I. Hall of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., recently made a tour of inspection through the mountainous regions of the East, and in an interview said: "Of course should the Appalachian forest reserve be established it will not mean that none of the trees will be cut down, but that they will be cut down according to a certain system. For instance, no small trees can be cut and where trees are cut others must be planted in their places. The government has long recognized that something must be done to save the trees of the country. Aside from the material value of the trees saved in the forest preserve, it will be of untold value as an education feature. Public sentiment is being fast educated for the preservation of the trees."

The governments of Korea and Japan have entered into an agreement for the purpose of opening up the forests of the Yalu district. Of the large capital required 1,200,000 yen each government will contribute half. Reports upon the conduct of the forest operations will be made to each government every year.

Workmen engaged in excavating for a highway near Palmyra, N. Y., recently unearthed a large white oak tree twenty-five feet below the road level. Evidently the tree had been buried for hundreds of years, as it was completely petrified, resembling black marble to the very core. Scientists who examined the spot where it was found express the opinion that a forest once stood there and that the surrounding hills and overlying earth resulted from some great cataclysm.

Railway sleepers are treated by injections of creosote or sulphate of copper, in the tropics, to prevent the fierce attacks of insects which would otherwise destroy them completely.

Reports from St. Petersburg state that during the week of Sept. 20 a number of fires occurred in the great timber yards belonging to the crown. They are supposed to be of incendiary origin, due to dissatisfaction with certain prospective reforms. The timber yards are said to be seriously mismanaged, and the facts have so disgusted Prince Vassilevichoff, general director of land organization and agriculture, that he will resign.

The Clark & Gay Manufacturing Company, which has heretofore maintained headquarters at Ironton, Mo., will remove to Little Rock, Ark. It has purchased a large tract of land near the city and will erect thereon a hardwood manufacturing plant that will employ 100 men at the start. The plants at Williamsville and Ellington, Mo., are to consolidate at Little Rock. The output will be largely wagon stock, and will take all the timber manufactured, as well as some from outside sources.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

W. E. Douglass, president of the Douglass & Walkley Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood lumber at Columbus, O., called at the RECORD office Sept. 30.

Walter Müller of I. F. Müller & Sohn, Hamburg, Germany, has been spending several days in Chicago while making a tour of the hardwood markets of the United States in the especial interest of African mahogany. Mr. Müller has made several trips to this side, and is always a welcome visitor.

R. G. Page of the R. G. Page Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., was a Chicago visitor the first of the month.

Among the guests at various Chicago hotels on the 28th ultimo were D. W. Briggs of the Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd., Saginaw, Mich.; C. S. Curtis of the Fenwood Lumber Company, Wausau, Wis.; G. E. W. Luehrmann of St. Louis, Mo.; E. G. Cook of St. Louis; J. N. Sharp of Liverpool, England; N. A. Gladding of Indianapolis, and J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, Ind.

Gus Kitzenger, the lumber king of Beaver Island, who lives at Manistee, Mich., when at home, dropped into Chicago for a day last week.

Earl Palmer of the Ferguson & Palmer Company, Paducah, Ky., called on the Chicago trade last week.

E. E. Skeele of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company has returned from a lengthy pleasure trip in the East. Mr. Skeele was accompanied by his wife.

The Wiborg & Hanna Company of Cincinnati has found it necessary to open a Chicago office to handle its local trade.

M. E. Thomas, sales manager for Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and Mitchell Brothers Company, was a Chicago visitor last week, on his way west for an extended trip.

R. E. MacLean, secretary and treasurer of the I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich., was in the city recently while making a trip in the interests of his house.

P. A. Ryan of Ryan & McFarland is back from a trip to the company's mill near Memphis. He reports the car situation as very dark and the shortage likely to prove exceedingly troublesome in the near future.

Frank B. Stone is absent on a three months' trip to the Orient.

C. A. Flanagan and E. C. Ostrander of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, and W. D. Hamilton and E. H. Thomas of the Edward Hines Lumber Company were among the braves who entered the Mystic Shrine at the great initiation in this city last week.

J. H. Quinlan of Charles Darling & Co. is in Mississippi in the interests of his firm.

E. J. Young of the Brittingham & Young Company, Madison, Wis., attended the Deep Waterways convention at Memphis, and stopped off in Chicago en route.

E. F. Dodge of the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company went to Memphis last week on business.

J. D. Bolton of the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company is back from a West Virginia and Kentucky trip.

J. W. Wells of Menominee, Mich., called on friends in this city the first of the month.

Boston.

George J. Barker of the Wood-Barker Company has recently returned from a trip to Europe.

The new lumber firm of Russell & Young, which recently started in business in Clinton, Mass., plans to begin the manufacture of building material in a short time.

C. R. Palmer of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I., has been visiting in Tennessee.

The Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association has appointed William E. Litchfield, the well known hardwood lumber dealer of this city, treasurer of the association. This appointment was made necessary due to the resignation of Mr. Robbins who has entered the machinery business.

W. R. Chester of W. R. Chester & Co. has returned from a vacation.

Fred Sterritt, manager of the George W. Gale Lumber Company and president of the Metropolitan Lumber Exchange of Boston, has been spending his week ends at his farm in Nova Scotia.

The new chair manufacturing plant of F. L. Carey, Keene, N. H., is ready for occupancy.

Edwin B. Pratt, salesman for Wiley, Harker & Camp Company, was married late in September to Miss Marsh of Wakefield, Mass.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association held a meeting September 28 in Manchester, N. H., and practically decided to bring suit against the Boston & Maine railroad for overcharges. The committee having this matter in charge are: Samuel D. Felker, Mr. Martin and Mr. Chase. The meeting was well attended.

George D. Haywood, for over thirty-five years associated with the A. T. Stearns Lumber Company, Neponset, Mass., died very suddenly September 30.

New York.

R. H. Downman, the distinguished cypress manufacturer of New Orleans, La., passed through the city last week en route home after a delightful summer vacation spent at Loon Lake in the Adirondacks. In speaking of the business situation Mr. Downman expressed the belief that cypress is in good shape and looks for a brisk fall trade.

Another prominent visitor of the cypress belt was D. W. Bubes of the Ruddock-Orleans Cypress Company, who was in town for several days, an interested attendant at the Flat Car Equipment Conference at the National Wholesalers' headquarters on Sept. 24.

Hugh McLean, the prominent Buffalo hardwood lumberman and head of the extensive Hugh McLean Lumber Company, spent several days during the fortnight visiting the local trade. He reports hardwood conditions as firm, with considerable increase in activity, and while he believes that buyers are ordering as lightly as possible he thinks this situation will speedily change when buyers begin to realize the effect of the car shortage and the scarcity of the better grades of hardwoods on the market.

Albert Steinbach, manager of the hardwood department of the Northern Lumber Company, Flatiron Building, has just returned from an extended buying trip South, on which he closed some nice deals for fall and winter trade.

J. G. Christopher of Jacksonville, Fla., and Capt. Frederic Wilbert of the A. Wilbert Lumber & Shingle Company, Plaquemine, La., were recent visitors in town in the interest of business.

Gilbert H. Shepard, cypress wholesaler of 1123 Broadway, Manhattan, has recently added a choice line of red gum doors and trim which he is pushing in the local market. This wood presents an exceedingly handsome finish and Mr. Shepard has great faith in it as a finish product.

The Christy-Moir Company, 149 Broadway, has leased offices on the twenty-ninth floor of the new Singer Building tower, without doubt the highest lumber offices in the world. The company has just closed a deal for the entire output of the Iberville Lumber Company at Iberville, Quebec, a new concern just starting at that point.

Charles Hill, treasurer of the Northern Lum-

ber Company, Flatiron Building, has just returned from an extended trip abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Hill.

W. D. Mershon of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co., 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from a visit to the Saginaw operations of his firm, where he found everything progressing satisfactorily.

There was a meeting of the creditors of the Brooklyn Cedar Ware Works held last week at which time a committee was appointed to investigate the company's affairs with a view to securing a withdrawal of the bankruptcy proceedings against it.

On the same date there was a meeting of the creditors of H. O'Lansky & Co., sash, door and blind manufacturers of Brooklyn, who recently became embarrassed, but no definite action was taken.

J. F. Henderson of the Henderson Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business.

Other visitors were E. P. Slocomb, E. P. Slocomb & Co., Philadelphia; C. G. Barr, Tennessee Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Pottsville, Pa.; W. E. Terhune, W. E. Terhune Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Lewis Dill, Lewis Dill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Guy White, White, Frost & White, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; R. G. Kay, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. C. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. P. Coppock, Coppock-Warner Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eustace Conway, attorney of 66 Broadway, Manhattan, has been appointed receiver of Dixon & Dewey in firm dissolution proceedings to succeed Harry S. Dewey, former receiver.

Lieut.-Gov. E. J. Lake of Connecticut and active head of the Hartford Lumber Company of Hartford, was in town last week renewing acquaintances in the trade.

There was a meeting of the Eastern Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association at the Park Avenue Hotel, Manhattan, last week, at which time general market conditions were reviewed. The reports showed the market to be in fair shape and as a result of the discussion prices on all grades of blinds were advanced 1 cent and plans devised to reinforce the market on sash and door prices also.

W. A. Ruddick, who has been representing the Edward Hines Lumber Company interests in the local market for some time, has severed his connection to engage in a similar capacity with the Eastern Lumber Company of Tonawanda, N. Y. Mr. Ruddick will maintain the same offices at 1 Madison avenue as heretofore.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at headquarters, 66 Broadway, on Sept. 25. There were present: President J. M. Hastings and George F. Craig of Philadelphia, C. S. Prescott, Jr., of Cleveland, Gordon C. Edwards of Ottawa, R. W. Higbie and Secretary E. F. Perry of New York. The committee spent a busy day reviewing the general work of the organization and planning an active winter campaign. Everything was reported in excellent shape and a successful season in the work of all departments is anticipated.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, Baltimore, Md., was a recent visitor in town concluding a lengthy trip to New Orleans and other points in the interest of association affairs. Mr. Terry has been at work with his colleagues in an effort to amalgamate all branches in the lumber exporting trade into one National association, and prospects seem bright for an early realization of such efforts.

The Executive Committee of the Car Stake and Equipment Complaint Commission met at the headquarters of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway, Sept. 24, for a consideration of the present status of the case preparatory to the final hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 16. A full attendance was present, together with a

number of prominent visiting lumbermen. Most of the session was executive, but the general reports were that the committee was very well satisfied with the progress of things and will be better prepared than ever for the final fight. Expert witnesses have been arranged for, together with associate counsel to assist W. W. Ross, who has so ably conducted the case to date.

The Araho Lumber and Storage Company has been incorporated here with a capital of \$50,000 to conduct a general lumber and storage business. Its yards will be in Brooklyn, the exact location to be decided next week. F. Burke of Boston and F. D. Folsom and L. H. Strouse of Williams, Folsom & Strouse, lawyers of Manhattan, are the incorporators.

W. B. Merzhon, the distinguished Saginaw lumberman and head of W. B. Merzhon & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated "Merzhon Re-saws," was here last week for the purpose of placing his son in college. Mr. Merzhon had not been east for some time and his friends were glad to renew acquaintance.

The annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at its headquarters, 18 Broadway, Oct. 9, preceded by a Delmonico luncheon. A large attendance is anticipated to hear the results of the past year's work, which has been very satisfactory. President J. S. Davis of Brooklyn is slated for reelection.

Wilson Godfrey, for many years prominent in the wholesale lumber trade of the metropolitan district, died at Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 2, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Harry S. Dewey, formerly of the firm of Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron Building, is about to enter business with his brother—the new concern to be incorporated as Harry S. & James Dewey. They will do a general lumber business.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange, after the usual attractive luncheon, held its regular monthly meeting on Oct. 3, President William L. Rice in the chair. There was a goodly attendance at this meeting, but with the exception of a resolution, unanimously carried, and of which a copy was immediately forwarded to select and common councils, requesting these bodies to report favorably on the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for public schools out of the \$10,000,000 loan, only current business was transacted. The autumnal excursion of the Lumbermen's Exchange came off on Sept. 24, 25 and 26. It comprised a visit to the Gettysburg battle field and Buena Vista Spring—baseball games, concert and dance were all indulged in at the latter place—and the outing altogether was voted the most enjoyable ever arranged by this body.

Schofield Brothers report business exceptionally good. The month of August proved the best they have ever had. The completion of the mill of the Saltkatchie Lumber Company at Ulmers, S. C., in which they are largely interested, is being pushed and it is expected that by Jan. 1 the plant will be in full working order. In sinking an artesian well on the grounds the company fortunately struck water at 368 feet, which gives them a yield on an average of 100 gallons a minute. They have built a hotel and so far have completed three and a half miles of railroad. R. W. Schofield is now at the mill looking after affairs there. John H. Schofield has just returned from a trip through the Pennsylvania lumber regions, where he secured quite a large block of excellent white pine. R. P. Ashley of the same house is making a selling trip through New Jersey. The firm recently engaged R. W. Kernochan, formerly of Buffalo and the West, as salesman to look after Pennsylvania territory as far west as Pittsburg.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. are satisfied with trade conditions for the time of year, and are looking forward to a good fall trade. T. N. Nixon of this firm is in Tennessee looking up

the stock situation and making some desirable contracts. Arthur T. Wistar, brother of R. W. Wistar and who was formerly in charge of the shipping department for this firm in Tennessee, is being shown over the coal region in Pennsylvania and the southern New Jersey territory by H. E. Bates of this house, in which fields Mr. Wistar will hereafter act as the firm's salesman. Mr. Bates will locate probably in Cincinnati, Ohio, and look after his firm's interests in that state. James W. Anderson has just returned from a successful selling trip through Canada.

W. H. Lear is rushing the completion of his new yard at East Girard avenue and Fletcher street. He reports business very good in every line and states that he has on hand 2,000,000 feet of the finest cypress, running from 4/4 up to 16/4, ever placed on the market and of which he can make quick delivery. William F. Stroud of this house has just returned from a very successful selling trip through eastern Pennsylvania.

It is announced that the copartnership heretofore existing between Joseph P. Dunwoody and Seymour Y. Warner, trading as Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co., was dissolved on Sept. 30 by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by Seymour Y. Warner at 1016 Witherspoon Building.

The Forrest Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has opened an eastern office at 938 Real Estate Trust Building, which will be in charge of Joseph P. Dunwoody, formerly of Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co.; they will handle hardwoods, spruce and hemlock. Their mill is located at Konnorock, Va., which they report is being worked to full capacity. They have on hand 5,000,000 feet of excellent poplar, chestnut and oak, ready for prompt delivery. All eastern business will be handled through the Philadelphia office. Mr. Dunwoody remains treasurer of the Norva Land and Lumber Company, Wallacetown, Va., the main office of which is at 100 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Horace G. Hazard & Co. are busy and report a decided improvement in the eastern field during the last few weeks. J. H. Hillman of this firm has just returned from a selling trip in Baltimore and Washington. This firm on Oct. 1 obtained a foreign attachment in common pleas court against the West Florida Hardwood Company, with bail fixed at \$2,000.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company continues prosperous. Justin Peters, manager, states the company has never done such a business as is the record to date and the outlook for the rest of the year is most promising.

Watson Malone & Sons do not quarrel with the trade situation. The year's sales so far are ahead of 1906, and they consider the outlook very fair. Although the car service is beginning to give trouble they have managed to keep their stock in good shape and are in a position to supply quick demands in all building lumber.

The S. B. Vrooman Company reports that trading has kept up remarkably well for the time of year and that indications are favorable for fall business. S. B. Vrooman has just returned from a trip abroad looking the picture of health.

The Bolce Lumber Company is among the busy concerns. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., vice president, states that they are doing a good business, but have to go after it; they are confident the fall season will be good. Mr. Lloyd is on a selling trip through New York and the New England states, and J. W. Floyd of this house is making a business trip through southern New Jersey.

Charles L. Meckley reports August and September business very good and the present outlook favorable. His hardwood department is progressing. He makes a specialty of ash, oak and elm squares.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company reports business picking up and the out-

look pleasing. H. N. Pattison of this concern is on a selling trip through Pennsylvania as far as Williamsport, where he will look up stock as well.

The Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company is receiving many inquiries, also good orders are coming in. Mr. Fleck states that they have no fault to find with trading, but that the car service is giving trouble. They are placing some excellent 4/4 to 12/4 chestnut on the market at this time.

Emil Guenther, the popular lumberman of this city, was a passenger on the Southern Railway Limited, which was wrecked at day-break near Ryans Siding about thirty miles south of Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 22. The train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour when it was derailed. The gas tank under one of the cars broke and the escaping gas ignited from a torch carried by the engineer, exploded and set fire to the cars. The passengers were thrown violently from their berths when the cars left the tracks, but fortunately no one was killed. Mr. Guenther sustained some slight bruises, but was not seriously hurt.

The J. G. Brill Company of this city has received an order for twenty-one railroad cars for Argentina. The cars will be built at the company's Wason plant at Springfield, Mass.

The local ship building plants have been fortunate in obtaining some of the contracts from the government for the building of torpedo boat destroyers. The William Cramp Ship Building Company will build two, each to cost \$585,000, and the New York Ship Building Company in Camden has contract for one, to cost \$624,000.

The Grand River Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., obtained a charter under Delaware state laws on Oct. 4; capitalization \$3,500,000.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were W. H. Harding, secretary and treasurer United Lumber Company, Maxton, N. C.; George W. Irish of the Fuller & Rice Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. B. Burns of the Monger Lumber Company, Asheville, N. C.; John B. Case, Flemington, N. J., and Henry M. Canby, Wilmington, Del.

Baltimore.

The inspection rules adopted at the last meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the exporters here believe, will prove a serious handicap in negotiating an agreement with foreign brokers and buyers. It is pointed out that these negotiations were about to be satisfactorily concluded, the American claims being in the main acceptable to the Liverpool receivers of lumber. The latter were to have held a meeting in September to take what would have amounted to final action, but the many changes in the rules made by the National Hardwood Lumber Association have served to cloud the outlook. The changes are so numerous that the Liverpool buyers and brokers feel the previous basis of negotiations has been removed and that it will be necessary to begin all over again. The hardwood exporters here state that at least some of the changes mean a considerable departure from old practices, and will call for new adjustments, and more or less confusion is expected for some time to come. That in the long run they may be found entirely acceptable and equitable is altogether likely, but for the present they will cause the exporters in particular extra work. The shippers take the view that it makes no difference in the end what the rules are, but that if they are to buy according to the regulations they must also be able to sell under them, and this will require that the receivers of lumber on the other side of the Atlantic recognize the changes.

The West Virginia Saw Mill Association held its annual meeting at Elkins September 20, and discussed a number of matters of interest to the trade, among them the car shortage, which occupied a prominent place in the deliberations. The association appointed a railroad committee to

take up the matter and see what could be done to afford relief. The following officers were elected:

President - E. E. Wheeler of the Wheeler Lumber Company, Gladys.

First Vice-President - P. T. Brown of Elkins & Durbin.

Second Vice-President M. M. Brown of Brown & Hill, Montes.

Secretary and Treasurer M. N. Wilson, of the Wilson Lumber Company.

Board of Directors W. O. Howard of Burner; Mr. Bittner of the Curry-Bittner Company; Julius Radeker, R. J. Clifford, of Hambleton, and C. H. Williams of Hazelwood.

Practically all the mills in West Virginia are represented at the meeting.

The Gauley and Birch River Railroad has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 to construct a timber and coal road from the mouth of the Muddlety creek, in Nicholas county, by way of Hookersville, to a point near the mouth of the Big Birch river, in Braxton county. The principal office will be at Summer ville. The road will further the development of a large area of virgin timber and coal land in Nicholas and Braxton counties.

Determined efforts are being made to increase the demand for Louisiana red cypress in this market, the special incentive to the movement being the opening of the direct line by water from Baltimore to New Orleans by the Southern Pacific Company. The all-rail rate is too high to admit of the wood entering into competition with other kinds of cypress, but the tariff by steamer makes this possible, hence the endeavors to extend the trade here. Several manufacturing companies have had representatives here for some time past, and a number of orders have been placed. If a demand is established, it is not unlikely that a full cargo will be sent here.

Mann & Parker, who are erecting a mill in South Carolina, state that rapid progress is now being made on the work. It is now thought that the mill, which will have a capacity of about 30,000 feet per day, will be put in operation by November 1. Practically all the machinery has arrived at the site.

Charles E. Williamson, chief salesman for Carter, Hughes & Co., returned ten days ago from an extended trip through southern Pennsylvania, and also called at a number of western Maryland towns. Wherever he went he found gratifying activity and he succeeded in placing a large quantity of lumber. Among the places touched at were York, Glenn Rock, Shrewsbury, Hanover and Harrisburg.

The list of visiting lumbermen during the past two weeks included E. D. Beckley of the Crosby & Beckley Company of New Haven, Conn., and T. W. Fugate of the H. Fugate Company of Richlands, Va. Both gave favorable reports of trade conditions and expressed the opinion that business would keep up. They also stated that there had been some improvement in labor conditions.

Pittsburg.

The Ruskauff Lumber Company is having an exclusive trade among several of the best planing mills and yards in the Pittsburg district. Fred W. Ruskauff, president of the company, is very optimistic over the lumber situation and believes that higher prices may prevail within a few months in several lines.

One of the biggest tracts of virgin hardwood timber near Du Bois, Pa., is to be cut off at once by John Minns under contract. It is estimated that the tract will cut nearly 7,000,000 feet, a large part of which is oak, chestnut and beech.

J. W. Cottrell is putting out a splendid lot of orders for oak. He has recently made some enviable connections in West Virginia and the South which give him special advantages in taking care of the hardwood trade.

The Prospect Lumber & Supply Company is the latest Pittsburg concern to ask for a Pennsylvania charter. Its members are J. F. Wallace, H. G. Sample and C. R. Dorland and its offices will be in Pittsburg.

The Johnstown Water Company is trying a lot of tree planting with a view to increasing and making better the municipal water supply of that city. It has used white pine, Scotch pine, red oak and chestnut largely in its experiments, which have so far been very satisfactory.

The Moxham Lumber Company has been formed at Johnstown, Pa., with a paid-up capital of \$20,000. It will operate quite extensively in that part of the state and has these officers: President and treasurer, T. W. Hamer; vice president, Jacob Ellenberger; secretary, John E. Ellenberger; director, Henry C. Smith.

James M. Miller, secretary of the recently formed Miller Brothers Lumber Company, has just returned from West Virginia, where he has been three weeks making lumber connections. This concern will furnish lumber for boxing and crating. Both J. C. Miller, its president, and J. M. Miller are thoroughly experienced lumber men and they have a very large circle of business and social acquaintances in Greater Pittsburg who are coming to their support with an encouraging lot of orders to start with.

The Pittsburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company has had the rare good fortune not to have had a loss this year. Secretary Carl C. Vandervoort is not anticipating any such good luck for an extended period, but he is nevertheless superstitious enough to hope that the off year in fires will be next year, which will give his association another twelve months' period to get more firmly rooted in the middle states.

The Maust Lumber Company has contracted to build two miles of standard gauge railroad up the Pine Run from Findlay, Pa., to a tract of timber which it owns and which will cut about 3,000,000 feet of lumber. This is mostly white pine and oak. The tract is one of the largest virgin holdings in central Pennsylvania. The lumber will be marketed from Salisbury.

Holly & Stephenson of Charleston, W. Va., have bought about 9,000 acres of poplar and oak timber on the Meadow river in Greenbrier and Fayette counties, West Virginia. An operation will be started very soon.

President W. D. Johnston of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company has gone to Paxton, Fla., for a month. For the past six days the total of orders received at the company's offices in Publication Building has been over 5,000,000 feet. Vice President J. N. Woollett is not satisfied with this showing and will depart next week for the Southwest to be gone three weeks on a business trip.

The hardwood trade of the Willson Brothers Lumber Company is eminently satisfactory this month, according to Manager I. E. Balsley. Demand keeps very steady and prices are firm all along the line. Mr. Balsley sees no reason for fearing a decline in prices this year.

The L. L. Satter Lumber Company is very busy at its big operation at Blackstone, Va., and will have one of the best month's records in its history to show for September. Its box shoo factory is going to bring it a large amount of new business and it is leaving no stone unturned to get the largest possible production out of its plant.

The Cuth & Lytle Lumber Company has taken the lead in the poplar market for the past two years and now has enough orders ahead to keep its plants busy until Christmas. This concern has the advantage of a big steam pond which makes cutting at its Hokeomb plant possible all winter.

The Vigilant Lumber Company is quietly but steadily working its way into some mighty good business. It has remarkably strong backing for a young firm and as its members are experienced lumbermen with a wide knowledge of conditions the firm seems bound to succeed in the fullest sense of the word.

The McDonald Lumber Company is booking some very nice business in hardwoods from its offices in the Bessemer Building. Mr. McDonald spends much of his time at his plant near Elkins, W. Va., and reports conditions there very favorable, with the exception of the car shortage, which is getting worse every day.

The Henderson Lumber Company is going after the trade in mining lumber in a strenuous way. Its manager, J. F. Henderson, is young in years, but very "wise" in good, sound lumber sense. He has instilled his spirit of hustle and determination into his salesmen and few firms are better provided with lumber and lumber sellers than this one.

The Acorn Lumber Company has made some more connections in hardwood that will give it additional prestige with large Pittsburg firms. It means to take care of a good proportion of the hardwood trade that is booked from Pittsburg and its early efforts are meeting with genuine success.

The J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company spent the last few days of September in booking some very nice orders for hardwood. Its plants are running full and are turning out a lot of oak and chestnut that is hard to beat. Another salesman has been added to the force, which will make the company well equipped this winter.

Within a few days the W. E. McMillan Lumber Company expects to be located in permanent quarters in Pittsburg. Mr. McMillan divides his time between this city and Elkins, W. Va., where his mill is located. The latter is all ready for a big winter's cut, and from the way the company is booking orders in Pittsburg it will be needed.

Buffalo.

Scatcherd & Son are reminding the trade that the name has been before the Buffalo and outside public fifty years as lumber shippers. There need be no statement as to the firm's square dealing during its half century.

T. Sullivan & Co. will wait for the settlement of freight rates from the Pacific coast before ordering any more lumber from there. It is hoped that future prices can be made on a delivered basis if the advance holds.

F. W. Vetter is able to report an improvement in his trade all along the line, with quartered oak "out of sight," the only difficulty with it being that the dealer is not able to replace it for the money unless he is very lucky.

The car shortage is one of the drawbacks in the trade of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, which is shipping lumber east from Missouri as well as other points. The home yard is pretty well stocked, though, and is ready for the eastern customer.

A. Miller has been taking in a lot of various hardwoods from Canada along with southern receipts, till his yard is well stocked with all the woods that the trade will want right away. In spite of the good demand in almost all lines.

I. N. Stewart & Brother are still deep in the cherry trade and are handling a lot of very dry stock that the eastern trade is always after. It is well that the home supply is good, for there is complaint of car shortage from the South.

Beyer, Knox & Co. are getting oak out of their Missouri tract in spite of the slow movement of cars and finding good trade for it. F. A. Beyer is on the recommended list for Hoo-Hoo Vicegerent and he will no doubt take the office.

Angus McLean is back to his special work of taking care of the St. Lawrence river lumber interest of the McLean companies, but will be careful to go slow and not repeat his former experience, as illness from overwork is lasting.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company will also be one of the yard owners that is ahead of the car shortage for the most part, as it has kept the road hot between its southern mills and the yard here for a long time on oak, chestnut and poplar.

O. E. Yeager is still finding plenty of general hardwoods from Ohio eastward and southward and is not among those who call trade quiet, as his monthly totals are large, the sales well balancing the receipts all the season.

The mill business of G. Elias & Brother keeps up fine, as the city is doing a big lot of building and will need all the doors and finish that can be turned out for some time. The Elias mill is equipped for doing all classes of house construction.

The hardwood exchange gave up its meeting Sept. 28 and made the "seeing Buffalo" trip with the Chamber of Commerce, going the round of the city.

The lumber exchange gave a dinner Oct. 2 to Frank P. Barry, attorney for the State Utilities Commission, who outlined the aims and the powers of the commission and appears to have satisfied the shippers that much is to be done for them very soon in the line of straightening out railroad complications. Almost every lumberman in the city was present.

Saginaw and Bay City.

It was a question after the destruction of the fine plant of W. D. Young & Co., on the night of Sept. 2 last, if the firm would rebuild on the present site, even if in Bay City at all, owing to utterly inadequate water facilities for coping with fire. Mr. Young was in Europe and no one here was authorized to quote him. He came home a few days ago when it leaked out that he had contracted with the American Woodworking Machinery Company for equipment for a plant to be erected at Haakwood, Cheboygan county. The Board of Trade and Common Council, however, got after Mr. Young and by pledging such facilities as he asked for induced him to change his mind and he consented to remain in Bay City. A large force of men are at work on the grounds and the plant will be rebuilt as quickly as possible and on a larger scale than before. It will employ 450 hands. The camps up north engaged in getting out logs will be kept at work. The fire was a serious one by reason of the interruption to business at a time when the firm was very busy. About 75 per cent of the flooring put out by the firm goes abroad and they had large orders booked ahead.

Gardner, Peterman & Co. of Saginaw, operating a saw and stove mill at Onaway, have taken a contract to cut 35,000,000 feet of hardwood logs at the rate of 5,000,000 feet annually for the Laddell & Church Company. Gardner, Peterman & Co. are enlarging the capacity of their mill and installing new machinery, and have erected 1,500 feet of tramway.

J. W. McGraw of Bay City has established a large portable sawmill on the South Branch of AuSable River, some 65 miles from Bay City, to manufacture several million feet of hardwood timber into lumber. Mr. McGraw owns a number of thousand acres in that vicinity which is fairly well stocked with hard timber.

After being thoroughly overhauled the Kneeland-Bigelow Company's mill has resumed operations on a day and night schedule. It requires a train load of logs every day to keep the plant running.

The annual car famine is beginning to make its appearance in the valley. The Michigan Central Company is desperately short of cars for hauling logs and lumber products on its Mackinaw division, running north from Bay City to Mackinaw, and draining the most extensive timber area in the lower peninsula. This line does an immense business in timber. It hauls more than 100 cars loaded with logs to Bay City and Saginaw every day, besides manufactured lumber. It will have hauled by the end of the year, since Jan. 1 last, 130,000,000 feet of logs.

Railway men are expecting a shortage of cars also for moving lumber out of the Saginaw valley during the fall and winter.

The flooring plants are doing a good business with orders coming along freely and prospects for a good winter. The slight easing off in this line awhile ago has passed and the tone of busi-

ness is better. The destruction of Young & Co.'s plant will cut down the volume of flooring business materially in the valley.

Grand Rapids.

The Jones & Green flooring plant at Dighton is turning out from 18,000 to 22,000 feet per day.

D. A. Blodgett and family have returned from Mackinac Island and will spend the fall and early winter months in their Grand Rapids home.

John Hutula, fourteen years ago a miner at Ishpeming earning \$2 a day, is now one of the largest hardwood operators and farmers in upper Michigan. He has 1,500 acres of land in Baraga county under cultivation, and has some 9,000 acres of timber land, besides operating a sawmill, wagon shop, blacksmith shop and creamery.

The program that is being arranged for the coming annual meeting of the Michigan Forestry Association to be held at Saginaw Nov. 12 and 13 will include topics of special interest to lumbermen. Economies in modern logging operations will be discussed by some of the prominent lumbermen of the state, including W. C. Winchester of this city, W. H. White of Boyne City and W. B. Mershon of Saginaw. At the opening session Charles W. Garfield of this city and Prof. Roth, state forest warden, will give addresses, which will be followed by the annual message of President J. H. Bissell, Detroit. Taxation methods will then be discussed by Dr. B. E. Fernow of Toronto and others. Fire losses will be considered in the afternoon, the sub-topics including "Compelling Lumbermen to Clean Up" and "The Warden System of Minnesota, New York, Canada and Michigan." Profs. Beal and Pettit of the State Agricultural College will speak of insect enemies in the woods and other topics of special interest will be presented.

A number of improvements have been made at the McManus sawmill, Petoskey, including a new cement power house, new boiler and stack and mechanical feed for both boilers. The steam power at the mill has been doubled.

The Petoskey block factory is being operated to nearly its full capacity and Manager Broman says the outlook for the year is very bright. The company continues to buy timber land, though its present holdings are sufficient to keep the plant running for several years.

The Electric Land and Development Company, composed largely of Manistee capitalists, has plans for constructing four dams on the Manistee River, ranging from 35 to 40-foot heads. Work on the Tyler dam, in Greenwood township, Wexford county, has begun and the electricity generated will be transmitted to surrounding towns for light and power purposes.

Furniture factories in Grand Rapids and throughout the state are all busy. The chair factories at Grand Ledge and Otsego are behind orders and are operated overtime.

Grand Rapids has a new furniture concern, the Michigan Desk Company, capital \$50,000, under the management of J. Arthur Whitworth, which is manufacturing office desks at the corner of Canal and Newberry streets. Mr. Whitworth was formerly manager of the Grand Rapids Desk Company at Muskegon Heights, and has associated with him here some of the leading business men of the city.

The Hanchett Swage Works of Big Rapids, up to this time composed of Volney H. Hanchett and his son, Arthur K. Hanchett, has been reorganized by admitting Louis B. Hanchett as a member. The new member of the company came from Chicago at the time the business of Rich & Son was acquired. The capital is fixed at \$150,000.

Plato, Renwick & Co. of Barryton are fixing up their logging sleighs and equipment preparatory to removing to Green Bay, Wis., where they will again engage in lumbering operations.

Grobhiser & Crosby, table manufacturers of Sturgis, have increased their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Indianapolis.

A hearing on a proposed adjustment and equalization of all classified freight rates is in progress here before the Indiana Railroad Commission. It is probable that the hearing will continue for some time, as the subject is a broad one and will require the taking of much evidence from traffic men and shippers. The latter are hopeful that as a result the rates between this city and points within the state will be readjusted, thus making fairer competition between Indiana and outside dealers and manufacturers.

There is to be a concerted effort on the part of the government and the Indiana Board of Forestry to end the apparent waste of hardwood lumber at Indiana sawmills. With this end in view, Albert H. Pierson, representing the United States Department of Agriculture, has arrived and will begin an investigation of the state's timber supply and the method by which it is handled at sawmills.

The Schelosky Table Company, Evansville, is asking bids for the construction of a new plant in that city and the installation of new machinery. About three weeks ago the company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing tables and desks.

With the departure of Joseph Oliphant, a Louisville lumber dealer, for home the passing of the timber supply in one more Indiana county is noted. Mr. Oliphant has been buying extensively for his company in Bartholomew county and it is said there is no timber left in the county worth bothering with.

The Anderson-Smith Lumber Company has been organized at Franklin with \$10,000 capital and articles of incorporation have been filed. A general lumber business will be conducted by the company, which is composed of George W. Pierson, Roscoe W. Payne and Frank F. Smith.

Arthur T. Walker, manager of the West Terre Haute Lumber Company, died at the home of his parents in Danville, Ill., on Sept. 23. He was twenty-four years old and had been ill about two weeks from brain fever.

Gov. J. Frank Hanly and his private secretary, Fred Gemmer, have purchased a hardwood timber tract near Seymour. The tract consists of 223 acres, about 100 acres of which is said to be in fine hardwoods. A sawmill will be moved from a tract owned by the governor near this city and the timber will be cut immediately.

The Smith-Deckworth Planing Mill Company of Crawfordsville is preparing to build a two-story brick and concrete planing mill 80 feet wide and 130 feet long, in order to accommodate its increasing business.

S. F. Reel, living on the line of the old Erie canal in southern Indiana, has found that the bottom of the canal is lined with heavy white oak timbers of best quality. They are of large size, about 10 by 15 inches, and in a perfect state of preservation. The timbers will probably be made into railroad ties.

Labor troubles in the Tell-City furniture factories are still occupying the attention of George W. Purcell, state labor commissioner, of this city. A peculiar situation was discovered when one woman said she feared to join a union because her minister told her she could not join a union and go to a happy hereafter. Men working in the factories receive about \$7 a week and women about 67 cents a dozen for caning chairs. Some 200 laborers have gone to Evansville, while about sixty have gone to Owensboro, Ky.

Smith Brothers of Greensburg have bought a gasoline automobile truck for use in their local delivery work. So far as known this is the first lumber concern in the state to experiment with motor vehicles, although automobile companies have spent much time trying to interest them.

The Dynes Lumber Company has sold its yard and plant at Maryland and Shelby streets to a construction company and will locate elsewhere immediately. About one year ago the lumber company bought a tract between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets along the Monon railroad and will put in a large, modern lumber yard.

and a thoroughly equipped planing mill, with a side track of 600 feet running through its yard. The price at which the old yard and plant was sold was \$17,500.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

J. Y. Youmons of the American Central Lumber Company, Central City, W. Va., is in this city looking for a location for a hickory wood-working plant for his company. He spent several days of last week here and returned this week to further go over the field.

F. H. Winnich, representing the C. & W. Lumber Company, New York, was buying stock in Bristol last week. Mr. Winnich's company owns a large band mill at Decatur, Ala., besides other hardwood interests in the south.

Fred W. Hughes, local representative of Price & Heald, the Baltimore exporters, reports that shipments have been fairly good during the past fortnight, despite the car shortage, and that on Friday he was able to get five empties, which is somewhat unusual nowadays.

One of the biggest concatenations in the history of this section was held at Knoxville Saturday night, Oct. 5, by Supreme Scrivenor J. H. Baird of Nashville, and Vicegerent for East Tennessee Irving Whaley of Bristol. George A. McCrary of Bristol and many other kittens from Bristol and this section participated. A large number of kittens had their eyes opened and it was early in the morning before the strains of the orchestra died out and the last toast was given.

Local dealers report inquiries more plentiful and take this as pointing to improvement in business this fall. Some stocks which have been slightly off in demand are picking up.

H. M. Hoskins of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company has just returned from an important business trip in Virginia, and reports that his company is much handicapped by the car shortage, which has reached a very acute stage on the lines of the Norfolk and Western.

The Tipp City Lumber Company, recently organized by Paul Cline, lately in the sales offices of J. A. Wilkinson, and others, now has a number of mills running near Altapass, N. C., where it has purchased a tract of timber.

C. Hamilton Smith, Jr., representing R. A. and J. J. Williams, Philadelphia, reports heavy shipments from this section recently, though the car shortage has caused him much inconvenience and delay.

M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Virginia on business.

J. Alwyn Cannon of the Richland Lumber Company is now at Battle Creek, Mich., where he will spend several weeks.

W. C. Peery of the J. Walker Wright Lumber Company, Mountain City, Tenn., formerly cashier of the Bank of Bristol, was a visitor in the city this week.

C. H. Hett of the Kingsport Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn., was in the city this week and reports business with his company as very good.

W. Frank Kinsey will shortly go to Richmond, Va., to become connected with the Westmoreland Lumber Corporation, recently organized by C. Boice of Abingdon, and others.

Irving Whaley, formerly of the Tug River Lumber Company, this city, and now general manager of the East River Lumber Company, Talmash, Giles county, Va., was in the city on business this week and spent a day or two with friends.

L. H. Mortimer, superintendent of the West Virginia and North Carolina operations of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Winnie Hickey, the latter a popular and accomplished young lady of Cranberry, N. C., were married at Pineola, N. C., last week. After a short visit to relatives of the groom in West Virginia, they will go on an extended bridal tour. Mr. Mortimer is well known in hardwood circles.

Cincinnati.

There was a lively tilt between the creditors of the Cypress Lumber and Veneer Company and Attorney Herbert Jackson of Covington, receiver for the concern, at a meeting of the creditors held at Hotel Havlin Monday afternoon, Sept. 30. Attorney Jackson held the meeting on an order of Federal Judge Cochran of the Covington court. Attorneys G. F. Osler and I. N. Longworth, claiming to represent certain creditors, put in an appearance, but Receiver Jackson held they had no right there and ordered them to leave the room. They refused and sent for a policeman, but before the officer arrived Messrs. Osler and Longworth left the room. In speaking of the ejection one of the attorneys said: "Osler and Longworth had no right to be present, as the meeting was one of creditors of the company and the two men are debtors. That is why they were requested to leave." Action that may result in startling revelations involving a number of Cincinnati people and lumber merchants from all over the country was taken at the meeting. They raised a fund to employ expert accountants to audit the books of the Cypress Lumber Company of Cincinnati; the Fincastle Sawmill Company of Louisiana, and the Tuthill & Pattison Manufacturing Company of Alabama, the three companies from which it is said the Cypress Lumber and Veneer Company, recently incorporated in Covington, was formed. The committee having charge of the employment of the accountants were also authorized to employ counsel to institute proceedings if the condition of the books warrant such action. It was stated by one of the creditors that there is between \$300,000 and \$400,000 unaccounted for. Another decision arrived at in the meeting was to close down the mills and discontinue the operations of all plants and have them sold as soon as possible. Herbert Jackson, receiver for the company, and the other attorneys in the case have prepared the papers and presented them to the United States court of Covington, asking that the assets of the concern be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

Frank P. Wiborg of the Wiborg & Hanna Company has returned from an extended European trip. Mr. Wiborg stopped off at Washington en route home and had a talk with Secretary of State Root and Francis B. Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Wiborg embraced the opportunity of discussing the stimulation of foreign commerce and the part Cincinnati manufacturers would play in the improvement of international trade. Speaking of South America in particular, Mr. Wiborg said: "I firmly believe that the United States can get the greater part of South and Central American trade."

A real estate deal of much importance growing out of the recent conflagration at Hunt and Broadway has just been closed after negotiations of several weeks. The Morrison-Snodgrass Lumber Company disposed of its perpetual lease, which had a purchase clause, to the Eagle White Lead Company. The Morrison-Snodgrass Lumber Company will resume its business on a site in upper Reading road, selecting one of the several sites on which it has secured options during the past few days. The new plant will have excellent railroad facilities and being in a less congested district will be in safer quarters than formerly. The new structure will be on an improved scale and several new saws will be installed.

The attendance of the Carriage and Vehicle Exhibition held at the Music Hall during the week of Sept. 23 was as large as was expected. Business men from nearly every principal city in the United States were on hand. The local men gave them a hearty welcome and also distributed beautiful souvenirs. All in all, everyone had a delightful time and in a business way the convention was a big success.

Wilbur H. Murray, president of the Murray Carriage Company, with headquarters at 325-329 East Fifth street, died at his residence in Vernon place last week. So far it is undecided

who will take his place at the head of the concern, but a meeting will be held the middle of October to discuss that point. Murray leaves a widow and two children.

Great are the preparations being made by the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company for the new structure they are about to put up to take the place of the one destroyed by fire some weeks ago. The building will be larger and its equipment of new saws will not be run by steam as heretofore but by electricity. Both Chester F. Korn and M. B. Farrin are greatly interested in their new installation and hope when it is completed that they will be able to conduct their business in a more satisfactory way. M. B. Farrin in speaking of the plans of his company said: "We had been contemplating this before the destructive fire visited us some time ago, and when it came it allowed us an opportunity of doing it. This will do away with the boiler and engine room and thus protect us from every possible damage by sparks. The equipment of new machinery and the running of it by electricity will give us every opportunity to increase our business, as we will be able to turn out more lumber and at a smaller cost. All in all, I think it is the best move we have made since we have been in business, and now all that is wanting is the completion of the new structure. All the necessities for the structure are on the ground and work has been started, and within a space of a few months we will again be doing business as of yore, only with less cost."

The Continental Carriage Company has received permission from the Secretary of State to increase its capital from \$60,000 to \$75,000, which was done in order to increase its business, which has been constantly growing.

The Bayou Land and Lumber Company of this city, with a capital of \$25,000, was chartered at Columbus recently by Cliff W. Land, Fred M. Conn, George W. Land and Stewart Walker. The new firm has not established yards in Cincinnati as yet, but as their business increases they intend to locate possibly in the west end. The new company is comprised of young and ambitious men who will doubtless make their mark in the lumber world.

William Lodge of the Lodge & Shipley Company left on an extended European trip last week. He will remain away from the Queen City for several months and during his stay will forget all about business and seek pleasure for himself and wife.

The Carriage Woodwork Company of Hamilton, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by F. W. Whitaker, C. E. Heiser, George P. Sohngen, S. D. Felton, W. L. Tobey, W. L. Huber and James K. Lullen.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, entered a new field when he was selected by the board of directors of the National Bank of Burnside, Ky., for their new President. Mr. Delaney intends to give the banking business the same boom that he has given the lumber trade here in Cincinnati since he opened up the offices of the Kentucky Lumber Company.

The Cincinnati Panel Company, which has been operated by a Board of Trustees, consisting of Sanford Tuthill, L. M. Radina and E. D. Albro, is making arrangements to take over the property of the Sterling Seating Company, a concern now occupying the planing mill plant of Keyer-Hang & Co. The Cincinnati Panel Company manufactures woodwork and panels for carriage manufacturers.

T. J. White of Moline, Ill., spent a few days here last week. Mr. White represents the Bennett & Witte interests in Illinois and has offices in Moline.

The two mills of the Kentucky Lumber Company at Burnside and Williamsburg were shut down for two weeks, as the supply of logs on hand was all sawed up. They have a large amount of them in the valleys and are awaiting a tide to set them adrift. The mills have been

running full time all summer and the company has stacked up with all the desirable lumber it will need. The mills will resume operations as soon as logs are obtainable. The other mill, however, is running full time and turning out great volumes of lumber.

A. W. Dunn of Glasgow, Scotland, after spending three months in this country and having accumulated enough lumber to last for several years, has returned to his home. Ralph McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company spent several days with him showing him the Queen City and also took him on a trip to their three mills. The "Scotchman" learned several new methods of how to do business and claims that he will practice them on his dealers across the waters.

The receipts of lumber during the month of September this year are a little bit lighter than for the same month last year, while the shipments this year were a little heavier. The following is the comparison: Receipts this year, 6,078 cars; last year, 6,124. Shipments this year, 4,856; last year, 4,731.

Lumbermen of this city, working through the Lumbermen's Club, are discussing the matter of turning over the weighing of lumber to the Weighing Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. A conference was held last week between the railroad representatives, the lumbermen and the officials of the Weighing Bureau. This weighing applies to lumber on railroad cars only. Since this Weighing Bureau was established by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of taking over the weighing of grain the coal men have adopted it and now the lumbermen are seeking it.

Chattanooga.

The Case-Fowler Lumber Company is to operate here again. About a year ago the Case Lumber Company abandoned its yards at the East End and organized the Fowler-Personette Lumber Company at Birmingham. Considering Chattanooga as a great lumber center, the concern resolved to come here again and as a result the Case-Fowler Lumber Company has been chartered with \$35,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: William M. Fowler, W. H. De Witt, G. E. McGhee, W. A. McClure and J. M. Trimble. The company has already established offices in the First National Bank Building.

Capt. A. J. Gahagan, treasurer of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, has just returned from his honeymoon trip to New York, Buffalo, Saratoga Springs, Jamestown and other eastern points. Captain Gahagan was recently married to Miss Elizabeth Telford, formerly superintendent of the Erlanger Hospital. He is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for mayor against Col. W. R. Crabtree, the Democratic nominee. Captain Gahagan says he would rather live in Chattanooga than any other city in the world, not excepting the metropolis, which he says is too big.

W. C. Harter of the J. M. Card Lumber Company left recently on a trip to Europe with his wife and two children. He will be gone several months, but his family will remain four or five years, during which time the children will be educated in the best schools of Europe.

F. W. Blair of the Ramhurst Lumber Company of Ramhurst, Ga., was a recent visitor here.

J. M. Card, president of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, made a trip to the pine forests of Mississippi and Louisiana recently.

Snodgrass & Fields closed a deal giving them possession of 1,500 acres of land lying along the Clinch river. The tract has upon it about 20,000,000 feet of oak, ash, walnut, hickory and poplar timber. The purchase price was \$10,000. This timber will be sufficient to supply the local plant for the next five years. The trees will be cut as needed and the logs will be floated down the Tennessee river.

F. W. Wheeler of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company of Cincinnati was a recent visitor here.

Nashville.

An unhappy finish, or what may prove to be the finish, has overtaken the John W. Love, one of the best known tow boats on Cumberland River. The boat was formerly the property of the Nashville Transportation Company and has probably hauled more staves and lumber than any other on the Cumberland River. The boat had been sold to W. O. Shriver of Cincinnati and was being taken to the upper Ohio to be docked, when she sank in the lock in Cumberland River just below Nashville. The craft has completely blocked passage up or down the river by Nashville, and traffic will likely be at a standstill for a week or ten days. Steps will be taken to raise the boat at once, but unless the work can be done in ten days the government will libel the boat and order it blown up to clear the right of way. Open seams above the water line and overloading were the causes assigned for her sinking. Preparations are being made to pump the water out of the lock and then caulk up the leaks in the boat, thus letting the lock serve as a regular dry dock.

A special from Jackson, Tenn., announces the destruction there by fire of the entire plant of the Banner Lumber Company. The property was owned by L. D. Abbott, who estimates his loss at \$15,000 with insurance of \$12,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery as the engine was not fired up when the plant burned.

D. F. Wren, a real estate agent at Greenfield, Tenn., has closed a deal whereby a tract of timber land containing 4,100 acres is sold to Coats & Malone of Greenfield, Tenn., for \$60,000.

Houston Moore, a prominent citizen and lumberman of West Point, Tenn., was killed recently in an accident on Knob Creek. Together with three other men Mr. Moore undertook to fell an enormous chestnut tree standing on a steep and rocky hillside. Misjudging the fall of the tree he ran in the wrong direction, got tangled up in some vines and then ran into an old stump. The great trunk hit him and crushed his body on the stump. Mr. Moore was 45 years old and leaves a wife and five children.

Judge Cordell Hull of the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee and recently elected to Congress from the same, has secured the promise of the Forest Service to make a timber map of his district. Mr. Pinchot, chief forester, has given the assurance that an expert would be sent to the department in the near future. The Fourth District of Tennessee is said to be very nearly the hardwood center of the United States. Judge Hull says: "I am satisfied our people have practically given away hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars worth of valuable timber, mostly walnut and hickory, simply because they did not realize its true value. I believe a timber expert among the owners of timber for a month or two will be of great benefit to the owners of timber lands. A timber map will prove valuable in advertising the riches of the forests of the Cumberland Plateau."

Specials from Camden, Tenn., state that never before in the history of the place have timber values been so high as now. In fact, the demand for timber is so great many firms are said to be buying farms just to get the timber, trusting to some opportunity of disposing of the land after they have cleared it. Not half the demand is noted for cleared land, it is said, as for timbered. Several syndicates are reported to have bought farms during the past week merely for the timber on them and having no earthly use for the land itself.

The hardwood championship of the South is all tied up, owing to the fact that both Memphis and Nashville have won a game of baseball, each one defeating a team of lumbermen from the sister city. Memphis captured the game played in that city a few Saturdays ago by the score of 5 to 2. Although defeated at Memphis the local lumbermen, a large delegation of whom went down, were banqueted and treated royally by the hospitable Memphians. On the following

Saturday the Memphis team came up to return the game. They brought one hundred rooters with them and landed in Nashville during State Fair week. They took in the sights at the Fair during the morning, including the Oriental Show, and then went down to Athletic Park that afternoon and tied up in a ball game with the Nashville lumbermen. On this occasion Nashville turned the tables and in a great game by the score of 9 to 7. Following the game the Nashville lumbermen returned the compliments showered upon them at Memphis and entertained the guests at a big banquet at the Wataugua Club, Nashville's most exclusive social organization. A big banner hung over the festal board on which was inscribed the following: "Memphis and Nashville, the dominating factors in the hardwood lumber trade of America." John B. Ransom officiated gracefully as toastmaster and the toasts responded to were gems every one. The banquet broke up with a vote of thanks to the Wataugua Club and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." A third game to decide the tie will be played in the near future.

Furniture dealers in Nashville report big fall business and prices of hardwood stuffs are going up all the while. There are quite a number of furniture factories in Nashville, several of which own their own timber property. The E. & N. Manufacturing Company and the Greenfield Finney-Battle-Talbot Company in particular own big mountain tracts.

The Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company has completed a substantial addition to its already large plant in West Nashville and will be still better able to care for its rapidly enlarging trade.

The consolidation of The Rock City Lumber Company and the contracting firm of Patrick & Holt means that Nashville will have another big planing mill. The combination of these interests and the increased capital put into the business by the union enables the new firm to accomplish much greater things in the manufacture of building material.

Work on the big plant of the Roberts McGill Carriage Company is being rushed. The factory will work 150 men and it is expected will be in operation in November.

Memphis.

Lumbermen of this city and section are much interested in the announcement that the Frisco system has appropriated \$350,000 for the improvement and extension of its terminal facilities in this city and for the betterment of its trackage in territory tributary to Memphis. The facilities of this road at Memphis have long been inadequate, and this fact has been forcibly illustrated during the past few weeks when the congestion has been so pronounced that other roads have refused to take freight from the system. Included in the work at the yards will be the laying of sufficient tracks to take care of twenty trains in addition to the ones already in use. This will greatly facilitate the handling of both inbound and outgoing freight, including the large lumber receipts and shipments for which Memphis is famous the world over.

It is the consensus of opinion among traffic officials here that the movement of freight in the Memphis territory is 25 to 30 per cent larger than last year. This is true even before the movement of cotton is well under way, and when this takes place the gain will be perhaps even larger. Inquiry among traffic men elicits the information that the roads are much better prepared this season for handling freight than they were last year, but these officials are free to confess that the improvement in facilities has not kept pace with the growth in volume of traffic to be handled. The roads are meeting the situation squarely and they are endeavoring to do their best, but the fact remains that lumber shippers are seriously handicapped in handling their shipments.

Weather conditions have continued fairly favorable for hardwood production in this terri-

tory during the past fortnight and work has gone steadily forward. Practically all the mills in this territory are running on full time, except in some instances where there has been a rather sudden departure of labor from the mills and woods to the cottonfields which are "ripe unto the harvest." This latter condition is referred to today by one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood lumber in Mississippi and it will probably also soon be true of Arkansas, where the crop is slightly later than usual. The mills are, as a rule, well supplied with timber and the outlook for production, given average weather for the next five or six weeks, is regarded as encouraging.

The big double-band sawmill of the Three States Lumber Company at Burdette, Ark., which was closed down about four weeks for repairs and improvements, is in operation again. The management has installed a 600 horsepower Corliss engine and the daily capacity is now 90,000 feet. The increased motive power enables the mill to run steadily, and this output is against the old outturn of about 75,000 to 80,000 feet.

The firm of R. J. Darnell, Inc., has completed a big double band mill at Memphis which is located on a site adjacent to the old plant and this is now in operation. It is one of the largest, most modern and best equipped lumber plants in this city or section. The veneer plant which is to be operated in connection with the band mill has not yet been completed, but it will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The firm makes a specialty of thin hardwood stock on which it enjoys a large domestic and foreign trade.

The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company is making good progress on its new box plant at Helena, Ark., work on which was begun some time ago. It will not, however, hazard a statement as to the time when the factory will be completed and in readiness for operation. The company handles enormous quantities of cottonwood lumber, manufactured by its own mills, and a large amount of the lower grades will be consumed in this box plant.

The road being built by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company from its main line to Charleston, Miss., the site of the big plant for the manufacture of hardwood being built by the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, is reported to have been completed to within two miles of that point. The company is getting along nicely with the construction of this mill, which is to be an exceptionally large one, and it should be ready to begin operation shortly after the railroad is completed. The company maintains its headquarters in this city.

Application for an amendment to the charter of the Patton-Tully Transportation Company has been filed, seeking to secure the privilege of operating a dry dock here. The company owns and operates a number of boats for the handling of both lumber and timber. The application is signed by L. E. Patton, C. E. Patton and S. B. Anderson, directors, the latter being president of the Anderson Tully Company.

The Helena Manufacturing Company, successor to the Ford & Johnson Chair Manufacturing Company, has begun the operation of its big chair factory at Helena with a complement of 100 men. The plant has been completed for several weeks, but was forced to wait until water mains could be laid from the reservoir to the site of the big factory. The company will use large quantities of hardwood lumber in the manufacture of chairs.

Dispatches received from Meridian, Miss., state that M. R. Grant has transferred his planing mill at that point to C. L. Gray, the latter acting as trustee for certain interests strongly identified with the Mississippi Lumber Company. The consideration is not given. The mill is a large one and has enjoyed a splendid trade from several states.

The O. G. Gardner Lumber Company, which has headquarters at Jackson, Tenn., and which

owns extensive timber land holdings in Mississippi and Tennessee, has opened a branch office in Memphis.

The Rialto Lumber Company, which was incorporated some time ago with a capital stock of \$10,000, has begun the operation of its sawmills located near Covington, Tenn. W. S. Mays and others are interested in the company.

The Bellgrade Lumber Company, which is turning out hardwood lumber at a rapid rate at its big new mill at Belzoni, Miss., has laid off a new yard at its plant and this will be in charge of H. G. Goodwin. The company will continue to maintain its Memphis yards where a large stock of ash is carried, this being a specialty of this concern.

Friends of John W. McClure among the lumbermen of this city presented him with a handsome chest of silver on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Alline Crenshaw of Union City, Tenn., which occurred Oct. 2. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are now on their honeymoon and will not return to Memphis for some days.

Hal G. Stevens, of the Clements-Stevens Lumber Company, has started his sawmill across the Mississippi in Arkansas. The company will operate a shingle mill in connection therewith, but this has not yet been completed. The concern maintains offices in the Randolph building.

The Gilchrist-Fordney Company, which maintains sales offices in this city and which is now operating the big plant purchased from the Kingston Lumber Company at Laurel, Miss., announces that certain changes are being made therein which will enable it to widen the scope of the material to be used therein. The machinery for this purpose has already been ordered and it will be installed as soon as it has been delivered.

D. S. Hutchinson, who has recently become identified with the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company in North Memphis, has gone to the Pacific coast in the interest of that firm. The company is preparing, through doubling its machinery here, to increase its output by about 100 per cent.

L. E. Campbell, president of the L. E. Campbell Lumber Company of this city, has written some of his friends here from Africa during the past fortnight. In this communication he stated that he would return to Memphis some time this month.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess and president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, will sail for Europe Oct. 12 to be gone for five or six weeks.

George D. Burgess of the same firm, who occupies the presidency of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, returned to this city some days ago after an extended automobile tour in southern Europe. He is looking exceptionally well and is prepared to tell some more of his French jokes whenever the occasion presents itself.

The lumbermen who went to Nashville to witness the second game between the lumbermen of the two cities have all returned. They bring a glowing account of the genial hospitality accorded them by the lumber fraternity of the Capital City and report that the same splendid spirit of good fellowship which marked the visit of the lumbermen of Nashville to Memphis a week before prevailed on that occasion. All of them came back at the same time and left there Saturday evening, probably because the lumbermen of the Capital City were unable to prove to them "that Nashville is a good place to spend Sunday." The Memphis team was defeated after piling up 7 runs in the first inning, but, while the Memphis delegation enjoyed heartily the hospitality accorded them, they are frank to admit that the umpire handed them the "hot end" of every decision, thus causing them to lose the game. No definite time has been set for the last game which is to determine the ownership of the magnificent cup offered by one of the lumber papers.

Lumbermen of Memphis took a most important part in the recent deep waterway convention

here. W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was president of the local executive committee and a vast amount of work fell upon his shoulders, all of which was performed with his usual ability. W. R. Barksdale, president of the Business Men's Club; F. E. Gary, vice president of the Lumbermen's Club; James E. Stark, George C. Ehemann, S. B. Anderson and other prominent lumbermen here were active workers during the convention. Lumbermen are great believers in the improvement of the waterways and the local members of the industry have done everything in their power to advance the cause of waterways improvement in the hope that this may prove the solution of the difficult traffic situation that confronts them almost every day in the year.

Chicago was chosen as the place for holding the next annual convention and New Orleans will be next in line for the honor of entertaining the distinguished body.

New Orleans.

The export situation here has not been helped by the general tie-up along the river front which became a stern reality several days ago when the various unions affiliated with the Dock and Cotton Council called a general strike all along the docks. Freight handlers, longshoremen, all handlers of cotton and all the other dock laborers are affected, about 10,000 men in all being involved. So far the tie-up is complete. Lumber which had been shipped in here for export is lying idle on the tracks, while other export shipments that had started this way are being diverted to other ports. Exports of lumber had not been in satisfactory shape, anyhow, and the strike along the docks has simply made the situation more acute.

More than the usual interest is being manifested in the first annual meeting of the Gulf Coast Lumber Exporters' Association, which is scheduled to take place at Gulfport, Oct. 15. A good deal of business will be taken up and the association will name a permanent secretary to take charge of all its work. Benjamin Thurlley of Mobile has been acting in that capacity and it was stated at the last meeting that he would hold the position until the annual meeting could provide for the appointment of a permanent secretary. The exporters are giving evidence of a good deal of interest in the work of their association and everything points to an important and interesting session.

In line with the recent action of the semi-annual convention of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Louisiana and Mississippi, Attorney General Fletcher of the last named state has announced that he will very shortly take up the investigation into the affairs of the company and conduct a thorough examination with a view to definitely establishing the fact that the State officers are right in the contention that the association is a trust and that it is operating in violation to the anti-trust laws of the State. Mr. Fletcher states that the first step he will take will be to go to Yazoo City, the headquarters of the association, and there make an investigation of its books which are in the hands of Secretary W. G. Harlow. The latter has been instructed by the association to do everything he can to facilitate Mr. Fletcher's investigation, the lumbermen expressing absolute confidence that he will find nothing on which to base the trust charge.

The announcement from Wheeling, W. Va., that the Smith-St. John Lumber Company has been incorporated at that place has attracted a good deal of attention in lumber circles here. The principal offices of the company are at Parkersburg, W. Va., while its chief works are at Wisner, La., a new town being built in this State. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. The company owns 27,000 acres of timber near Wisner, the tract being valued at something like \$300,000. George Bean and J. C. West of Wisner; M. A. St. John of Seymour,

Ind., and R. M. and J. H. P. Smith of Parkersburg, W. Va., are the incorporators.

Fire on the afternoon of Oct. 3 severely damaged the big plant of the Hammond Lumber Company at Hammond, La. Sparks from a burning scrap pile set fire to the blacksmith shop and oil house, and before the flames were extinguished heavy damages had resulted.

The new Labarre-Riggs Company, Ltd., organized here about thirty days ago, has bought for \$108,300 a good tract of land in the vicinity of Melville, La., near where it purposes to build a new town. There were 10,830 acres in the tract. G. J. Labarre of New Orleans is president of the company.

The Southern States Lumber Company has just filed articles of incorporation in this city. The company is capitalized at \$15,000. Charles W. Robinson of the C. W. Robinson Lumber Company is president, H. O. Dickinson is vice-president and manager, and J. G. Rainwater is secretary and treasurer.

Advices from Shreveport, La., state that the D. C. Richardson-Taylor Lumber Company, capitalized at \$2,000,000, has filed articles of incorporation at Shreveport. The company controls valuable tracts of timber on which there is a great deal of hardwood. W. F. Taylor, a well-known Shreveport merchant, is largely interested.

Minneapolis.

Twin city men have recently invested extensively in hardwood timber land in southern Missouri. The tract will be developed and the finished product marketed. The Forbes Everts Lumber Company was incorporated last week, filing articles with the secretary of state calling for a capital stock of \$200,000, every dollar of which is paid in. John E. Burchard of St. Paul, a prominent land dealer, is president of the company, and David D. Forbes, also of St. Paul, is vice president. George W. Everts, the well-known hardwood wholesaler of Minneapolis, is secretary and general manager. George B. Graves of St. Paul is treasurer. The headquarters will be in St. Paul, but eventually the main sales office will be located at Minneapolis in connection with Mr. Everts' other enterprises, the Works-Everts Lumber Company and the G. W. Everts Lumber Company. The new company has bought a tract of red and white oak timber in the vicinity of Van Buren, Mo., on the Frisco railroad, about 150 miles southwest of St. Louis. Oak is the prevailing wood, but there is also quite a little hickory on the tract. It was purchased from the Northwestern Land & Orchard Company of St. Paul. Mr. Everts expects to go down to Van Buren about the last of the month and superintend the erection of two mills at Chicopee, the railroad station half a mile from Van Buren, which will be the shipping point, but as it is not a postoffice the headquarters and the selling office, for the winter, will be at Van Buren. It is the intention to lease or sell the mills that are to be built, and have the logging and sawing done by contract, so as to leave the Forbes-Evert Lumber Company with only the selling end of the business. The output will be mainly oak ties, timbers and wagon stock.

Local lumber demand continues good, due largely to the way the building movement holds up to the very end of the season. Building permits for September came to an estimated cost of \$753,525, compared with \$711,525 last year, and this brought the total for the year up to \$8,060,420, compared with \$7,613,590 for the same nine months of 1906.

The Hobe Lumber Company of this city, hardwood, pine and hemlock wholesalers, has won an important piece of litigation, securing a \$4,000 verdict from the Pine City Lumber Company of Pine City, Minn., after four trials. The suit was over a contract to sell the "season's cut" of the Pine City Lumber Company for 1905, which the Pine City company claimed was modified by a later verbal agreement. On this plea they won the case at the third trial, but the

plaintiffs appealed. The supreme court laid down the rule that a written contract could not be so modified by verbal understandings, and sent the case back. The Hobe Lumber Company had sued for \$9,000 damages for breach of contract, and on the fourth and last trial was awarded \$4,000.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the well-known wholesalers of this city, is back from a vacation which he spent on his farm near Erie, Ill., recuperating from an attack of nervous prostration. Mr. Clark says that while in that section of the country the crop will be a third less than last year, it will bring perhaps sixty per cent more in price per bushel, which will even things up on the whole.

The regular monthly meeting of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at the Minneapolis Commercial Club on Sept. 23 was addressed by George S. Loftus, secretary of the Minnesota Shippers' and Receivers' Association, which is organized for the purpose of campaigning for equal railroad rates and reductions in them. He reviewed the work that has been done in protecting the interests of the shippers, and the movement has the hearty support of nearly all the hardwood dealers.

The Bousfield Woodenware Company of this city is looking for a location in northern Minnesota where it can remove its factory and be convenient to a supply of timber that will last a number of years.

Charlotte.

The High Point (N. C.) Buggy Company is now doing a large business. The young hickory logs are hauled in by farmers and transformed into vehicle wheels of the finest quality.

Considerable damage has been done a number of lumber concerns in this state by fire within the past few days. The lumber yard of Frank Teeter, near Concord, N. C., was visited by fire which destroyed the dry kiln, several lumber shanties and 7,000 feet of well selected lumber.

The shingle mill and barrel factory of W. B. Ellis of New Bern, N. C., was burned, the loss being about \$40,000, with \$3,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The excelsior department of the High Point Veneering Company's plant at High Point, N. C., was burned recently, the loss amounting to about \$3,000, with \$1,000 insurance.

The Sumter Lumber Company of Sumter, S. C., suffered a considerable loss by fire recently. Damage on the dry kiln is about \$10,000, besides considerable lumber. About 60,000 feet of steam piping was destroyed. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

The Carolina Manufacturing Company, of this city, has just completed the erection of a large and commodious warehouse for the storage of made-up material, mantels, sash, blinds, doors, etc. The building is constructed of brick, three stories high and cost \$5,000.

The Welbourn-Airheart Furniture Company of Burlington, N. C., has been chartered with a capital of \$10,000 authorized and the privilege of beginning with \$3,500. J. M. Airheart, D. N. Welbourn and others are the incorporators.

The Oriental Manufacturing Company of Oriental, N. C., has received a charter with \$25,000 authorized capital and the privilege of beginning with \$3,000. W. I. Moore, A. H. Stephens and others are the incorporators. The company will buy and sell lands, operate sawmills, etc.

A charter has just been granted the Morris-Vyne Lumber Company of North Wilkesboro, N. C., at a capital of \$100,000 authorized and \$10,000 subscribed, to buy and sell lands, maintain and operate planing mills, sawmills, etc. The incorporators are L. C. Vyne, J. B. Norris and others.

The Thomasville Machinery Company of Thomasville, N. C., to deal in sawmill and all kinds of machinery, has been chartered. Capital is \$10,000 authorized, \$3,000 subscribed by J. H. Barnes of High Point, N. C., and others.

One of the latest enterprises at Kershaw, S. C., is a furniture factory, with a capital of \$5,000. S. W. Walsh is president; J. M. Carson, vice president; T. L. Clyburn, secretary; W. B. Threatt, treasurer.

The schedule of the liabilities of the Thompson Lumber Company of Greensboro, N. C., recently adjudged bankrupt, has been filed with the clerk of the United States court. The total assets are estimated at \$39,642.34, and its liabilities at \$37,521.83. C. W. Sapp is receiver of the company. In a few days the creditors will meet and a trustee will be elected, who will wind up the business and report to the referee in bankruptcy, G. S. Ferguson.

A company is being organized at White Plains, N. C., to manufacture vehicles. M. H. Sparger is working up the company.

Wadesboro, N. C., is soon to have a furniture factory. Mayor Brock has been soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock and in a short time secured \$5,000. An organization will be perfected soon and a charter applied for.

A \$15,000 chair factory is to be built at Ruby, near Marshville, N. C., in the near future.

The Forest Furniture Company of North Wilkesboro is building a three-story warehouse at its plant. It will be used for storing the finished goods. This company ships a great part of its product to California.

The Lindsay Chair Company of High Point, N. C., receiver's sale case came up a few days ago before Referee Ferguson in Greensboro, N. C., and was raised ten per cent above the amount placed on the plant at the former receiver's sale.

A certificate of discharge has been issued to the Ideal Furniture Company of High Point, N. C., and also to the individuals, Messrs. Lance and Bell, composing the partnership.

The Southern Excelsior Company of Lexington, N. C., is a new industry for Lexington, to begin operations at an early date. The capital is \$10,000 and Dermot Shemwell and others are the incorporators.

The Wendell Lumber Company of Wendell, Wake county, N. C., has just been chartered with a capital stock of \$2,000. J. T. Lea, R. C. Sears and others are the incorporators.

A. L. Tremain of Whiteville, N. C., has just gone to Maple Hill, Pender county, N. C., to open up a lumber camp for the Cape Fear Lumber Company of Wilmington, N. C. The Cape Fear people now have eight miles of railway extending from Maple Hill, where they own a fine tract of timber.

Toledo.

The new rules governing the car service of Ohio which were adopted by the state railway commission went into effect according to schedule, and shippers are now reaping the benefits. These benefits are more pronounced perhaps in nearly every other part of the state than they are in Toledo where the question of demurrage charges has not for a long time been one of very much annoyance. Toledo shippers have not been in the habit of paying demurrage charges unless they felt that the charges so made were just, in which case they have paid them as a matter of right and not because they felt that they could be compelled to. For a long time there has been what has been known as the Toledo Car Service Association in this city. What it is, or who is back of it remains to be discovered. It assumes absolute charge over all questions affecting the car service and demurrage charges of the twenty-two railroads entering the city, and from this fact it is presumed that it represents a combination of the railways for the purpose of fixing prices and regulations upon the subject. This is not admitted, for to admit it would be to admit a seeming violation of the Valentine anti-trust law, which admission might prove suicidal to the organization. For a long time the bills for demurrage charges were made out in the name of the association which undertook their collection but when the queries became

too pressing as to whom the association represented, and other prying questions were asked, the association changed its manner of doing business and began making out its claims in the name of the railway that delivered the goods. But shippers knew exactly how the matter stood and that the Valentine law not only provided an absolute defense to the bills, but that criminal penalties were provided and the road was open for damage claims, by the terms of that law.

Another question has claimed the attention of local lumber dealers, and is resulting in much annoyance—the staking of open cars. Recently some of the railways have insisted upon a literal construction of the rules requiring certain kinds of staking, and any car that has failed to meet all the requirements has been promptly rejected. The matter is made worse by the present car shortage which is pressing more open cars than usual into service. So marked has this shortage become that open cars of finishing lumber have been received here, which is something unheard of before. Several cars arriving have suffered the ruination of a third of their consignment by inclement weather.

The Ohio Shippers' Association will ask the State Railway Commission for the establishment of a seventh grade in freight classification. A committee composed of Walter B. Moore, president of the association; E. E. Williamson of Cincinnati, and J. W. Horst, attorney for the organization, has completed the work of compilation, and will file a petition with the state board within a few days. This grade will be made up of lumber, logs, shingles, lath and numerous other low priced commodities. It is expected that if the petition is sustained it will result in a material reduction in freight rates on such articles.

The cooper shop of Andrew Miller at Tiffin was recently damaged by fire caused by sparks from a chimney.

The Gallion Handle Factory has been removed from Attica to Gallion, Ohio. The change was made in order to secure better shipping facilities.

Gledhill & Morton have purchased the lumber yards and planing mills of Joseph King at Gallion. They have been engaged in the lumber business there for some time.

The Wauseon Handle Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital. Officers are: President, J. M. Cleveland; vice-president and secretary, W. H. Cleveland; treasurer, L. E. Kirkpatrick. They will manufacture handles for shovels, hoes, forks and rakes. Thirty-five men are now employed.

Wisconsin.

S. C. Phipps of the Glidden Veneer Company, Glidden, Wis., says business has been very satisfactory with his company and prospects for the future are bright for a continuance of this condition. The shipping department has just completed the shipping of a carload order of bellows stock for a large organ manufacturing concern at Louisville, Ky. C. P. Coon, manager of the local plant, is kept busy looking after the details of the work and issuing general instructions.

Since the destruction by fire of the Nash Lumber Company's mills at Shanagolden the company is cutting hardwoods to supply its contract orders only. It is devoting considerable attention to hemlock and reports good business along this line. The plant will not be rebuilt before next summer.

R. C. Schultz of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company of Mellen says his concern has enjoyed a fairly good season. It is now pushing business and planning for an active winter in hardwoods and hemlock. The company controls 200,000 feet of hardwood and hemlock stumpage in Lincoln and Marathon counties and will cut at the rate of 40,000,000 feet annually. It has just completed about 14 miles of railroad and installed a new Lima locomotive at its operations.

The recently organized Collier Stange Lumber

Company of Merrill is pushing the work of remodeling the old buildings and installing machinery for its plant here which will be one of the best in the vicinity when it is completed which the company believes will be some time about early spring. The company will manufacture veneers and box lumber and deal in all kinds of hardwood lumber.

The Robbins Lumber Company of Rhinelander now has ready for market a superior line of rock birch and maple flooring. The company has centered its efforts on this product and is turning out fine stock. For convenience and to give their line individuality, they have adopted an original trade-mark: Two robins perched upon a piece of flooring which bears the inscription: "Robbins Hardwood Flooring." The product is being well received by consumers.

A new concern in the wholesale hardwood field that is making great progress is F. R. Pollard of Marshfield, Wis. Mr. Pollard reports that he has recently bought the mill and standing hardwood of the Spirit Lake Lumber Company of Rib Lake, and will cut about 4,000,000 feet, including basswood, elm and birch. His concern expects to ship 15,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

H. F. Below of Vollmar & Below, Marshfield, has just returned from a business trip in northern Wisconsin, where he closed a timber land contract. He says that business is good and the future points to little decrease.

Marshfield can boast of at least two new concerns that specialize in hardwood lumber. The latest to join the hardwood family is the Blodgett-Booth Lumber Company, with spacious and inviting offices in the Hotel Blodgett. Mr. Booth, secretary and treasurer, reports business prosperous with bright future in view. The company opened its doors in December last and has enjoyed steady growth ever since. The concern will cut this season over 12,000,000 feet of oak, ash, birch, elm and maple, and over 1,000,000 feet of hemlock.

Since the destruction of the Roddis Veneer Company's plant at Marshfield in June they have continued business without interruption and have rebuilt their plant in modern fashion. W. H. Roddis reports everything busy around the factory and says they have enjoyed excellent business the past season.

G. W. Dakin of the T. D. Kellogg Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Antigo, Wis., says the concern is making preparations to open six camps about the middle of October, the principal ones being located at Polar and Campster. From their own timber they will cut elm, maple, birch, hemlock, etc. They report business very good.

E. P. Faust of the Wisconsin Bark and Lumber Company of Antigo says they are enjoying a splendid business, all hands being kept busy continually. The hub mill is running to full capacity.

The Ahnapee Veneer and Seating Company of Algoma, Wis., says that business is exceptionally good with them; they have just installed an automatic sprinkler device and alarm signals, made by the Automatic Sprinkler Company of Chicago, and are putting in a new 225 horsepower engine, made by the Vetter Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee.

Geo. E. Foster of the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company, Mellen, reports the hardwood end of their business very good this season and says the plant has been running night and day for some time. They will cut 14,000,000 feet of hardwood and 16,000,000 of hemlock this season. In compliance with the demands of business the concern has just completed an extensive addition on the west end of the present large building.

C. P. Crosby of Rhinelander has just returned from a flying trip up the state, where he has been looking over the hardwood field. He found plenty of stock but a large portion was not up to the required Crosby standard. The cost of logging has increased materially. Mr. Crosby says business has been good with him this year, and that he has shipped 12,000,000 feet

The Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander reports exceptionally good business the past season. Their mills at State Line, Wis., are sawing hardwoods, hemlock and pine. Mr. Donaldson spends a day or two of each week at the mills, directing and giving attention to the details of the rapidly growing business.

C. E. Lovett, in charge of the hardwood department of the Brown Brothers Lumber Company, Rhinelander, says they are enjoying a steady business and are kept busy all the time.

Little Rock, Ark.

Evidently the depression that has come in soft wood circles, particularly in Louisiana, where, according to report, a number of the larger mills are closing down, has not affected the hardwood industry. At least not in this state. The output is still measured simply by the amount of labor that can be secured in the operation of the various mills and factories and the car capacity obtainable for shipping purposes.

Among the large plants opened up in the state the past week is that of the Helena Manufacturing Company at Helena, Ark., which will manufacture chairs chiefly. The plant opened with a hundred on the payroll, which will soon be increased to 300. The plant had been ready for operation some time, but had to wait for connection with the city water supply. This makes a valuable addition to the hardwood facilities at Helena, fast becoming one of the leading hardwood manufacturing towns in the state.

The Jacksonport mill of the Fee-Crayton Hardwood Company is being removed to Newport. The tree and yoke factory of the same company, now located at Jacksonport, is to be removed to Newport, and the company will begin shortly after New Years on the erection of a mammoth band mill for Newport.

A furniture plant for the manufacture of furniture from ash and similar woods is to be located at DeVall's Bluff in the near future. There is a large supply of raw material from which the mill may draw.

The shingle and sawmill plant of the Van Cleave Lumber Company at Perry burned last week, the total loss being about \$10,000. The plant was new and as the water system had not been installed the fire could not be checked. It is understood that the mill will be rebuilt.

The Louis Koers Wagon Factory of this city has the distinction of having put up much of the material for the Pine Bluff (Ark.) fire department. The order from Pine Bluff included a hose wagon, patrol wagon and a buggy for the chief of the fire department.

The Pleasant Grove stove mill in Perry county is cutting a large amount of material for northern shipment. The hardwood industry has only recently been opened up in that section, where the pine lumber industry has so long been dominant.

The National Cooperage Company's plant and other hardwood plants at Clarendon are running night and day shifts.

The Dardanelle Hardwood Company has erected a first class hardwood plant at Dardanelle, which will soon be in full operation.

The timber business along the Midland railroad is booming. The railroads can not furnish cars fast enough to keep the timber out of the way. Staves, heading blocks, ties and sawed stuff of all kinds fill the yards along the line. Patterson & Co. have two large band saws running, cutting wagon fellows.

W. A. Myrick has put in a new hardwood mill at Newport. He will work up oak, hickory and wagon stock timber particularly.

The Wynne Stave Company is reported to be making plans to open a branch factory at Earle, Ark.

The impetus lately gained by the hardwood industry along White river bids fair to resurrect the long-dead river traffic. At one time the river trade was supreme along White and St

Francis rivers, but that was years ago. The failure of the railroads to furnish cars promptly gave the Reuter Hub Company and other concerns in that section so much annoyance that the Reuter people decided to put in barges for towing and transporting their material. One of their steamers, in about two months' time, handled nearly 2,000 tons of hardwood material. The company is now engaged in the construction of two additional barges, with a capacity of 150 tons each, which will be put into commission as soon as completed.

The shippers along the river have been aroused by the hub company's efforts, and have taken up the question of establishing regular barge lines to ply up and down the river.

James Euart, formerly one of the managers of the Forrest City Lumber Company, Forrest City, Ark., has connected himself with the Central Lumber Company, one of the leading lumber concerns of this city.

Harry T. Alcott, formerly with the Bluff City Lumber Company at Pine Bluff but for the past year with the Alabama Shingle and Lumber Company of Memphis, has returned to Pine Bluff to reside.

H. Paepcke, president, and William Wilms, vice-president of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company of Chicago, spent last week at Helena looking after the interests of the company there. They have just erected a new plant in that city, this being Mr. Paepcke's first visit since the new plant was installed.

George C. Borreson, one of the office men of the Sawyer and Austin Lumber Company at Pine Bluff, and Miss Cora Lee Buck, an accomplished young lady of the Bluff city, were married last week at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Buck. The wedding was one of the prettiest solemnized in Pine Bluff this season.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The hardwood trade in this city may be termed simply fair. There is considerable movement of lumber, but this is generally in small lots. Large buyers who at this time of year usually place orders for a good many million feet seem to be holding off and are buying only in comparatively small quantities when at all. The general conditions of the trade seem to be fairly healthy and there is a good prospect of increasing demand as the season advances. A considerable tightness of the money market is apparently the chief cause of restricted purchases. The trade well understands that no considerable quantity of lumber is being piled up in excess of current demand and is equally well satisfied that there will be no diminution in values.

Boston.

No abatement in the strength of the market for hardwoods can be reported. Car shortage now that the season of moving crops is at hand is beginning to be a serious problem. Dealers have been talking car shortage to buyers for several weeks, but with the high prices consumers have been slow to anticipate their wants. Stocks in the hands of consumers are of fair size. Furniture manufacturers are doing a fair amount of business and have good orders in sight. The falling off in building operations has resulted in manufacturers of interior house finish receiving a much smaller amount of new business. Few have the usual volume of orders customary at this season of the year. Demand for plain oak has shown no improvement during the past two weeks. For some little time it was evident manufacturers of lumber have been putting their oak into plain rather than quartered, as the offerings of the former are much larger than the latter. Prices of plain oak range from

Morehead, Ky.

The Clearfield Lumber Company has under construction about twenty dwellings. Its planing mill and dry house are about completed. The 18-mile extension of the Morehead & North Fork railway is now under construction, and will extend the road into one of the finest coal fields in the state. This will give Morehead and surrounding country the finest canal coal in the world.

S. M. Bradley has just returned from a trip through Pennsylvania and New York and reports a good trade in his lines. He closed a large deal with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for railroad ties and timbers to be furnished next year.

The car situation has been a very serious matter. S. M. Bradley says he now has over 250 cars ordered, but cannot get enough to keep his inspectors busy one-half the time.

McGlone Brothers have sold their hickory spoke business to S. M. Bradley and will give all their attention to the stave business.

S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., is running steadily, with more than a three-months' run of logs yet at their mill. It is also complaining of car shortage, and its yard is blocked with lumber.

The Licking River Lumber Company, Farmers, Ky., is doing a nice business. The new manager, is looking forward to a good trade in lumber this fall.

W. H. Brown, Morehead, Ky., has purchased a new sawmill and will commence to manufacture lumber at once. He was in the lumber business for several years but met with reverses three years ago and has since been out of business.

The Farmers Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., closed down this week, having finished their cut for this year. This company has considerable holdings on Licking river and expects to do a good business next year.

Poplar, ash and oak, which have been strong for some time, have moved up a point or two by reason of the increased market. Chestnut is also moving freely, and birch, maple and the balance of the list are holding their own very nicely. Basswood is absorbed as rapidly as offered. The dealers all look for an increased fall trade, and in fact the whole situation looks good for the balance of the year.

Philadelphia.

The hardwood situation has improved somewhat during the last fortnight. Values with one or two exceptions are stiffening and trading is brightening up. It is admitted, however, that considerable hustling is necessary to get orders, as buyers are still a little slow. Complaints are coming in concerning the inadequate car service, some stating that cars were not received until after a wait of three weeks. Building operations, especially on structural work, are holding up well, and September has broken the record for the same month of previous years. During this month 740 permits were issued for 1,384 operations, at an estimated cost of \$3,113,810. It is admitted by those posted that on account of the stringency in the money market considerable of this work will be deferred until capital is more easily obtained. Furniture manufacturers are buying a little more freely; floor makers and indoor finish workers keep busy; boxmakers are still active; sash and door mills are rushing out orders, and veneer and cigar box factories continue prosperous.

Among the hardwoods, poplar and ash are holding firm; chestnut varies a little, with a tendency to steady; basswood, maple and birch keep a good position. Cypress is in good demand, but oak is a little off. There is apparently no surplus stock of good hardwoods anywhere; consequently there is no fear of lower values, although here and there some small manufacturer is to be found cutting prices.

Baltimore.

There has been no decided change in the hardwood situation here during the past two weeks, but some feeling of uncertainty prevails. While stocks continue to bring about the same prices, there seems to be a disposition to proceed with caution. Good dry stocks are being taken up as fast as is practicable, and the distribution is of satisfactory proportions. The offerings, however, are quite free, but prices are steady, though the tone as to low-grade lumber remains fairly easy. Oak is about holding its own, the mills having enough orders to keep them running full time, and the markets of this section being as a rule receptive. Large quantities of lumber are being called for and delivery is now fairly good. The danger of a car famine, however, has not yet disappeared, and dealers are consequently more disposed to allow for delay in receiving orders, making them larger than might otherwise be the case. The export business is still quiet. Stocks abroad are still too large to make buyers eager to take lumber at any figure. Ash is moving with tolerable freedom, good stocks being in demand, and even the lower grades commanding acceptable prices. Other hardwoods are holding their own, with here and there some slight shadings in price, but the strength of the market generally unimpaired. Collections are slow. Altogether the situation affords ground for encouragement, even though it must be admitted that some reduction in buoyancy has taken place.

Pittsburg.

When all is said the hardwood man is by all odds the happiest fellow in the bunch. His joy is perennial this year, for he has had comparatively few hard knocks compared with his brothers. Just now he is congratulating himself that while the hardwood trade might be just a trifle better, there is no reason to kick, for he has much more than his share of the total of lumber sales.

New York.

The situation in the metropolitan district has shown considerable improvement during the fortnight, more especially in buying. This fact is undoubtedly due to an awakening on the part of the retail and manufacturing consumers to the fact that the car shortage and the scarcity of the better grades of hardwoods are such as to make necessary immediate purchases if they would be in possession of their usual fall and winter supplies. Such being the case, there has been a marked increase in quick shipment orders for all kinds of stock along the line. A majority of the orders is for quick or rush shipments, which is somewhat annoying to the wholesale trade by reason of transportation difficulties. The volume of building permits issued during the fortnight was fair and it is expected that building in the city proper during the fall and early winter will be about up to average. On the other hand, the trade in the suburbs and nearby sections is very active and the lumber market in good shape. Stocks are not plentiful in the hands of suburban yards and with the increased demand there is an accompanying increase in purchases.

His price books show very little cutting and his order sheets give good proof of the general activity among hardwood buyers. Moreover, for two weeks past practically every dealer in the city has noted a great increase in the inquiries, especially from manufacturers, and has also learned that they are getting impatient to have their wants satisfied.

Prices are reported firm on every hand. A few note an inclination to boost quotations on one or two woods, but this is generally discouraged. If present figures can be maintained until spring the wholesaler will be well satisfied. Oak is once more itself so far as price is concerned, and demand seems to be greatly stimulated. There is apparently no letup in the call for poplar lumber. Ash, elm, hickory, cherry and beech are among the most frequent subjects of inquiry. The fact that good salesmen are hard to find is not deterring many wholesalers from adding to their force at larger salaries than were ever paid in Pittsburg before and they say the results are justifying them in the move. The trade throughout the middle west is said to be improving steadily, but the immediate Pittsburg district is showing little change.

Buffalo.

Hardwood lumber is still the best thing in the trade, as complaints, though they are heard more or less, are not so general and far-reaching as in the pine trade. White pine dealers are charging the sawmills with grabbing all the profits, while the complaint on yellow pine is from the sawmill owners, who are not able to keep prices well balanced and so must sell their cut for what they can get.

There is some weakness in hardwood, inch plain oak being pretty plentiful, though if the holders of it would depart from the usual plan of reducing price in such cases and would wait a little the market would adjust itself all right, for the sawmills will go to cutting oak quartered now and plain oak will soon be less plentiful. The difficulty was brought about last winter and spring, when so many dealers gave out that there was going to be a scarcity of plain oak.

Birch is also in good supply, but if the trade will turn its attention towards the scarcer woods, ash and chestnut, and will manage to get elm and basswood at prices that the eastern consumer will pay, there will be sale enough for birch soon. There is demand for maple, but the mill prices are high, some of the mill owners saying that they are aware they are asking more than the jobber can pay and so are catering to the consumer direct.

There is no weakening in the price of poplar, for it is as scarce as ever and will remain so as long as the demand is fair, for the mills are not reporting any logs coming in. Other woods must be put in to take its place.

There is a good stock of hardwood lumber here and it is well assorted. Some yards are reporting supplies of such scarce woods as ash and chestnut and all are carrying fine assortments. Prices are stronger than is the case with pine and if any reduction is accepted it will be on the plan of lower prices for every article used, as seems to be the idea of some who are studying the future.

Saginaw and Bay City.

Trade in hardwood is fairly good and the market continues firm and healthy. The easing off of some industries does not appear to have affected the hardwood trade to any extent worth noticing. Prices are also firm for most woods. The small quantity of oak handled in this market of home manufacture has been apparent all the year, and dealers have brought in from other localities large lots of oak for their customers, and some ship from the manufacturing point direct to the seller. Ash has ruled firm during the season and the output is limited. Maple has been doing better. The output of a number of mills for the entire season was contracted for early in the year. Basswood has been doing

very well, and elm and birch have ruled steady. Dealers are picking up stock right along, and the mills are all doing well.

Indianapolis.

Business has been a disappointment during the past two weeks, and one of the largest local hardwood dealers says the outlook is not bright for the present, although good business is looked for later on.

The unexpected slump, however, has had no effect on prices, and it is believed that it will be over within a few weeks. All the yards are well stocked except on quartered oak and but little stock is being bought. The car service continues good, the supply being ample to meet the demand.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Trade conditions in this section show slight improvement, though prices have not altogether recovered from the weakness attending the dullness of the past few weeks. The demand is growing better and there is an impression among the best informed lumbermen that fall and winter business will be quite satisfactory.

There is considerable stock on the yards, much of which is attributable to the shortage of transportation equipment. Complaint of slow movement of shipments to destination is heard and one local concern gives as an instance the fact that two months ago he shipped a car of lumber to Baltimore and it has never turned up. Another has a shipment for Cincinnati that has been out thirty days.

Exporters say the outlook with them is much brighter than it has been and that the prospects for complete recovery of trade at a very early date are bright.

Cincinnati.

Little change has been manifested in the local hardwood situation during the last fortnight. The best on the list of hardwoods is poplar as usual, that item finding outlet with little difficulty. Quartered oak is showing little trouble in being disposed of. The fall trade has been rather light so far, but change for the better is patiently being awaited by local lumber dealers. The money market still figures prominently in the hardwood situation, and if relief comes soon a decided difference will be noticed in the market. Other lines of hardwoods are steady in price and the demand is on a par with that of the last two weeks in September.

The general outlook for future business is brighter and things are expected to liven up within a short time.

Chattanooga.

With the approach of winter lumbermen in this territory are confident of good business. Trade in both foreign and home circles is reported on all hands to be prosperous and has been so all fall. For log supplies the month of September was a record breaker, and there are now more logs in the river here than have been seen at this season of the year for a long period. In spite of this fact the maximum amount of logs received will be far short of any previous year. Building operations continue active and there are a number of high-class residences, a large hotel and other expensive structures requiring hardwood finish under way. The car shortage is beginning to be troublesome again and is expected to grow worse. All woods are in good call and there is a general feeling among the local trade that there will be an unusual demand for hardwood lumber during the next two months.

Charlotte.

Market conditions here have undergone no appreciable change during the past two weeks. Some trouble is experienced in getting certain grades of hardwood, and on a few grades a fancy price is required, but on the whole there is no trouble in keeping well supplied with stock. Lumbermen state that orders continue to pour in

and that they find a ready market for all manufactured goods. Charlotte lumber manufacturers have a broad scope of territory to buy in and if conditions are unfavorable further south they are generally satisfactory in the mountains of this state. So far there has been little difficulty in getting a sufficient number of cars to carry on a normal business, and manufacturers are hoping they will not be forced to go through another car famine like that experienced last winter and spring.

Nashville.

Firm prices are noted locally in all the leading hardwoods, especially in the highest grade stuffs, in spite of the fact that many of the dealers are disappointed in the delayed fall trade. September did not prove anything like a record-breaker for business and the expected revival of fall trade did not materialize. In spite of this local dealers are now expecting things to open up quite a bit and are looking forward to an active trade.

The car shortage situation is causing much alarm in this market. Advices also from northern and eastern markets show that the same alarm is felt in those sections and that not only is the situation serious, but that it will probably get worse as the season advances. The cry for more equipment has already started among the shippers. The operators are claiming that there is more equipment in service than for years. Admittedly the volume of business has increased in like proportion, so that the end is not near. It seems the shippers figured for a while that the remedy was discovered in the advancement of the car rental per diem. It develops, however, this imaginary panacea was not of much benefit, for the same old cry is being heard of "more cars." Freight traffic officials are telling the local dealers that they are doing all in their power to prevent a car shortage by furnishing all the equipment at their command. In spite of their efforts, however, it is said this season brings them face to face with the biggest proposition in the way of a car shortage they have met with in years.

Memphis.

Demand for hardwood lumber is gradually increasing and there are more orders coming forward. But, even at this, there is not as much activity as the trade has enjoyed for several years at this season and there is some discouragement over this fact. However, there is no apparent disposition to cut prices for the sake of making sales. On the contrary, with the exception of red gum, narrow widths of cottonwood in the higher grades and low-grade plain oak, the market shows a very healthy undertone, prices being maintained close around the level which has prevailed for some time. Export demand is very disappointing and there is no improvement indicated in the near future. There is no surplus of dry lumber either in the larger yards here or at interior milling points, which is one of the chief factors in the strength shown by the general market. The trade continues to believe there will soon be an awakening of buyers to the scarcity of dry stock and this belief is largely responsible for the fact that there is no more pronounced disposition to throw stock on the market.

There is a very satisfactory demand for quarter-sawn oak in all grades. There has been more quarter-sawn white oak sold during the past fortnight than for some time previous. Plain oak in the higher grades moves very satisfactorily, with the white in rather better demand than the red. Ash is offered in only moderate quantities and holders are not meeting with much difficulty in getting their price for what they have for sale. Stocks of ash here are much broken and efforts to accumulate holdings in the local yards have not proven at all successful. Poplar is in good demand in all grades and there is very little of any description

Timber Estimates Guaranteed Correct

- ¶ Do you want to know, almost to a tree, just what timber there is on a tract?
- ¶ When you pay out your money for timber, it is important to know exactly what you are buying. The only way to know this is to have Estimates made of the timber.
- ¶ Our large corps of experienced timber men will do this right.
- ¶ We cross each forty, each way, four times.
- ¶ **THERE IS NO GUESS WORK.**
- ¶ We furnish maps showing exact location of timber—streams and surface conditions, affecting, in any way, logging operations.
- ¶ No tract too large—none too small.
- ¶ Correspondence solicited.

Barney & Hines
Tennessee Trust Building
Memphis, Tennessee

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD
1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

CROSS TIES OR PILING

Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

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Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



for sale here. Cypress is offered, but moderate quantities and prices are fairly well maintained thereon. Cottonwood in all descriptions, except narrow firsts and seconds, is in good demand and is moving readily at satisfactory values. In fact, the lower grades are almost as scarce as they have been at any time this season, which gives them remarkable strength. There is more red gum in all grades than for some months and the market feels the influence of increased offerings. But the amount of price reduction, considering the high level at which gum sold some time ago, is remarkably small. The lower grades are in relatively better demand than the higher, a condition which has been evident here for some time.

New Orleans.

Generally the market conditions have changed very little in the last fortnight. As a matter of fact they are practically the same as they have been during the greater part of the summer. There is still a good interior demand, but the car shortage which is becoming acute is interfering with supplying this. At present the export demand amounts to very little, and what few export shipments are sent through this way are being delayed by the tie-up on the river front. As a rule the market is not in satisfactory shape and an improvement is being anxiously awaited.

Minneapolis.

Business in the twin cities and in the northwest generally is rather light in all lines, with hardwood no exception to the rule. The country trade is quiet and has been right along. The lateness of the season has kept back business and the yards are generally stocked up for their present needs. There is a good state of feeling all over the northwest, and later on some country improvement may be expected. In the cities the factories are all busy and are working up considerable hardwood, but they have been buying stock right along as offered, and at this time are not stocking up ahead. Purchases are only for present needs, so while the market is healthy in tone it is quiet. Prices are well maintained.

Birch has been a good seller, and is a little stiffer now in price, as stocks on hand are melting down to a low point, and a scarcity by spring seems to be probable. Basswood stocks are broken, the low-grade boards being sold out, and there is no wide stock in the market. Consumers who require it are obliged to send away for poplar and cottonwood. In the upper grades there are small offerings at full list price, which are being taken right along. Maple flooring has been selling freely, but is not as active now as a while ago. Rock elm is practically out of the market, and the same is true of ash. There is a little northern red oak to be had, and southern oak stock is offered, but the car shortage is giving trouble and mills cannot promise anything like a prompt delivery. On account of the car situation prices seem certain to remain on the present level at least, even if demand continues slow.

Toledo.

The hardwood market is becoming somewhat stronger as general conditions continue to improve. For some time the call has come almost exclusively from the manufacturers, but the recent impetus in the building business locally has created some demand from other sources.

Poplar is showing up somewhat more freely than it has for some time, but the market price on all the better grades remains unshaken. The shortage of poplar is due largely to the inability to secure transportation facilities from certain fields. Shipments are now coming more freely from all quarters, but with the increased supply has come an increased demand, so that there is no immediate prospect of a break in the poplar market here.

Basswood and gum are finding a ready market at local box factories, and it is with diffi-

culty that sufficient quantities are found to meet their needs.

Other hardwoods seem to remain unchanged, with about normal supplies and prices holding their own. Present indications point to a probable increase in the demand on all kinds of hardwood.

Some oak and other lumber is being received for export from this port, but the quantity is not large as compared with that of a few years ago, much of the better timber having been culled out in this state, leaving little for such purposes.

Liverpool.

Trade has been terribly quiet during the last fortnight and prices of most hardwoods have gone to pieces. We have heard an awful lot of grumbling and we are afraid many salesmen have had almost blank days with little or nothing to show for their trouble.

Ash planks are very much easier and undoubtedly will be very cheap if all reports as to the extent of demand and supply in America are true. We should advise shippers to realize as early as possible as the prices have undoubtedly seen their best days here. Oak planks are also in a similar state and we think that the same remarks apply to this stock. We also think that the top has been seen with poplar lumber. Shippers are beginning to send on their old contracts and buyers here are finding it hard to maintain their present high values and much cutting of profit is taking place. We advise shippers to realize their stock as near present values as possible as we have heard of some shippers who are offering stock and not finding buyers which is of course always a bad sign. The only two firm spots at this market are mahogany and hickory and in view of the ridicule that has been thrown at us it is rather interesting to note the present values of the latter wood. It would be very interesting to know what a good parcel of the latter wood would bring. Mahogany with the exception of Gaboon and similar cheap descriptions still continues its upward career.

From a large Liverpool firm the HARDWOOD RECORD received the following account of the recent mahogany sale at that place:

The usual monthly auctions were held here September 19 and 20; 2,570 mahogany logs, measuring about 1,580,000 feet, Liverpool mahogany measure, were sold.

The company attending these sales was smaller than usual. Several of the extensive home purchasers were conspicuous by their absence, and the contingent of American representatives, while present in full force, were, with two or three exceptions, certainly not up to concert pitch in the matter of bidding. As a result the sales dragged rather heavily at points, and quite a number of lots were withdrawn because the figures offered did not reach the auctioneer's ideas of their value.

There was a considerable quantity of medium and low-grade wood in the catalogues. For these there was a decided break in price compared with recent sales. Good and high-grade lumber and logs generally maintained their values, though occasionally, and especially on the last day, decided bargains were picked up. It is now pretty sure that buyers will have opportunities at the October, November and December auction to secure fair quantities of wood at reasonable rates.

After Christmas imports fall off and prices generally advance.

The principal items of the sales were 500 logs Lagos, sold at from 5c to 26c, averaging 8.08c per foot; 83 logs Grand Bassam, 4½c to 50c, averaging 11c per foot; 480 logs Axim, 4½c to 34c, averaging 7.12c per foot; 531 logs Sekondi, 4½c to 19c, averaging 6.30c per foot; 285 logs Cape Lopez, 4½c to 11c, averaging 6.50c per foot.

The wood is sold on Liverpool mahogany measure, which averages 30 per cent in buyer's favor compared with the actual measure of logs.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line.
Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED.

BUYER AND INSPECTOR.

Wanted. Hardwood lumber buyer and inspector by New Orleans export concern. Please address application with full data as to former experience and with references to "NEW ORLEANS EXPORT," Care HARDWOOD RECORD.

A CITY SALESMAN

Of good address, who has had first-class experience in mahogany and veneer trade. Permanent employment to man who can show successful record. State salary expected. Address M. & M., care HARDWOOD RECORD.

OPERATORS WANTED.

Practical hardwood mill operators. An Ohio river double band mill. Easy terms. Contract to saw our logs. THE GENERAL LUMBER CO., Columbus, Ohio.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Position with large concern as buyer or salesman. Competent to take entire charge of office. At present manager for one of the largest concerns in the country. Thoroughly acquainted with the entire eastern territory. Address "F. G." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

500 or more No. 1 and No. 2 White Oak Ties. Terms cash. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED, FOR SPOT CASH

And immediate shipment. 250,000 feet 3/4" to 6 1/4" Quartered Oak; Common & Better preferred. Shipping dry. THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

A firm with offices in Philadelphia, capable of furnishing the highest testimonials as to ability and standing, is desirous of representing a first-class concern. Address "HARDWOOD," 341 Philadelphia Bourse.

DIMENSION QUARTER SAWED WHITE OAK

Wanted. Clear quarter sawed white oak 1"x1", 2", 3" and 4"x16" and 20". 1 1/2"x4" and up x 16" and 20". 1 1/2"x4" and up x 16" and 20". GRAND LEDGE CHAIR CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses. P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

WANTED.

4/4" and 6 1/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut, Louisville delivery.

4/4" Log Run Buckeye, mill culls out, Allegheny delivery.

Address LUMBER DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL CASKET CO., Hoboken, N. J.

SMALL DIMENSION HICKORY

Wanted. Good tough wood, 1"x1"—48", straight grain from end to end and free from all defects.

CANN & TAYLOR, Asbury Park, N. J.

POPLAR WANTED

For immediate shipment.

200 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 common poplar. WILLSON BROS. LUMBER CO., Hardwood Department, Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs. 200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs. 50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs. C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds. CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS

We can sell you large or small tracts of Southern timber land. Write us for list and some very low prices.

LANDERS & COMPANY, 487 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS

For Sale. Will contract with reliable mill-man for manufacturing lumber, or will sell stumpage from lands.

THE BAYOU LAND & LUMBER CO., 70 & 71 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR INFORMATION

Regarding unusual bargain in Georgia Hardwoods for operation or speculation, 75,000,000 feet, board measure, of Oak and Gum, suitable for Sawmill or Slack Cooperage Plant, address "K.F.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

THREE TO FIVE SECTIONS.

Hardwood timber near Foreman, Ark.; Red and Burr Oak, Scaley Bark Hickory, Sweet Gum, Black Locust, Ash, Gum predominating. Address, A. W. CLEM, Dallas, Texas.

ALBERT FRIEDSAM

Buys and sells timber lands. West Virginia stumpage a specialty. Some bargains in oak, chestnut, hemlock, etc. Can furnish large or small tracts. Correspondence invited with those who wish to buy or sell. Address 619 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Long distance Bell phone 644 Grant.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

250 M ft. Yellow Cypress, shop and better. 100 M ft. 2" Pecky Cypress, wide stock. 100 M ft. 1" Cottonwood, log run. 100 M ft. 1" Soft Elm, log run. 30 M ft. 3x6 Cypress, tank stock. At Mount City, Ill.

Address THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO., Lumber and Veneer Dept., Port Washington, Wis.

OAK FOR SALE.

1 Red and White Oak. KENNEDY & DONNELL, Morris, Ind.

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT AND YELLOW PINE.

Will contract to cut Yellow Pine Timbers 10 to 24 feet.

D. B. MURPHY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, London, Ky.

FOR SALE.

150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Poplar. 135,000 ft. 4/4 1sts and 2ds Com. White Oak.

Oak Timbers and Dimension our specialty. Timber surfacer in connection. THE LICKING RIVER LBR. CO., Inc., Sales Office, Ashland, Ky.

MICHIGAN MAPLE FOR SALE.

For delivery from November 1 to March 1. 2 cars 1 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple. 2 cars 2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple. 4 cars 2 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple. 14 cars 3 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple. 4 cars 4" 1sts and 2nds Michigan maple. Stock cut from exceptionally fine timber, at least 50% 14 and 16 feet lengths. Address "BOX 59," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SPECIAL.

13/16x2" face Clear Plain CENTURY OAK FLOORING. Either Red or White.

Write for our prices today.

THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER CO., Box 765, Cincinnati, O.

SOUND WORMY CHESTNUT.

500,000 feet 4/4. 100,000 feet 6/4.

Well manufactured, dry, ready to ship.

WM. H. PERRY LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

STEEL RAILS, ETC.

We sell new and relaying steel rails and have almost all sections in stock for immediate shipment. We also buy all sections of relayers and all grades of scrap, including old logging equipment. Your correspondence solicited.

M. K. FRANK,

Frick Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS WANTED

TIMBER OWNERS.

I am in the market for timber lands, hardwoods or longleaf pine, from owners only. No brokers. O. B. LAW, 85 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A RESPONSIBLE LOGGER

Wanted to take contract to log 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of hardwood a year for three or four years; also to grade and build railroad extension as required.

J. C. MOORHEAD LUMBER CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

MACHINERY WANTED

SECOND-HAND PLANER WANTED.

Must be good. SHILLING & SON, Tiro, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand; or want or have an odd lot of lumber for sale, experiment with this section. HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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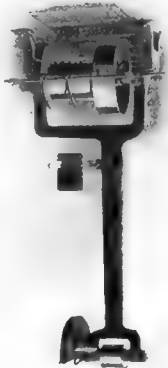
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- Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.
- Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.



Crescent Swing Cut Off Saw

THE 1907 CATALOGUE OF CRESCENT WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
TELLS ABOUT THE
THREE NEW MACHINES IN THE CRESCENT LINE

Send for your copy right away. It's free for the asking.

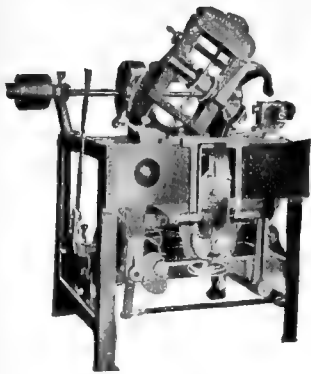
**Band Saws
Jointers**

Saw Tables

**Single Surface Planer
Single Spindle Shaper
Disk Grinder**

THE CRESCENT MACHINE CO.

21 Columbia Street, LEETONIA, OHIO



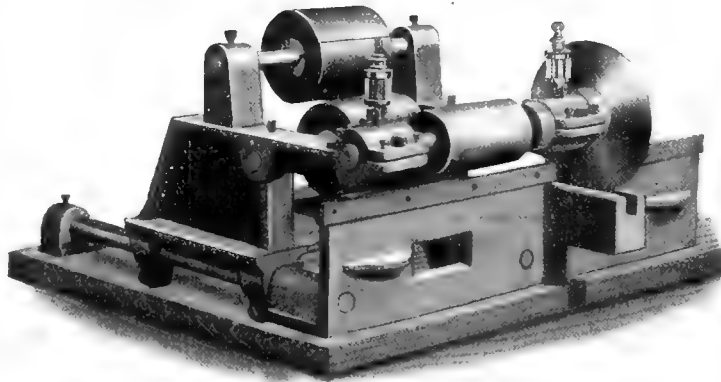
IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BAND SAW SHARPENER

THE EXPERIENCED SAW FILER QUICKLY REALIZES WHY THE

Matteson Sharpeners
ARE THE BEST.

Every machine guaranteed. We make a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.
It will pay you to get in touch with us.

MATTESON MFG. CO. 120-128 SO. CLINTON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.



BUTTING SAW
for
**Hardwood Flooring
Factories**

For cutting out defects and making square and smooth ends for end-matching machines. Used by the largest producers. Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by

Cadillac Machine Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

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DO YOU WANT THE LIST?

The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

**Name of State and Town
Name of Concern
Name of Buyer
Line Manufactured**

**Kinds, Grades and Thicknesses of Lumber
Kinds and Sizes of Dimension Stock
Kinds and Thicknesses of Veneers
Kinds, Thicknesses and Sizes of Panels**

Write us about this service.
355 Dearborn St.

HARDWOOD RECORD

CHICAGO

We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade Circular Saws

Shingle Saws
Heading Saws
Grooving Saws
Edger Saws
Bolting Saws
Concave Saws
Trimmer Saws
Gang Saws
Drag Saws, Etc.

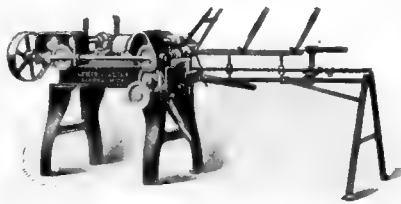


Also Dealers in
Saw Swages and
General Saw
Mill Supplies

Write for
our new Catalog
and Discounts

Special
attention given
to Saw
Repairing

Michigan Saw Co. 101 to 109 Germania Avenue **Saginaw, Mich**



Kline's Automatic Broom Handle Lathe

More and better
handles per day and
less waste, is what
pays dividends.

MANUFACTURED BY

Lewis T. Kline

ALPENA, - - MICHIGAN

Robinson Cut-off Saw Gauge

Best and Cheapest on the Market

Adjustable and automatic stops.

Entirely NEW principle not copied after any other gauge.

Sent on 30 Days'
Trial

Entire Satis-
faction
Guaranteed.

Patent
Applied
for.



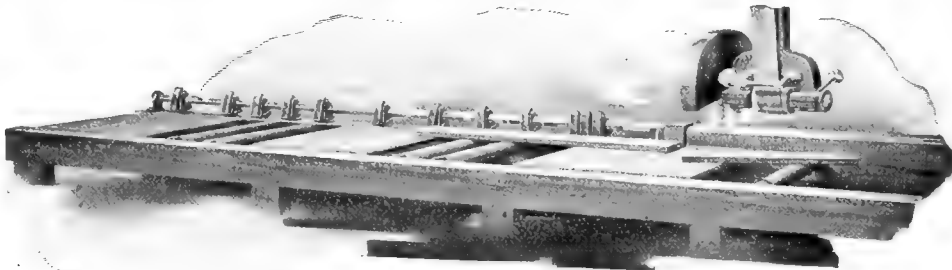
Hardwood Rail, making continuous straight edge, plainly marked in feet and inches from saw with rule-maker's dies. Handy to use for cutting odd lengths for which it is not worth while to change the stops.

Round Steel Rod, threaded, so stops cannot be jarred along, but easily changed when so desired. At one point in the turn all the threads disengage and stop can be slid along the rod and re-engaged at the desired distance from the saw

LOW PRICE

J. J. Robinson Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.

A machine that declares saw mill dividends



AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE.

¶ An inexpensive little device that *saves a dollar a day* and upwards.

¶ Stops one of the biggest profit leaks at the mill. Pays for itself several times over during a year.

¶ Isn't it worth investigating?

FRANCIS MARSHALL, - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hanchett's Saw Swages



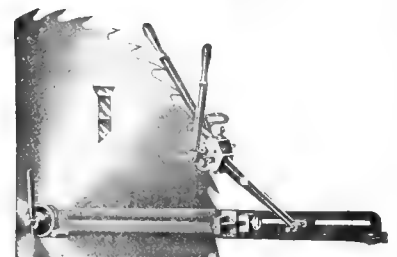
Band Saw Swage

Simple in Construction
Easy to Adjust
Strong and Durable
Send for 1907 Catalog, No. 10
It Tells You All About Them

Manufactured by

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

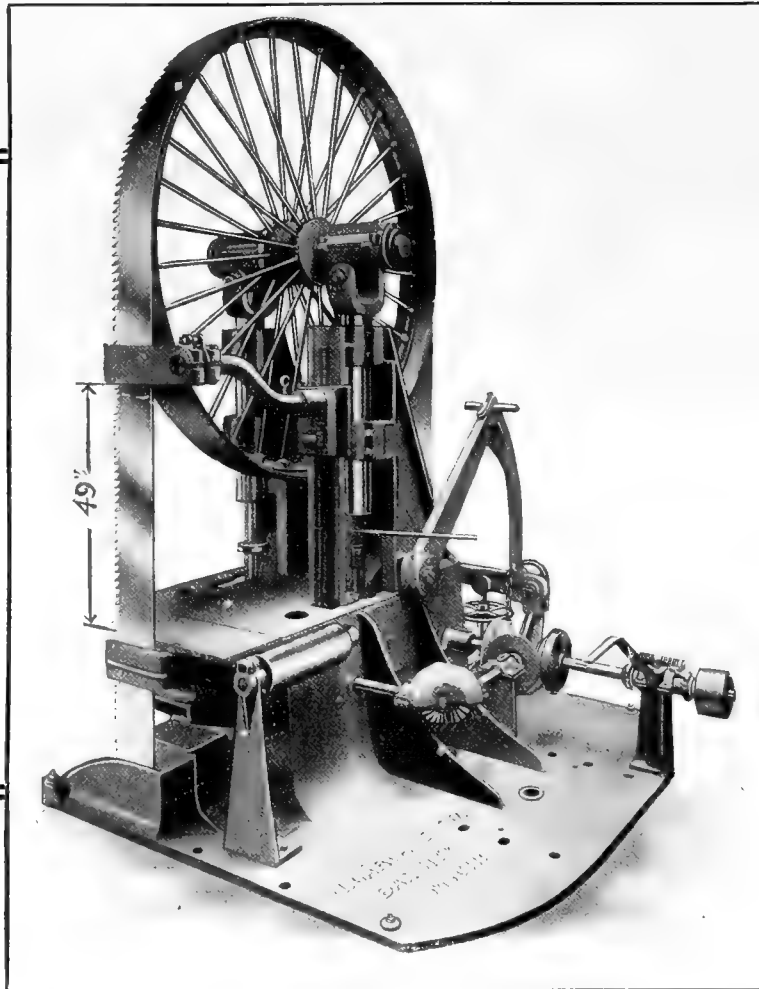


Circular Saw Swage with Bench Attachmen

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co..... Bay City, Mich.
 Kneeland-Buell Co..... Bay City, Mich.
 W. D. Young & Co..... Bay City, Mich.
 E. C. Hargrave..... Bay City, Mich.
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 Salling, Hanson & Co..... Grayling, Mich.
 Johannesburg Mfg. Co..... Johannesburg, Mich.
 Michelson & Hanson Co..... Lewiston, Mich.

Harbor Springs Lumber Co..... Harbor Springs, Mich.
 W. H. White Co..... Boyne City, Mich.
 Mud Lake Lumber Co..... Raber, Mich.
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 Hardgrove Lumber Co..... Hardgrove, Mich.
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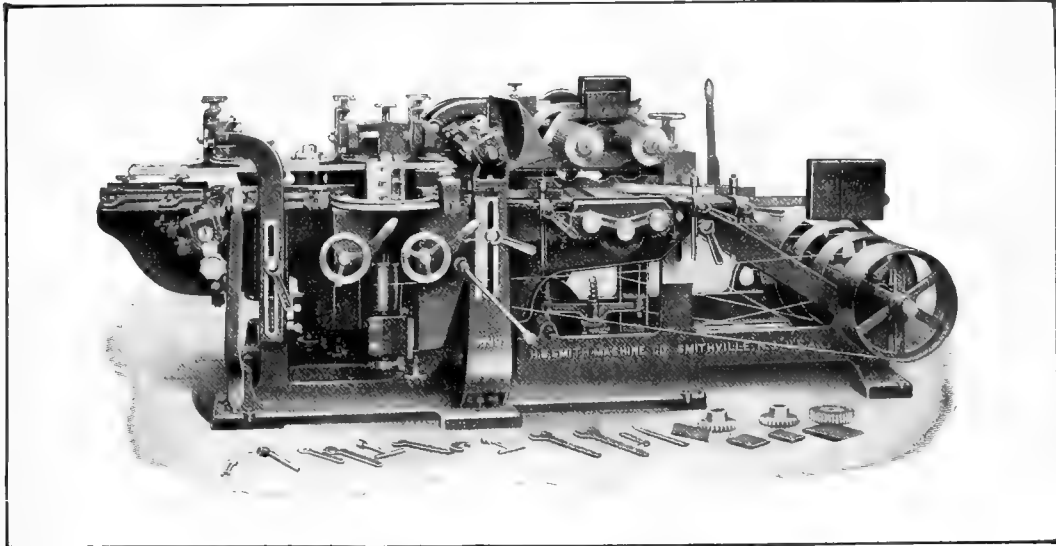
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**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**

The Profit Builder

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**



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SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

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"SKIDDING AND LOADING."

Russel Skidding and Loading
Machinery

INSURES

A Regular Supply of Logs
Reduced Cost of Handling

They are operating successfully in Hardwood
Timber both north and south.

We build Standard Equipment. We also
regularly build Special Machinery to best
meet special conditions.

Would our Catalogue interest you?

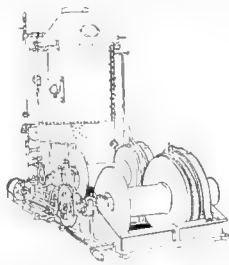
Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

CHEAPER LOGGING Means spending less money and getting out more logs. It is also the title of our handsome new catalogue, which is by far the most beautiful work ever issued on steam logging machinery. It is intensely interesting and instructive for any lumberman, as it contains over one hundred views (in color) of various operations, and clearly shows just what our machines can do and are doing for others.

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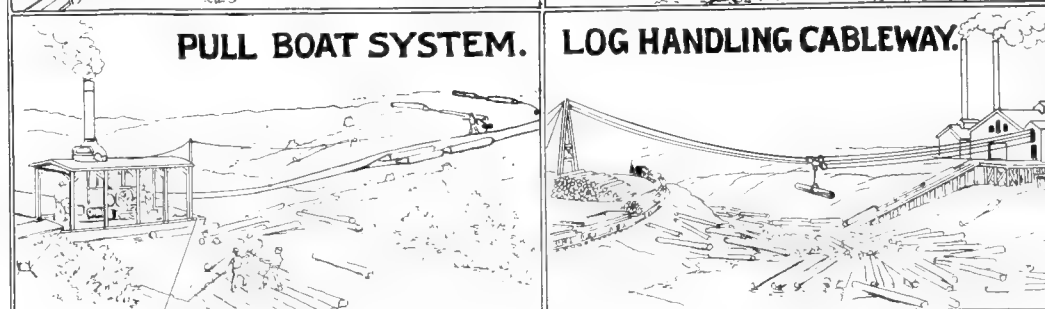
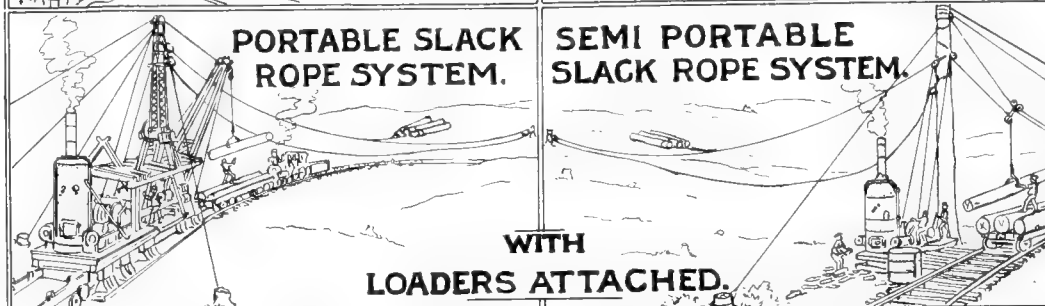
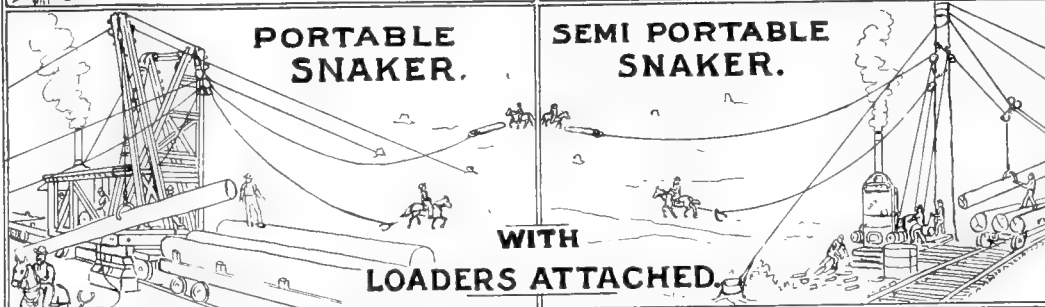
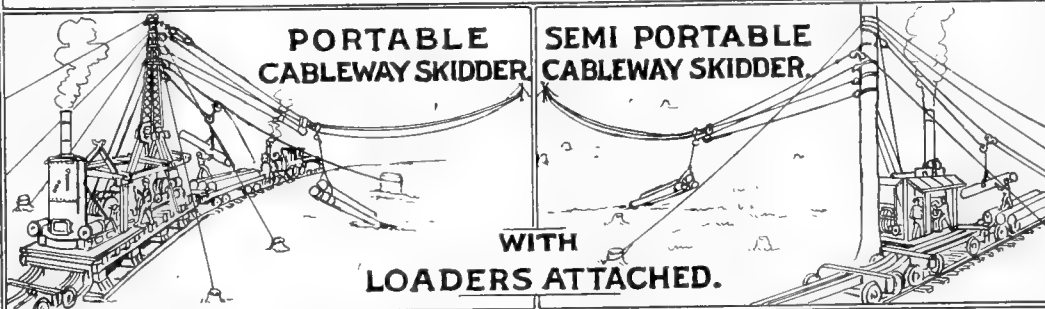
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Lidgerwood Steam Logging Systems

Developed by Practical Loggers to Properly
Meet Every Requirement



Write and tell us what kind of work you have to do and we will
tell you what we have that will do the work.

Catalog "Logging by Steam" sent free upon request.

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

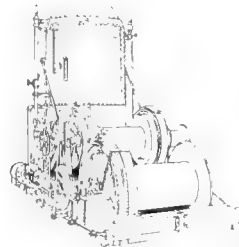
96 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES

Atlanta, Ga.
Seattle, Wash.

AGENCY

Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

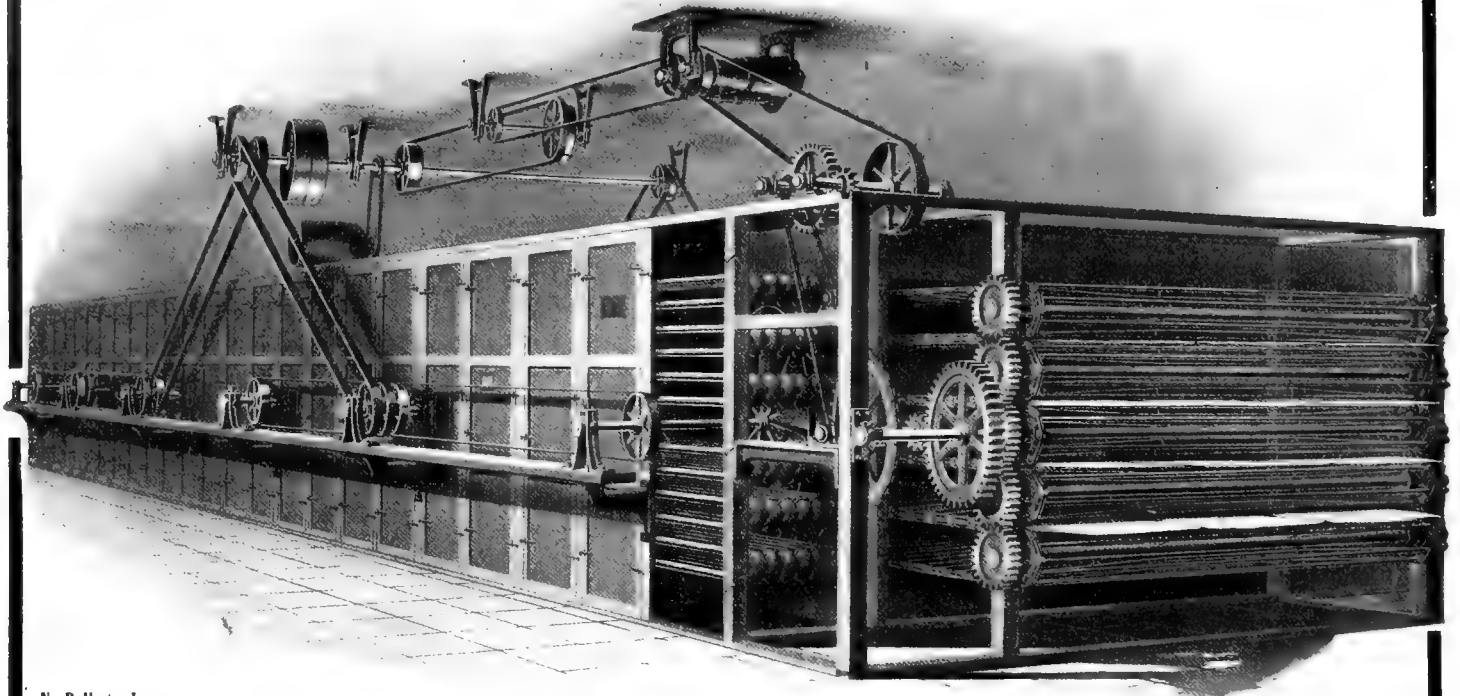


Phenomenal Success

Send for New Catalogue

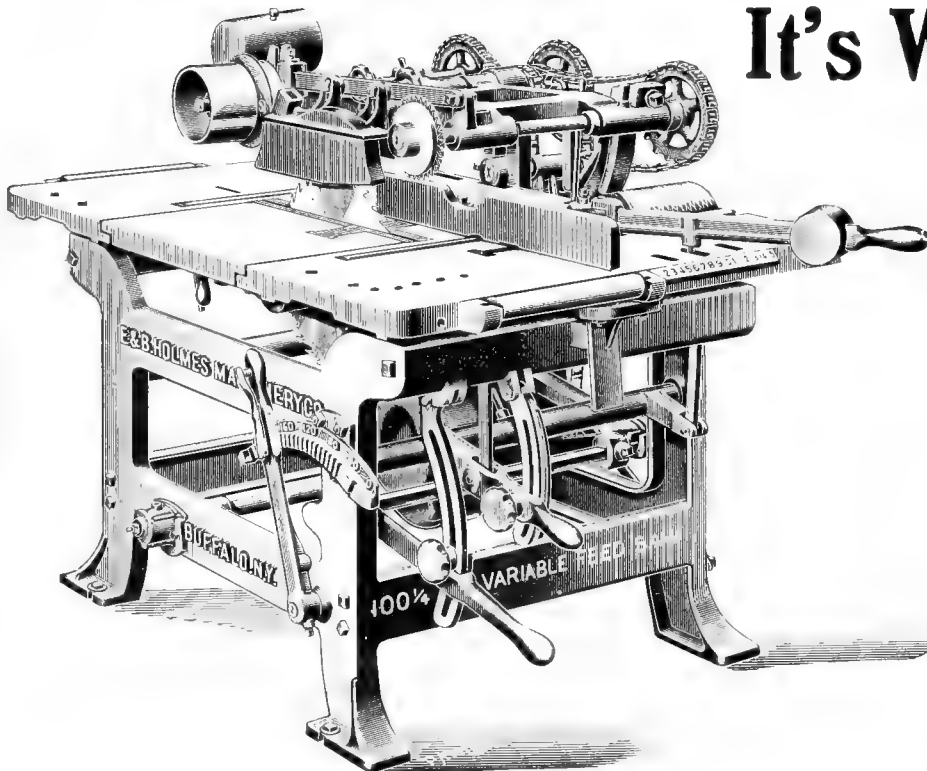
NEW VENEER DRYER**"Proctor System"**

Automatic Girt Conveyor Type



No Rolls to Jam.
 No Aprons to Adjust.
 Quarter inch handled better than Roller Dryer.
 Fortieth inch handled better than Apron Dryer

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Hancock and Somerset Sts. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



SELF-FEED RIP-SAWING MACHINE.

It's Worth While

Let us tell you
 about our

**Variable Feed
Rip-Sawing
Machine**

Nothing equal to it
 for making dimension
 stock and for general
 use in furniture and
 other wood-working
 factories. It's just
 as good as it looks.

**E. & B. HOLMES
 MACHINERY CO.**

Buffalo, N. Y.

***One of the Largest Manufacturers
in the World
has Ordered 14 of these Machines***



BERLIN No. 238 TRIM SAW.

Fourteen machines to one concern.
Nice order, wasn't it?
Do you know why they prefer this machine?
Because it is simple, substantial and cuts accurately.
It is used largely to trim hardwood flooring.
It will trim anything up to 8-inches in width.

A GOOD TRIM SAW IS A NECESSITY.

The No. 238 has a V-shaped table, holding the boards firm to cut.
A 14-inch saw is used regularly, 12-inch may be substituted.
Floor space required 3x3½ feet. Belts from any position.
Table is at angle of 40°, lower edge 32 inches from floor line.
Controls cut by foot lever. Frame solid and durable.
Not built for looks, but for service.
Would you like the name of the firm who ordered 14 at one clip?
Ask for it and a large picture of the No. 238.

THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS

Beloit, Wisconsin

BRANCHES

New York

Macon

Chicago

Minneapolis

New Orleans

Seattle

San Francisco

Spokane

Boston

American Improved Saw Benches

THE BEST MADE

We put into these tools, as in all American machines, the best there is in material and workmanship. The result is serviceable, reliable, durable saw benches of the best type.

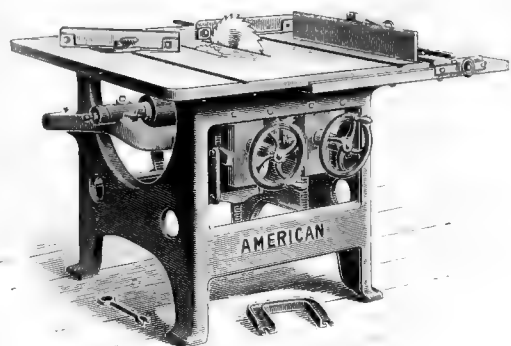


Fig. 599. Clement Double Saw Bench.

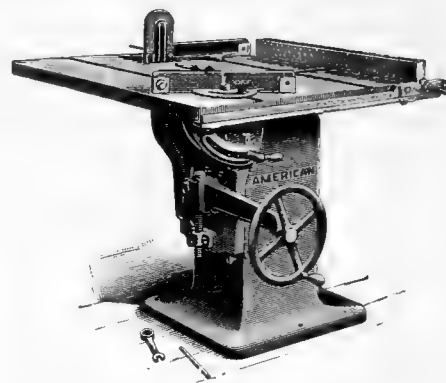


Fig. 637. Clement No. 1 Variety Saw Bench.

**Prices on
Application**

New Patterns

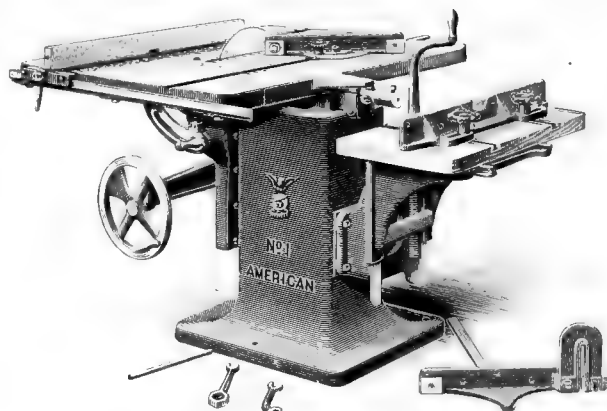


Fig. 633. Clement No. 1 Variety Saw Bench With Boring Attachment.

Late Designs

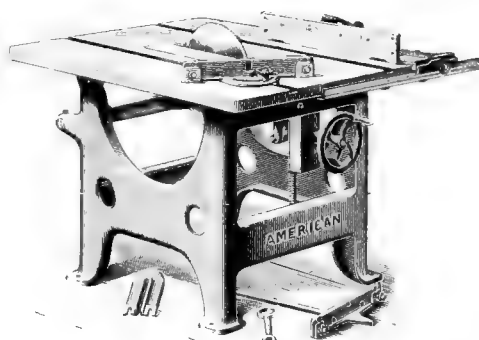


Fig. 623. Clement No. 2 Combination Saw.

**Ask
for a
Catalogue**

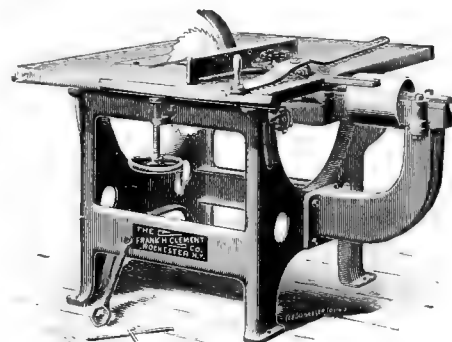


Fig. 575. Clement No. 2 Iron Frame Rip Saw.

American Wood Working Machinery Co.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

SALESROOMS —NEW ORLEANS, Hennen Bldg.; CHICAGO, Fisher Bldg.; NEW YORK, Cedar and West Street

We were making Fine Saws

Before You Were Born

and have been making
nothing else
since

Just Fine Saws

THAT'S ALL

Is it any wonder that we "know how?" We
have learned our lesson and know
just what YOU—yes,
YOU—want.

TRY

ATKINS
SILVER-STEEL
SAWS

CIRCULARS,
BANDS,
CROSS-CUTS.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

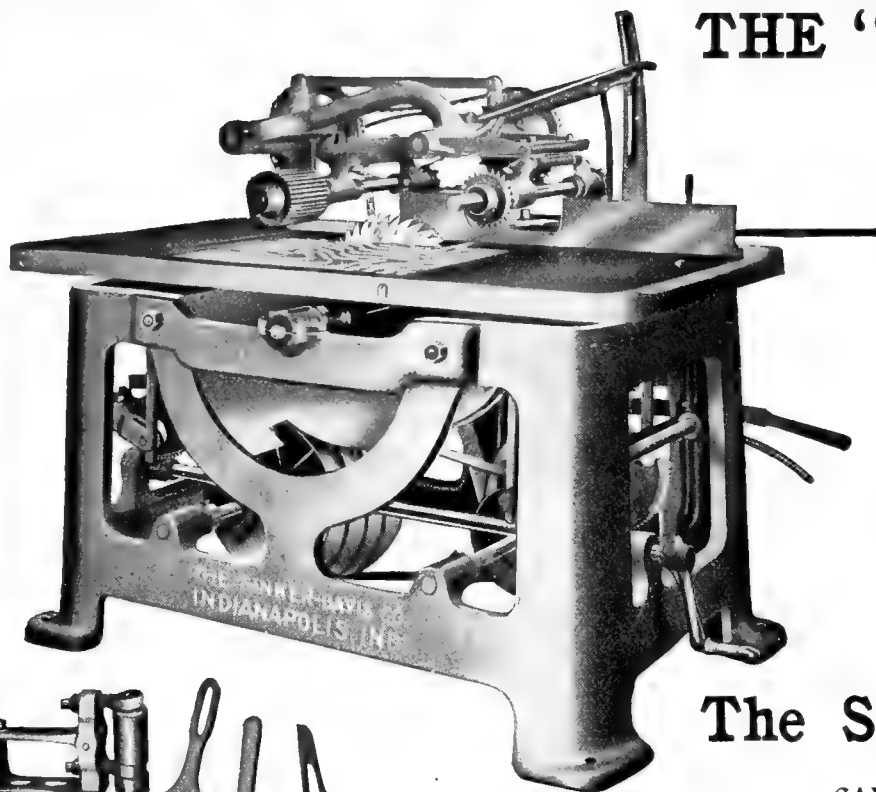
The Silver Steel Saw People

Home Office and Factory
INDIANAPOLIS

BRANCHES

ATLANTA CHICAGO MEMPHIS MINNEAPOLIS
NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK CITY
PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE TORONTO

THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW



The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price \$175.00.

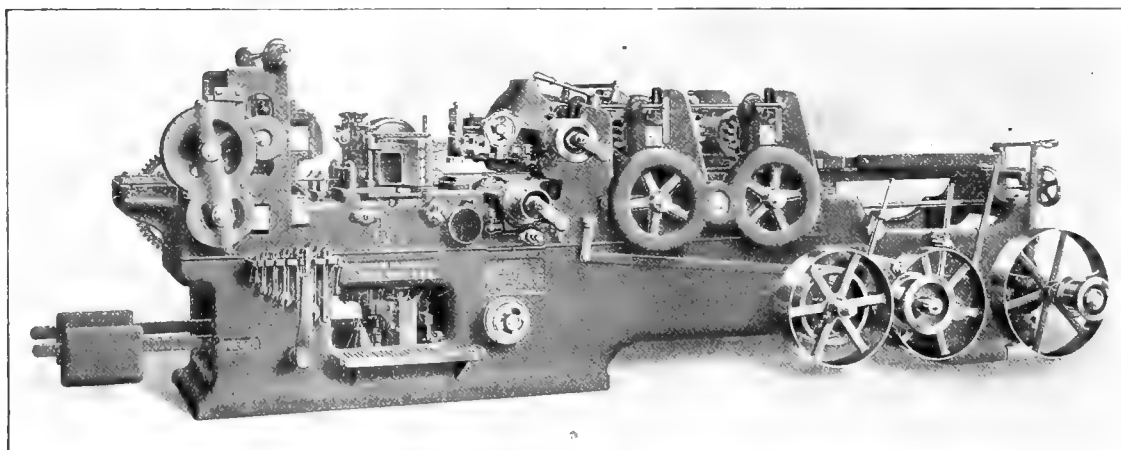
We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 24 C FLOORING MACHINE



A heavy, powerful, eight roll matcher particularly suited to producing, in quantity, Hardwood Flooring of High Finish. SPECIAL PATENTED Appliances and Attachments. Write us and we'll tell you how we can double your output and improve the quality.

A cordial invitation is extended to call at our exhibit, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, Norfolk, Va., Machinery Building, Section 15.

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

CHICAGO
811 Railway Exchange

JACKSONVILLE

SPECIALISTS IN
FLOORERS, PLANERS AND MOULDERS

SHREVEPORT

SEATTLE
617 Lumber Exchange

10% More Lumber

WITH THE

Same Machinery and Crew.

If you have to shut down occasionally to wait for steam to rise.

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE

will enable you to increase your cut 10 per cent. without buying an additional machine or hiring an additional man.

In many cases this is a very conservative estimate.

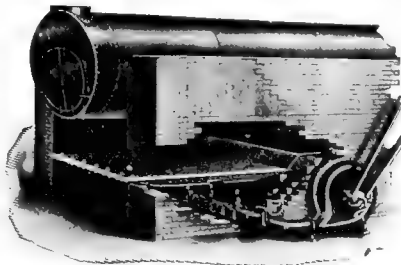
Just think of it! A gain of 10 per cent in your output without increasing your operating expenses one penny.

Can you wonder at it that users pronounce the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

The Best Investment They Ever Made?

Every set sold is a standing advertisement.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate has been on the market sixteen years, and there are over 5,000 sets in daily use. All the men that reduced it to a practical basis and made it famous are still identified with us, and in soliciting your orders we are tendering you the services of those who have had many years' experience in the business.



**WE PAY THE FREIGHT
and
TAKE ALL THE RISK.**

Let us send you an outfit on approval. Use it for thirty days. If at the end of that time you conclude you do not care to keep it, ship it back. We will pay the freight both ways.

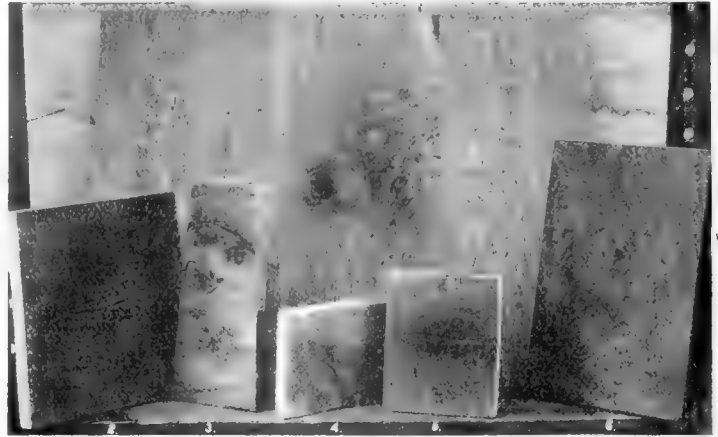
Would we make such a proposition unless we knew the grate would be all we claim?

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

Stop that Waste



Your kiln is responsible for 20% of your waste. Our new drying process will cut this percentage in two.

Knurls and knots dried as straight, and planed as smooth as clear lumber.

Warping, checking and honeycombing absolutely prevented.

And all this in half the time you now require.

Looks good, don't it? And we guarantee to make it good, in old kilns or new. Write us.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS]

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

LET US KILN DRY YOUR LUMBER

Consign your carload lots direct to us.

Switch tracks to our new modern dry kiln make it most convenient to Chicago and vicinity.

No charge for unloading and reloading.

Our dry kiln has a capacity of 600,000 feet and contains every known device that money can buy for the perfect seasoning of all lumber.

Quantities less than carload lots receive just as careful attention.

All consignments will be returned to you promptly as soon as seasoned.

Write today for prices.

**HENRY SANDERS
COMPANY**

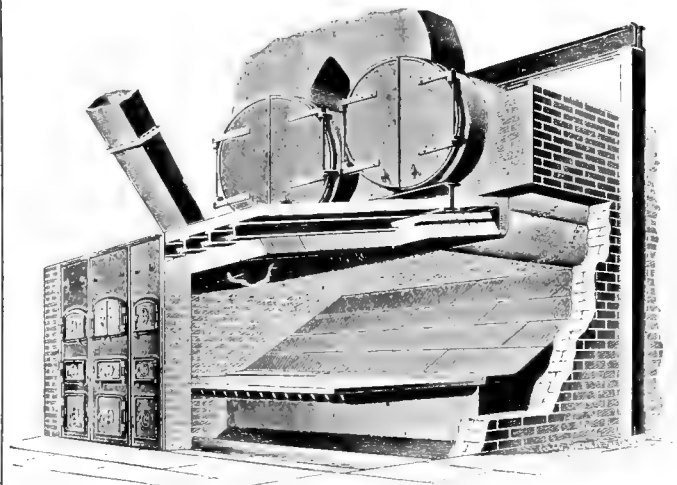
900 Elston
Avenue

Chicago

Quinn's
Flat Top
Dutch

Oven Furnace

For Saw
and Plan-
ing Mills



NO ARCH WORK TO FALL IN

Burns Sawdust, Shavings and Mill Refuse. Lasts for years without repairs. Top cannot fall in. Increased efficiency of your boilers 10 to 30 per cent. No equal as steam makers. Your own mechanic can erect it.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

QUINN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawn

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED
BORED
POLISHED

A sample car for
comparison will
convince you
that our product
is right.

HOLLOW
BACKED and
BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, Mich.
Manufacturers

... THE ...

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

WALNUT, POPLAR
AND
BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.
I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.
Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH,

KENTUCKY

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

COLUMBUS CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTERS OF OHIO.

H. C. CREITH & CO. Hardwood Lumber

Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.

919 Columbus Savings and Trust Co. Building
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Yellow Pine, Poplar and Hardwoods

John R. Gobey & Co. Wholesale Lumber Columbus, O.

1,000,000 ft. Dry 2 in. No. 1 Norway

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The General Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

Yellow Pine, White Pine
Hemlock and Hardwoods

COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

McLaughlin - Hoffman Lumber Co.

206-207 Schultz Building, Columbus, O.

Wholesale Hardwoods

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

Will Contract Mill Cuts for Cash

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR TIMBERS?

Any thickness, any lengths in
OAK, LONG AND SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE AND FIR

Full line of **HARDWOODS.** Write us.

POWELL LUMBER CO., :: Columbus, O.

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Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER,
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published.

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Poplar, Oak, Chestnut and Gum Lumber

Mills and Yards at Kimmins, Tenn., Colesburg, Tenn., and Cude, Miss.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if any one can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

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MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere

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Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock

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LEADING

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MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

SEDRO VENEER CO.

ROTARY CUT VENEERS

Our Specialty

Pacific Coast Cottonwood

For Drawer Bottoms, Panel Stock, Egg Cases, Etc.
Has no equal.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, - - WASHINGTON

MARKLEY & MILLER

Manufacturers of

Mahogany and Oak

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Write for Prices

406 W. Lake Street

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The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac . . . Michigan

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS THIN LUMBER PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops

AND

Cross Banding

GOSHEN

INDIANA

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer
cutting plant in the country. High-
grade product from Birch, Maple,
Elm, Basswood, Ash and other na-
tive woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

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VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING

MICHIGAN

HENRY S. HOLDEN

Grand Rapids, Mich., Madison Square Sta.

Fancy Wood Veneer { Mahogany, Figured Birch,
Birds-Eye Maple, Quarter
Sawed and Sliced OakPoplar, Red Gum,
Birch, Maple
Cut Right Dried RightCross-Banding
Drawer Bottoms
Center Stock

Mahogany Lumber: African, Cuban, Mexican

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

A. M. Turner Lumber Co.

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE
PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

THE NICOLA LUMBER CO.

Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and
Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment.
Kindly send in your inquiries.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

DRY STOCK

Ready for Quick Shipment

2 cars 1x18 to 23" panel and No. 1 poplar
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds poplar
6 " 1" No. 1 common poplar
6 " 1" No. 2 common poplar
8 " 1" mill cull poplar
2 " 1x18" and up panel and No. 1 cottonwood
5 " 5/4 No. 1 common cottonwood
15 " 1x13 to 17" box boards cottonwood
20 " 1x8 to 12" box boards cottonwood
19 " 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
21 " 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common cottonwood
20 " 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds cottonwood
15 " 1x4" and up No. 1 common cottonwood
20 " 1x4" and up No. 2 common cottonwood
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red and white oak
24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red and white oak

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

9 cars 4x4 White Pine Box Boards	3 cars 2x6-10 Hemlock
2 " 2x4-12 Hemlock	3 " 2x6-12 "
6 " 2x4-14 "	5 " 2x6-14 "
5 " 2x4-20 "	2 " 1x12-10 S1S "

Write us about the above. It will be like taking a dead mouse from a blind kitten.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY

ASHTOLA, PA.

Kiln Dried Dimension Stock

OAK, MAPLE and BEECH

If interested send us list of your sizes
and we will quote delivered prices.

LINEHAN LUMBER CO.

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HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

ACORN LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Jobbers

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White Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, Spruce, Ash,
Cottonwood, Gum, Basswood, Hickory
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Boxing and Crating Lumber a Specialty

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Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
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CATLETTSBURG, KY.

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O. 50M 4-6-8 and 12-4 — 1 and 2
200M 8-4 Plain Sawed White Oak.
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods. 100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls. White Pine.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut. 200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.

Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.

Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWOODS

250,000 4-4 White Oak }
60,000 5-4 White Oak } Mine Lumber
75,000 6-4 White Oak } a Specialty.
200,000 8-4 White Oak }
For Shipment on Grades

J. C. Moorhead Lumber Co.

FARMERS BANK BLDG., PITTSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, White Pine

Band and Circular Sawn Stocks

Planing Mill Facilities

PROMPT SHIPMENTS WRITE US FOR PRICES

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NEW YORK

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Manufacturers of Band Sawed

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We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT.

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

DEAL WITH AN OLD, RELIABLE FIRM

WHEN IN NEED OF

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

"Shakeless" Hemlock and White Cedar Products.

Orders for Grain Doors, Box Shooks and other Special Bills promptly executed.

Standard Grades, Good Mill Work and Quick Deliveries Guaranteed.

JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY

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10 CARS BIRCH

1 inch, No. 1 common and better.
Dry, good quality. Will make interesting price for immediate orders.

Wagstaff—Lumber—Oshkosh

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING:

100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Brown Ash.

150M ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

100M ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

75M ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm.

100M ft. 6, 8 & 10 in. Nos. 2 & 3 Com. Birch for shiplap.

100M ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Basswood.

We have a full and complete stock of all kinds of Northern Hardwoods.

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company

Inquiries answered promptly and orders filled without delay.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

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North Carolina.

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

North Western Lumber Company Birch a Specialty

Want to move 1", No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

FRANK CARTER CO.

MANUFACTURER

WISCONSIN HARDWOOD

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

100,000 feet 2 in. No. 2 Common and Better Rock Elm.
150,000 feet 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Soft Elm.
200,000 feet 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Red Oak.
50,000 feet 1 in. No. 1 Common and Better Butternut.
75,000 feet 1 in. No. 3 Common and Better Maple.

IF SO, WRITE US TODAY, AS OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

We Have a Full and Complete Stock of Wisconsin Hardwood.

ORDERS PROMPTLY
FILLED

General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

8,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
35,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
10,000 ft. 1½ in. First and Second Red Birch.
4,800 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch.
17,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
20,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Shop Pine.
57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop and Better Pine.

Your
orders
and
Inquiries
solicited



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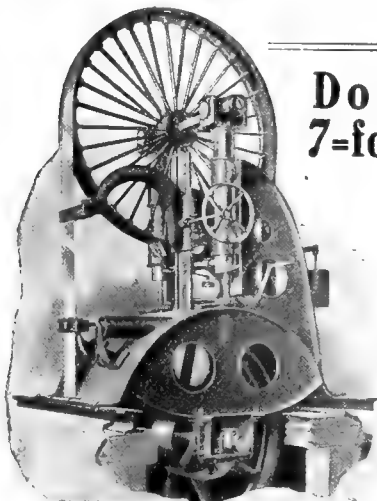
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
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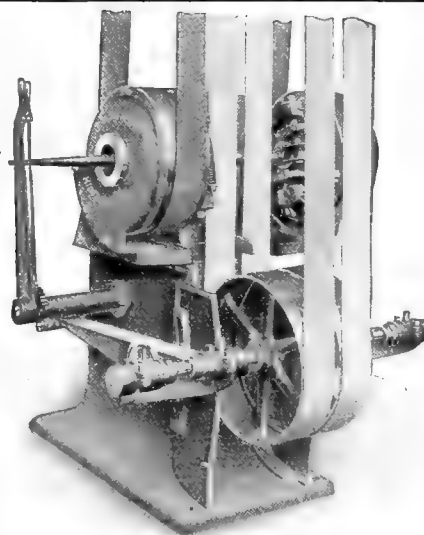


Do you want a
7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class
machine and will
give the best of re-
sults. It is strong,
well made, and as
good as it looks.
Write us and we will
give you full particu-
lars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

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The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
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Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
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Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Chicago Car Lumber Co.

PULLMAN BUILDING, CHICAGO

We Want to Move :

**1 inch No. 3 and No. 4 Poplar
1 inch No. 2 Common Poplar**

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR POPLAR, OAK, ASH AND
CAR AND R. R. MATERIAL

F. Slimmer & Company

**Hardwood
Lumber**

Office and Yard :
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

926 Monadnock Block

PHONE
HARRISON 5165

Chicago

Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 3 3/4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1/4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. 1-1/2" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths
30 M ft. each 2-1/2 and 4" standard widths and lengths

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

In the Market

To Buy

Ash, Hickory, Poplar and Oak Lumber.
Also Wagon Stock.

Wanted—Hardwood Logs for Our Memphis Mill

RYAN & McPARLAND
CHICAGO....MEMPHIS

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS



ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty

Laflin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

Keys-Fannin Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Band
and Circular Sawn

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Plain and quartered red and white Oak, Hemlock,
Pine and Chestnut. Give us a trial.

Herndon, Wyoming Co., W. Va.



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CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

R. A. HOOTON LUMBER CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT
PRICES ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

W. A. DAVIS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

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Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL & LUMBER CO., (Inc.)
ROCKFORD, ILLS.
Want Poplar, Oak, Gum, Hickory, Birch and Maple
SEND STOCK LIST AND PRICES.

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

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BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Heath Witbeck Co. CHICAGO

HALLEY, ARK. THEBES, ILL. McEWEN, TENN.

WE OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT:

50 M. ft. 1" and thicker, No. 2 Com. White Ash.
50 M. ft. 1½" 1s and 2nd Quartered Red Oak.
100 M. ft. ¾" No. 1 Com. and Better Plain Red Oak.

Write us for *delivered quotations*.

NUMBER 6 MADISON STREET

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

E. D. Matthews Lumber Co., Cairo, Ill.
Wholesale Southern Hardwoods

Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood, Elm and Bridge Plank.

When in market, write us. GOOD GRADES. Prompt shipments.
Inquiries answered promptly.



MICHIGAN



FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

From Tree to Finish Under our Exclusive Control

W. H. WHITE CO.

Boyne City, Mich.

HEMLOCK

1" and 2" Merchantable and Culls

For Eastern Shipment.

Write for prices.

P. O.—Simmons, Mich.

Telegraph Station—Bovee, Mich.

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SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

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MANUFACTURERS

Michigan Hardwoods

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS

Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☞ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☞ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PRCMT SHIPMENTS

RAIL, OR CARGO



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Arkansas Yellow Pine,
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.

Correspondence Solicited Especially on
White Maple.

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.



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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Write us for Special Prices on following:

180 M. ft. 8/4 White Maple, largely 1st and 2nds.
 80 M. ft. 8/4 Common and Better Tamarack.
 1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
 1 Car 5/4 No. 1 Common Birch.
 1 Car each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 White Maple.
 75 M. ft. 4/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
 75 M. ft. 5/4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

1 X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—
 One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543

Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,

DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on
 its merits alone. * Comprises all the features
 desirable in good flooring. * Made by the latest,
 most approved machinery methods and best
 skilled labor. * We believe we can make it to
 your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and
 will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

W. H. & G. S. STEWART

Hardwood Lumber

CINCINNATI, OHIO

We want to move 100 M feet 2 in. No. 1 Common
Quartered White Oak, Dry.

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

**Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm**

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS**

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

**Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood**

Branch
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Main Office
CINCINNATI, O.

We have a stock and ship Straight Grades

Domestic and Export

**THE
MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.**

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI,

: : :

OHIO

**The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS**

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.

ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama

Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

The Pratt-Worthington Co.

CROFTON, KENTUCKY

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
OAK SAWED FELLOES AND HOUNDS TO PATTERN

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

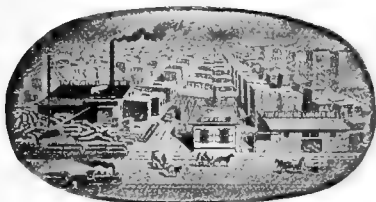
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Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR
MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy
Dry Gum Lumber in any
quantity, from a single car
load to a million feet. Will
take all grades and thick-
nesses. We receive lumber
at shipping point, pay cash
and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

WE OWN

and operate our own mills,
they are new and the best.

Two million feet on sticks,
4 4, 5 4, 6 4 and 8 4 Plain
Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Walnut,
Poplar, Bass-
wood.

Send us your
inquiries.

Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio



A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU

Just glance over the choice list of specials below, tell us what strikes
your fancy, and we will do the rest.

100,000 feet 4/4, 6 4 and 8 4 Log Run Pecan
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
150,000 feet 4/4 Cottonwood Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
500,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Cottonwood, 8" and up, 40% 13" and up
30,000 feet 4/4 Poplar Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 1 and 2 Poplar, 18" to 24" wide
30,000 feet 4/4 and 8 4 Log Run Sycamore
25,000 feet 4/4 Log Run Elm
25,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 8" to 12" wide
29,000 feet 4/4 Gum Box Boards, 13" to 17" wide
100,000 feet 4 4 to 8 4 Log Run Ash, 50% 1 & 2, 35% No. 1 Com.,
15% No. 2 Com.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar.

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

IMPORTANT: Address all communications to Room 1030, Union Trust.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

OCTOBER STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
 50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
 60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
 100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OCTOBER STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak, 5/8 to 12/4 thick

" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "

Qtd. White " 3/8 to 8/4 "

" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "

Red Gum, 4/4 thick, all grades.

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood,
 bone dry. Write us any time.

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
 Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
 Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

C. I. Hoyt & Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash
 and Chestnut

A FEW CARS OF 4-4 AND 8-4 POPLAR

PEKIN, INDIANA

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.

Walnut our specialty.

Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet "Is all about Hardwood Flooring and how to get it" is a free gift.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

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STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312. MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

500,000 feet 5-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

500,000 feet 6-4" Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

DRY, PLAIN SAWED

For Shipment Now

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

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Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
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Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

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MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
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SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.



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